
UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005
- Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 1-13105

Arch Western Resources, LLC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

43-1811130
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

One CityPlace Drive, Suite 300, St. Louis, Missouri
(Address of principal executive offices)

63141
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (314) 994-2700

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

At March 1, 2006, the registrant's common equity consisted solely of undenominated membership interests, 99.5% of which were held by Arch Western Acquisition Corporation and 0.5% of which were held by a subsidiary of BP p.l.c.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

This document contains “forward-looking statements” — that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties arise from changes in the demand for our coal by the domestic electric generation industry; from legislation and regulations relating to the Clean Air Act and other environmental initiatives; from operational, geological, permit, labor and weather-related factors; from fluctuations in the amount of cash we generate from operations; from future integration of acquired businesses; and from numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business, competitive or regulatory nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. For a description of some of the risks and uncertainties that may affect our future results, see “Risk Factors” under Item 1A.

General

Arch Western Resources, LLC is a subsidiary of Arch Coal, Inc., one of the largest coal producers in the United States. From mines located in the western United States, we mine, process and market bituminous and sub-bituminous coal with a low sulfur content. We sell substantially all of our coal to producers of electric power and industrial facilities. In 2005, we sold approximately 105.8 million tons of coal.

At December 31, 2005, we operated six active mines and controlled approximately 2.4 billion tons of proven and probable coal reserves. Federal and state legislation controlling air pollution affects the demand for certain types of coal by limiting the amount of sulfur dioxide which may be emitted as a result of fuel combustion and encourages a greater demand for low sulfur coal. At December 31, 2005, we estimate our proven and probable coal reserves had an average heat value of approximately 9,300 Btus and an average sulfur content of approximately 0.32%.

Our History

We were formed as a joint venture on June 1, 1998 when Arch Coal, Inc. acquired certain coal assets of Atlantic Richfield Company and combined those operations with Arch Coal’s existing western operations and Atlantic Richfield’s remaining Wyoming operations.

On July 31, 2004, Arch Coal purchased the 35% interest in Canyon Fuel Company, LLC not owned by us. Through July 31, 2004, our interest in Canyon Fuel was accounted for on the equity method as a result of certain super-majority voting rights in the Canyon Fuel joint venture agreement. Upon Arch Coal’s acquisition of the 35% interest, Canyon Fuel’s joint venture agreement was amended to eliminate the super-majority voting rights. As a result, for periods subsequent to July 31, 2004, we consolidated 100% of the results of Canyon Fuel in our financial statements and recorded minority interest for Arch Coal’s 35% interest in Canyon Fuel.

On August 20, 2004, Arch Coal acquired Vulcan Coal Holdings, L.L.C., which owns all of the common equity of Triton Coal Company, LLC, and all of the preferred units of Triton for a purchase price of \$382.1 million, including transaction costs and working capital adjustments. Upon acquisition, Arch Coal contributed the assets and liabilities of Triton’s North Rochelle mine (excluding coal reserves) to us. Upon contribution, we integrated the operations of the North Rochelle mine with our existing Black Thunder mine in the Powder River Basin.

On December 30, 2005, we sold to Peabody Energy a rail spur, rail loadout and idle office complex located in the Powder River Basin for a purchase price of \$79.6 million. In addition, Arch Coal completed a reserve swap with Peabody pursuant to which Arch Coal exchanged 60 million tons of coal reserves near the former North Rochelle mine for a similar block of 60 million tons of coal reserves more strategically positioned relative to our Black Thunder mining complex. Subsequent to the reserve swap, Arch Coal subleased the coal reserves it received from Peabody to us. We believe these coal reserves will provide us with a more efficient mine plan.

The Coal Industry

Overview. Coal is a major contributor to the global energy supply, representing more than 24% of international primary energy consumption, according to the World Coal Institute. The United States produces more than one-fifth

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of the world's coal and is the second largest coal producer in the world, exceeded only by China. Coal in the United States represents approximately 95% of the domestic fossil energy reserves with over 250 billion tons of recoverable coal, according to the United States Geological Survey.

Coal is primarily used to fuel electric power generation in the United States. Based on preliminary data from the Energy Information Administration, which we refer to as the EIA, coal-based power plants generated approximately 50% of the electricity produced in the United States in 2005. Coal also represents the lowest cost fossil fuel used for electric power generation, making it critical to the United States economy. According to the EIA, the average delivered cost of coal to electric power generators for the first nine months of 2005 was \$1.52/mm Btu, which was \$5.05/mm Btu less expensive than residual fuel oil and \$5.98/mm Btu less expensive than natural gas.

Several events occurring in 2005 highlighted coal's relative importance to the United States. Compared to other fuels used for electric power generation, coal is domestically-available, reliable, and can be used in an environmentally-friendly manner. Prices for oil and natural gas in the United States reached record levels in 2005 because of tensions regarding international supply and disruptions from two major hurricanes. High prices have resulted in renewed interest, not only in adding new coal-based electric power generation, but also in "refining" coal into transportation fuels, such as low-sulfur diesel. According to data from Platts, over 80,000 megawatts of new coal-based generation is now planned in the United States. Additionally, government and private sector interest in coal-gasification and coal-to-liquids technologies has increased.

Record level demand for coal in the United States strained production and transportation in 2005. We expect coal to continue to grow as a domestic fuel as capital is deployed for mine development and expansion and for increased railroad capacity. During 2005, a third rail-carrier announced that it is seeking financing to construct rail access to the Powder River Basin in Wyoming. We believe this announcement further demonstrates the commitment to coal as a future source of fuel for the United States.

The coal industry also experienced record low miner fatalities in 2005. We expect that the industry will continue to explore ways to further reduce and eliminate work-place hazards in the coming years.

Coal is expected to remain the fuel of choice for domestic power generation through 2030, according to the EIA. Through that time, we expect new technologies intended to lower emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, mercury, and particulates will be introduced into the power generation industry. We believe these advancements will help coal retain its role as a key fuel for electric power generation well into the future.

U.S. Coal Consumption. Coal produced in the United States is used primarily by utilities to generate electricity, by steel companies to produce coke for use in blast furnaces and by a variety of industrial users to heat and power foundries, cement plants, paper mills, chemical plants and other manufacturing and processing facilities. Production of coal in the United States has increased from 434 million tons in 1960 to about 1.1 billion tons in 2004 based on information provided by the EIA.

According to the EIA, U.S. coal consumption by sector for 2003 and 2004, the last years for which final information is currently available, is as follows:

End Use	2003		2004	
	Tons (millions)	% of Total	Tons (millions)	% of Total
Electric generation	1,005.1	91.8%	1,016.3	91.9%
Industrial	61.3	5.6%	61.2	5.5%
Steel production	24.3	2.2%	23.7	2.1%
Residential/Commercial	4.2	0.4%	4.2	0.4%
Total	<u>1,094.9</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,105.4</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: EIA

Coal has long been favored as an electricity generating fuel by utilities because of its cost advantage and its availability throughout the United States. According to the EIA, coal accounted for 50% of U.S. electricity generation in 2004 and is projected to account for 57% in 2030 since generation from natural gas is expected to peak in 2020. The largest cost component in electricity generation is fuel. According to the National Mining Association, which we refer to as the NMA, coal is the lowest cost fossil fuel used for electric power generation, averaging less than one-third of the price of both petroleum and natural gas. According to the EIA, for a new coal-fired plant built today, fuel costs would represent about one-half of total operating costs, whereas the share for a new natural gas-fired plant would be almost 90%. Other factors that influence each utility's choice of electricity generation method include facility cost, fuel transportation infrastructure, environmental

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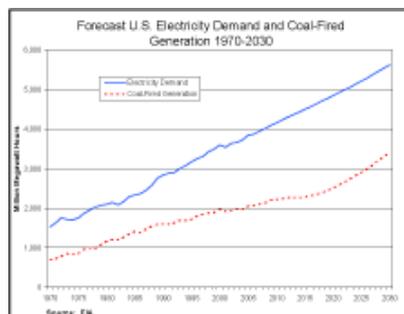
restrictions and other factors. According to the EIA, the breakdown of U.S. electricity generation by fuel source in 2004, the last year for which final information is currently available, is as follows:

Electricity Generation Mode	% of Total U.S. Electricity Generation
Coal	50.0%
Nuclear	19.9%
Natural gas	17.7%
Hydro	6.8%
Petroleum	3.0%
Other	2.6%
Total	100.0%

Source: EIA

The EIA projects that generators of electricity will increase their demand for coal as demand for electricity increases. Because coal-fired generation is used in most cases to meet base load requirements, coal consumption has generally grown at the pace of electricity growth. Demand for electricity has historically grown in proportion to the U.S. economic growth by gross domestic product. Coal consumption patterns are also influenced by governmental regulation impacting coal production and power generation, technological developments and the location, availability and quality of competing sources of coal, as well as other fuels such as natural gas, oil and nuclear and alternative energy sources such as hydroelectric power. According to the EIA, coal use for electricity generation is expected to increase on average by 1.8% per year from 2004 to 2025.

The following chart sets forth the forecasted domestic electricity demand and the portion of demand that is forecasted to be generated by coal based on information provided by the EIA:



The other major market for coal is the steel industry. Metallurgical coal is distinguished by special quality characteristics including high carbon content, low expansion pressure, low sulfur content and various other chemical attributes. Metallurgical coal is also high in heat value and therefore in some instances desirable to utilities as fuel for electricity generation. The price offered by steel makers for the metallurgical quality attributes is typically higher than the price offered by utility coal buyers for steam coal.

U.S. Coal Production. In 2004, the last year for which information is currently available, total coal production in the United States as estimated by the U.S. Department of Energy was 1.1 billion tons. According to the EIA, the breakdown of U.S. coal production by production region for 2003 and 2004, the last years for which final information is currently available, is as follows (tons in millions):

	2003		2004	
	Tons	%	Tons	%
Appalachia	376.1	35.1%	389.9	35.1%
Western	548.7	51.2%	575.2	51.8%
Interior (1)	146.0	13.6%	146.0	13.1%
Total	1,070.8	100.0%	1,111.1	100.0%

Source: EIA

(1) Includes the Illinois Basin

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Appalachian Region. Central Appalachia, including eastern Kentucky, Virginia and southern West Virginia, produced 20.8% of the total U.S. coal production in 2004. Coal mined from this region generally has a high heat value of between 12,000 and 14,000 Btus per pound and low sulfur content ranging from 0.7% to 1.5%. From 2002 to 2004, according to the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Central Appalachia experienced a 6.7% decline in production from 248.7 million tons to 232.0 million tons, primarily as a result of the depletion of economically attractive reserves, permitting issues and increasing costs of production. These factors were partially offset by production increases in southern West Virginia due to the expansion of more economically attractive surface mines. Northern Appalachia includes Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia. Coal from this region generally has a high heat value of between 12,000 and 14,000 Btus per pound. Its typical sulfur content ranges from 1.0% to 4.5%. Southern Appalachia includes Alabama and Tennessee. Coal mined from this region generally has a high heat value of between 12,500 and 14,000 Btus per pound and low sulfur content ranging from 0.7% to 1.5%.

Western United States. The Powder River Basin is located in northeastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana. Coal from this region has a very low sulfur content of between 0.15% to 0.55% and a low heat value of between 7,500 and 10,000 Btus per pound. Coal shipped east from the Powder River Basin competes with coal sold in the Appalachian region. The price of Powder River Basin coal is less than that of coal produced in Central Appalachia because Powder River Basin coal is easier to mine and thus has a lower cost of production. However, Powder River Basin coal is generally lower in heat value, which requires some electric utilities to either blend it with higher Btu coal or retrofit existing coal plants to accommodate lower Btu coal. The Western Bituminous region includes western Colorado and eastern Utah. Coal from this region typically has a sulfur content of between 0.5% and 1.0% and a heat value of between 10,500 and 12,500 Btus per pound. The Four Corners area includes northwestern New Mexico, northeastern Arizona, southwestern Utah and southeastern Colorado. The coal from this region typically has a sulfur content of between 0.75% and 1.0% and a heat value of between 9,000 and 10,000 Btus per pound.

Interior region. The Illinois Basin includes Illinois, Indiana and western Kentucky and is the major coal production center in the interior region of the United States. There has been significant consolidation among coal producers in the Illinois Basin over the past several years. Coal from this region varies in heat value from 10,000 to 12,500 Btus per pound and has a high sulfur content of between 2.0% and 4.0%.

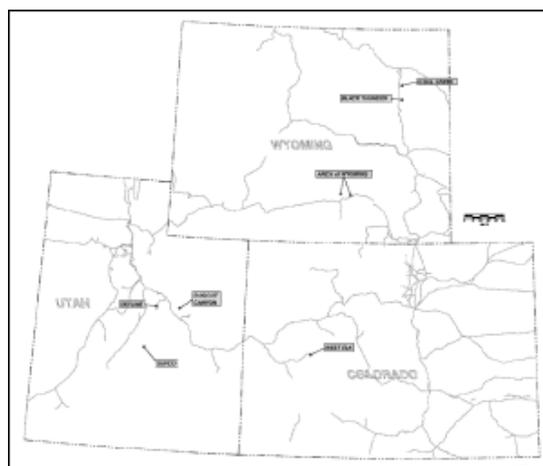
Other coal-producing states in the interior region of the United States include Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas. The majority of production in the interior region outside of the Illinois Basin consists of lignite coal production from Texas and North Dakota. This lignite coal typically has a heat value of between 5,000 and 9,500 Btus per pound and a sulfur content of between 1.0% and 2.0%.

International Coal Production. Coal is imported into the United States, primarily from Columbia and Venezuela. Imported coal generally serves coastal states along the Gulf of Mexico, such as Alabama and Florida, and states along the eastern seaboard. We believe that significant new capital expenditures for transportation infrastructure would have to be incurred by inland coal consumers in the United States if they desired to import significant quantities of foreign coal because most U.S. waterways and water transportation facilities are built for export rather than import of coal. However, coal imports have demonstrated recent strength due to their competitive pricing, particularly when compared to certain domestic coal prices.

Our Mining Operations

As of December 31, 2005, we operated six active mines, all located in the United States. We have two reportable business segments, which are based on the low sulfur coal producing regions in the United States in which we operate — the Powder River Basin and the Western Bituminous region. These geographically distinct areas are characterized by geology, coal transportation routes to consumers, regulatory environments and coal quality. These regional similarities have caused market and contract pricing environments to develop by coal region and form the basis for the segmentation of our operations.

The following map shows the locations of our significant mining operations:



We expect our mine management teams to focus their efforts on controlling costs, managing volume and managing the revenue adjustments that may be necessary as a result of the quality of coal produced for contract shipments assigned to a specific mine. We evaluate and compensate our mine management teams based on operating costs per ton at the mine level and on other non-financial measures, such as safety and environmental results.

Because we manage operating results on a regional basis, the reported profit at any individual mine may not be meaningful and is not indicative of the future economic prospects of the mine. An individual mine's profit is based on the contract shipments that are assigned to it by Arch Coal's central marketing group and the pricing under contracts for the sale of coal from a particular mine. Contracts are typically assigned based on the availability of coal and the cost of transporting the coal to the customer. Therefore, a mine that is assigned a lower-price contract will have a lower profit margin than a similar mine with similar costs that ships a nearly identical product under a higher-price contract. For more information about our sales and marketing, you should see "Sales, Marketing and Customers" below, and for more information about our contracts, you should see "Coal Supply Contracts" below.

The following table provides the location of and a summary of information regarding our principal mining complexes at December 31, 2005, the total sales associated with these complexes for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and the total reserves associated with these complexes at December 31, 2005:

Mining Complex (Location)	Captive Mine(s)(1)	Contract Mine(1)	Mining Equipment	Transportation	Tons Sold			Assigned Reserves (Million Tons)
					2003	2004	2005	
Powder River:								
Black Thunder (Wyoming)	S	—	D, S	UP/BN	62.6	75.1	87.6	1,512.6
Coal Creek (Wyoming) (2)	S	—	D, S	UP/BN	—	—	—	235.8
Western Bituminous:								
Arch of Wyoming (Wyoming) (3)	—	—	—	UP	0.5	0.2	—	—
Dugout Canyon (Utah) (4)	U	—	LW, C	UP	2.5	3.8	4.9	34.8
Skyline (Utah) (4) (5)	U	—	LW, C	UP	3.1	0.6	—	16.0
SUFCO (Utah) (4)	U	—	LW, C	UP	7.5	7.8	7.5	57.2
West Elk (Colorado)	U	—	LW, C	UP	6.5	6.2	5.8	73.9
Totals					<u>82.7</u>	<u>93.7</u>	<u>105.8</u>	<u>1,930.3</u>

S = Surface mine

U = Underground mine

D = Dragline

S = Shovel/truck

LW = Longwall

C = Continuous miner

UP = Union Pacific Railroad

BN = Burlington Northern Railroad

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- (1) Captive mines are mines which we own and operate on land owned or leased by us. Contract mines are mines which other operators mine for us under contracts on land owned or leased by us.
- (2) We idled the Coal Creek complex in 2000. We have announced that we will be restarting the Coal Creek mine in 2006.
- (3) We placed the inactive surface mines at the Arch of Wyoming complex into reclamation mode in 2004.
- (4) We own a 65% interest in Canyon Fuel, and Arch Coal owns the remaining 35% interest in Canyon Fuel. Amounts shown represent 100% of Canyon Fuel's sales volume for all periods presented.
- (5) In 2005, we resumed development mining at our Skyline complex, which we had idled in 2004.

We also incorporate by reference the information about the operating results of each of our segments for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 contained in Note 19 — Segment Information to our consolidated financial statements.

Our Mining Methods

We employ mining methods designed to most efficiently mine coal according to the geological characteristics of our mines.

Underground Mining. Underground mines are typically operated using one, or both, of two different techniques: continuous mining or longwall mining. In 2005, 17% of our coal production came from underground mining operations generally using longwall mining techniques. Longwall mining is the most productive underground mining method used in the United States. A rotating drum is trammed mechanically across the face of the coal, and a hydraulic system supports the roof of the mine while the drum advances through the coal. Chain conveyors then move the loosened coal to a standard underground mine conveyor system for delivery to the surface. Continuous miners are used to develop access to long rectangular blocks of coal that are then mined with longwall equipment, allowing controlled subsidence behind the advancing machinery. Longwall mining is highly productive and most effective for long blocks of medium to thick coal seams. Ultimate seam recovery of in-place reserves using longwall mining can reach 70%, which is generally much higher than the room-and-pillar underground mining techniques.

Surface Mining. Surface mining is used when coal is found close to the surface. In 2005, 83% of our coal production came from surface mines. This method involves the removal of overburden (earth and rock covering the coal) with heavy earth moving equipment and explosives, loading out the coal, replacing the overburden and topsoil after the coal has been excavated and reestablishing vegetation as well as making other improvements that have local community and environmental benefits. Seam recovery for surface mining is typically between 80% and 90%. We employ the following two types of surface mining methods: truck-and-shovel mining and dragline mining.

Truck-and-shovel mining is a surface mining method that uses large shovels, excavators or loaders to remove overburden which is then used to backfill pits after coal removal. Once exposed, shovels, excavators or loaders load the coal into haul trucks for transportation to a preparation plant or unit train loadout facility. Dragline mining is a surface mining method that uses large capacity draglines to remove overburden to expose the coal seams. Once exposed, shovels load coal into haul trucks for transportation to a preparation plant or unit train loadout facility. Seam recovery using the truck-and-shovel or dragline mining methods is typically 85% or more.

Our Mining Complexes

The following provides a description of the operating characteristics of our mining complexes. The amounts disclosed below for the total cost of property, plant and equipment and net book value of each mining complex do not include the costs or net book values of the coal reserves that we have assigned to any individual complex.

Powder River Basin. Our operations in the Powder River Basin are located in Wyoming and include two surface mines. During 2005, these mining complexes sold approximately 87.6 million tons of compliance, low-sulfur coal to customers in the United States. We control approximately 1.9 billion tons of proven and probable coal reserves in the Powder River Basin.

Black Thunder. The Black Thunder mine is a surface mining complex located in Campbell County, Wyoming. The mine complex is located on approximately 24,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal and state leases with a small amount of private fee coal acreage. The mine currently consists of six active pit areas, two owned loadout facilities and one leased loadout facility. All of the coal is shipped raw to customers, and there are no preparation plant processes. All of the production is shipped via the Burlington Northern and Union Pacific railroads. The loadout facilities are capable of loading a 14,500-ton unit train in two to three hours. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the Black Thunder mine at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$503.4 million and the net book value was approximately \$328.0 million.

Coal Creek. The Coal Creek mine is a surface mining complex located in Campbell County, Wyoming. The mine complex is located on approximately 10,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal and state leases and a small amount of private fee coal acreage. The mine currently consists of no active pit areas, and one loadout facility. Although the mine has been idle since 2000, we plan to reactivate production in 2006. All of the coal is shipped raw to customers, and there are no preparation plant processes. All of the production is shipped via the Burlington Northern and Union Pacific railroads. The loadout facility is capable of loading a 14,000-ton unit train in less than three hours. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the Coal Creek mine at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$49.4 million, and the net book value was approximately \$35.0 million. The Coal Creek mine had no coal production during 2005.

Western Bituminous Region. Our operations in the Western Bituminous Region are located in southern Wyoming, Colorado and Utah and include four underground mines and four surface mines. All of the surface mines are in reclamation mode. During 2005, these mining complexes sold approximately 18.3 million tons of compliance, low-sulfur coal to customers in the United States. We control approximately 469.2 million tons of proven and probable coal reserves in the Western Bituminous Region.

Arch of Wyoming. The Arch of Wyoming mining complex is a surface mining complex located in Carbon, County, Wyoming. The complex consists of four inactive surface mines that are in the final process of reclamation. The complex also consists of an undeveloped mining area called Carbon Basin that has recently been permitted for operations. The inactive surface mines under reclamation are located on approximately 58,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal, private and state leases. The Carbon Basin mine complex is located on approximately 13,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal, private and state leases. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the Arch of Wyoming complex at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$40.8 million, and the net book value was approximately \$3.1 million. The Arch of Wyoming complex had no coal production during 2005.

Dugout Canyon. The Dugout Canyon mine is an underground mine located in Carbon County, Utah. The mine is located on approximately 9,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal and state leases with a small amount of private fee coal acreage. The mine currently consists of a single longwall and two continuous miner sections, and one truck loadout facility. All of the coal is shipped raw to customers, and there are no preparation plant processes. All of the production is shipped via the Union Pacific railroad. The mine loadout facility is capable of loading about 20,000 tons per day into highway trucks. Train shipments are handled by a third party loadout that can load an 11,000-ton train in less than three hours. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the Dugout Canyon mine at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$81.0 million, and the net book value was approximately \$50.9 million.

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Skyline. The Skyline mine is an underground mine located in Carbon and Emery Counties, Utah. The mine is located on approximately 13,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal leases with a small amount on private and county leases. The mine currently consists of two continuous miner sections and a longwall that will be operational in mid-2006 and one loadout facility. All of the coal can be shipped raw to customers, and there are no preparation plant processes. All of the production is shipped via the Union Pacific railroad or directly to customers by highway trucks. The loadout facility is capable of loading a 12,000-ton unit train in less than four hours. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the Skyline mine at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$81.3 million and the net book value was approximately \$46.4 million.

Sufco. The Sufco mine is an underground mine located in Sevier County, Utah. The mine is located on approximately 27,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal and state leases with a small amount of private fee coal acreage. The mine currently consists of a single longwall and two continuous miner sections, and one loadout facility. All of the coal is shipped raw to customers without preparation plant processing. All of the production is shipped via the Union Pacific railroad or directly to customers by highway trucks. The loadout facility, located approximately 90 miles from the mine, is capable of loading an 11,000-ton unit train in less than three hours. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the Sufco Mine at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$121.6 million, and the net book value was approximately \$45.6 million.

West Elk. The West Elk mine is an underground mine located in Gunnison County, Colorado. The mine is located on approximately 15,000 acres with a majority of coal controlled by federal and state leases with a small amount of private fee coal acreage. The mine currently consists of a single longwall and three continuous miner sections, and one loadout facility. All of the coal is shipped raw to customers, and there are no preparation plant processes. All of the production is shipped via the Union Pacific railroad. The loadout facility is capable of loading an 11,000-ton unit train in less than three hours. The total cost of property, plant and equipment at the West Elk mine at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$173.5 million, and the net book value was approximately \$71.9 million.

Transportation

We ship our coal to customers by means of railroad cars or trucks, or a combination of these means of transportation. As is customary in the industry, once the coal is loaded onto the rail car, our customers are typically responsible for the freight costs to the ultimate destination. Transportation costs borne by the customer vary greatly based on each customer's proximity to the mine and our proximity to the loadout facilities.

Sales, Marketing and Customers

Coal prices are influenced by a number of factors and vary dramatically by region. As a result of these regional characteristics, prices of coal within a given major coal producing region tend to be relatively consistent. The two principal components of the price of coal within a region are the price of coal at the mine, which is influenced by market conditions and by mine operating costs, coal quality, and transportation costs involved in moving coal from the mine to the point of use. In addition to supply and demand factors, the price of coal at the mine is influenced by geologic characteristics such as seam thickness, overburden ratios and depth of underground reserves. It is generally cheaper to mine coal seams that are thick and located close to the surface than to mine thin underground seams. Within a particular geographic region, underground mining, which is the mining method we use in the Western Bituminous region, is generally more expensive than surface mining, which is the mining method we use in the Powder River Basin. This is the case because of the higher capital costs, including costs for modern mining equipment and construction of extensive ventilation systems and higher labor costs due to lower productivity associated with underground mining.

In addition to the cost of mine operations, the price of coal is also a function of quality characteristics such as heat value, sulfur, ash and moisture content. Higher carbon and lower ash content generally result in higher prices.

Management reviews and makes resource allocations based on the goal of maximizing our profits in light of the comparative cost structures of our various operations. Because our customers purchase coal on a regional basis, coal can generally be sourced from several different locations within a region. Once a contractual commitment to purchase an amount of coal at a certain price has been obtained, Arch Coal's central marketing group assigns contract shipments to our various mines which can be used to source the coal in the appropriate region.

Coal Supply Contracts

We sell coal both under long-term contracts, the terms of which are greater than 12 months, and on a current market or spot basis. When coal sales contracts expire or are terminated, we are exposed to the risk of having to sell coal into the spot market, where demand is variable and prices are subject to greater volatility. Historically, the price of coal sold under long-term contracts has exceeded prevailing spot prices for coal. However, in the past several years new contracts have been priced at or near existing spot rates.

The terms of the coal sales contracts allocated to us result from bidding and extensive negotiations with customers. Consequently, the terms of these contracts typically vary significantly in many respects, including price adjustment features, provisions permitting renegotiation or modification of coal sale prices, coal quality requirements, quantity parameters, flexibility and adjustment mechanisms, permitted sources of supply, treatment of environmental constraints, options to extend, and force majeure, suspension, termination and assignment provisions.

Provisions permitting renegotiation or modification of coal sale prices are present in many of our more recently negotiated long-term contracts and usually occur midway through a contract or every two to three years, depending upon the length of the contract. In some circumstances, customers have the option to terminate the contract if prices have increased by a specified percentage from the price at the commencement of the contract or if the parties cannot agree on a new price. The term of sales contracts has decreased significantly over the last two decades as competition in the coal industry has increased and, more recently, as electricity generators have prepared themselves for federal Clean Air Act requirements and the deregulation of their industry.

Competition

The coal industry is intensely competitive. The most important factors on which we compete are coal quality, transportation costs from the mine to the customer and the reliability of supply. Our principal competitors include Foundation Coal Holdings, Inc., Kennecott Energy Company and Peabody Energy Corp. Some of these coal producers are larger and have greater financial resources and larger reserve bases than we do. We also compete directly with a number of smaller producers in the Powder River Basin areas and Western Bituminous region. As the price of domestic coal increases, we may also begin to compete with companies that produce coal from one or more foreign countries, such as Columbia and Venezuela.

Additionally, coal competes with other fuels such as petroleum, natural gas, hydropower and nuclear energy for steam and electrical power generation. Over time, costs and other factors, such as safety and environmental consideration, relating to these alternative fuels may affect the overall demand for coal as a fuel.

Geographic Data

We market our coal principally to electric utilities in the United States. Coal sales to foreign customers for 2005, 2004 and 2003 were insignificant.

Environmental Matters

Our operations, like operations of other companies engaged in similar businesses, are subject to regulation by federal, state and local authorities on matters such as the discharge of materials into the environment, employee health and safety, mine permits and other licensing requirements, reclamation and restoration activities involving our mining properties, management of materials generated by mining operations, surface subsidence from underground mining, water pollution, air quality standards, protection of wetlands, endangered plant and wildlife protection, limitations on land use, storage of petroleum products and substances that are regarded as hazardous under applicable laws and management of electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls, which we refer to as PCBs.

Additionally, the electric generation industry is subject to extensive regulation regarding the environmental impact of its power generation activities, which could affect demand for our coal. The possibility exists that new legislation or regulations may be adopted or that the enforcement of existing laws could become more stringent, either of which may have a significant impact on our mining operations or our customers' ability to use coal and may require us or our customers to significantly change operations or to incur substantial costs.

While it is not possible to quantify the expenditures we incur to maintain compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, those costs have been and are expected to continue to be significant. Federal and state mining laws

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and regulations require us to obtain surety bonds to guarantee performance or payment of certain long-term obligations including mine closure and reclamation costs, federal and state workers' compensation benefits, coal leases and other miscellaneous obligations. Compliance with these laws has substantially increased the cost of coal mining for all domestic coal producers.

The following is a summary of the various federal and state environmental and similar regulations that have a material impact on our operations:

Clean Air Act. The federal Clean Air Act and similar state and local laws, which regulate emissions into the air, affect coal mining and processing operations primarily through permitting and emissions control requirements. The Clean Air Act also indirectly affects coal mining operations by extensively regulating the emissions from coal-fired industrial boilers and power plants, which are the largest end-users of our coal. These regulations can take a variety of forms, as explained below.

The Clean Air Act imposes obligations on the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which we refer to as the EPA, and the states to implement regulatory programs that will lead to the attainment and maintenance of EPA-promulgated ambient air quality standards. EPA has promulgated ambient air quality standards for a number of air pollutants, including standards for sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and ozone, which are associated with the combustion of coal. Owners of coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers have been required to expend considerable resources in an effort to comply with these ambient air quality standards. In particular, coal-fired power plants will be affected by state regulations designed to achieve attainment of the ambient air quality standard for ozone, which may require significant expenditures for additional emissions control equipment needed to meet the current national ambient air standard for ozone. Ozone is produced by the combination of two primary precursor pollutants: volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen oxides are a by-product of coal combustion. Accordingly, emissions control requirements for new and expanded coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers will continue to become more demanding in the years ahead.

In July 1997, the EPA adopted more stringent ambient air quality standards for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, which can be formed in the air from gaseous emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, both of which are associated with coal combustion). In a February 2001 decision, the United States Supreme Court largely upheld the EPA's position, although it remanded the EPA's ozone implementation policy for further consideration. On remand, the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit affirmed the EPA's adoption of these more stringent ambient air quality standards. As a result of the finalization of these standards, states that are not in attainment for these standards will have to revise their State Implementation Plans to include provisions for the control of ozone precursors and/or particulate matter. In April 2004, the EPA issued final nonattainment designations for the eight-hour ozone standard, and, in December 2004, issued the final nonattainment designations for PM_{2.5}. On April 30, 2004, the EPA published the final Phase 1, 8-hour ozone implementation rule, and on November 29, 2005, the EPA published its final Phase 2, 8-hour ozone implementation rule. On November 1, 2005, the EPA published its proposed PM_{2.5} implementation rule. States will have to submit their 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5} SIPs by April 2007 and April 2008, respectively, and are likely to require electric power generators to reduce further sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulate matter emissions, particularly in designated nonattainment areas. Both the nonattainment designations and the 8-hour implementation rule are the subject of litigation. Depending upon the outcome of the litigation, the potential need to achieve such emissions reductions could result in reduced coal consumption by electric power generators. Thus, future regulations regarding ozone, particulate matter and other pollutants could restrict the market for coal and our development of new mines. This in turn may result in decreased production and a corresponding decrease in our revenues. The EPA is currently obligated under a consent decree to sign final rulemakings concerning the particulate matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in September 2006, and proposed and final rulemakings concerning the ozone NAAQS in March 2007 and December 2007, respectively. On January 17, 2006, the EPA published a new and more stringent proposed NAAQS for PM_{2.5} and inhalable coarse particles (PM_{10-2.5}), which are smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter but larger than PM_{2.5}. These and other ambient air quality standards could restrict the market for coal and the development of new mines.

In October 1998, the EPA finalized a rule that requires 19 states in the Eastern United States that have ambient air quality programs to make substantial reductions in nitrogen oxide emissions. Under the rule, which is commonly known as the NO_x SIP Call, Phase I states are required to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 2004, and Phase II states are required to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 2007. The Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit largely upheld the NO_x SIP Call, and affected states have adopted and submitted to the EPA NO_x SIP Call rules. As a result, many power plants and large industrial sources have been or will be required to install additional control

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measures. The installation of these control measures could make it more costly to operate coal-fired units and, depending upon the requirements of individual SIPs, could make coal a less attractive fuel.

The EPA has also initiated a regional haze program designed to protect and to improve visibility at and around National Parks, National Wilderness Areas and International Parks, particularly those located in the southwest and southeast United States. This program restricts the construction of new coal-fired power plants whose operation may impair visibility at and around federally protected areas. In June 2005, EPA finalized amendments to the regional haze rules or Clean Air Visibility Rule (CAVR) which will require certain existing coal-fired power plants to install Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) to limit haze-causing emissions, such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter. By imposing limitations upon the placement and construction of new coal-fired power plants and BART requirements on existing coal-fired power plants, the EPA's regional haze program could affect the future market for coal. The EPA's CAVR is the subject of litigation in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. In addition, in August 2005, the EPA published a proposed emissions trading rule as an alternative to BART.

New regulations concerning the routine maintenance provisions of the New Source Review program were published in October 2003. Fourteen states, the District of Columbia and a number of municipalities filed lawsuits challenging these regulations, and in December 2003 the Court stayed the effectiveness of these rules. In July 2004 the EPA granted a petition to reconsider the legal basis for the routine maintenance provisions, and the litigation was suspended while the rule was being reconsidered. In June 2005, the EPA issued its final response, which does not change the rule. The case has been returned to the D.C. Circuit's active docket, and final briefs were due in January 2006. In addition, in October 2005, the EPA published a proposed rule requiring an hourly emissions test for power plants for determining an emissions increase under the New Source Review program. By imposing requirements for the construction and modification of coal-fired units, these New Source Review reforms could make coal a less attractive fuel.

In January 2004, the EPA Administrator announced that the EPA would be taking new enforcement actions against utilities for violations of the existing New Source Review requirements, and shortly thereafter, the EPA issued enforcement notices to several electric utility companies. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the EPA, has filed lawsuits against several investor-owned electric utilities for alleged violations of the Clean Air Act. The EPA claims that these utilities have failed to obtain permits required under the Clean Air Act for alleged major modifications to their power plants. We supply coal to some of the currently affected utilities, and it is possible that other of our customers will be sued. These lawsuits could require the utilities to pay penalties and install pollution control equipment or undertake other emission reduction measures, which could adversely impact their demand for coal.

In March 2004, North Carolina submitted to the EPA a petition under § 126 of the Clean Air Act. In its petition, North Carolina alleges that power plants in 12 states contribute significantly to nonattainment in, and interfere with maintenance by, North Carolina with respect to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In addition, North Carolina alleges that power plants in five states contribute significantly to nonattainment in, and interfere with maintenance by, North Carolina with respect to the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. In August 2005, the EPA published a proposed rule in response to North Carolina's §126 Petition. For ozone, the EPA is proposing to deny North Carolina's petition. For PM_{2.5}, the EPA is proposing to deny North Carolina's petition as to Michigan and Illinois and with respect to the other targeted States is proposing two options. Under Option 1, the EPA is proposing to deny North Carolina's petition if the EPA issues its Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) by March 15, 2006, and under Option 2, the EPA is proposing to grant North Carolina's petition if the EPA does not issue its CAIR FIP by March 15, 2006. Pursuant to a consent decree, the EPA is obligated to promulgate its final rule on North Carolina's § 126 petition by March 15, 2006. If the EPA grants North Carolina's § 126 petition, then coal-fired power plants in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia must reduce their SO₂ and NO_x emissions by March 15, 2009. If finalized, the EPA's proposed response to North Carolina's § 126 petition could adversely impact the coal needs of power plants in the affected states.

In March 2005, the EPA issued three new rules that will impact coal-fired power plants. These are (i) the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), which caps emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in the eastern United States; (ii) the mercury de-listing rule, which de-lists power plants as a source of mercury and other toxic air pollutants and rescinds a finding made in 2000 that it was appropriate and necessary to regulate power plants under Section 112(c) of the Clean Air Act; and (iii) the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR), which caps and reduces

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mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants. Both CAIR and CAMR provide power plant operators a market-based system in which plants that exceed federal requirements can sell pollution credits to plant operators who need more time to comply with the stricter rules. CAIR requires reductions of SO₂ and/or NO_x emissions across 28 eastern states and the District of Columbia and, when fully implemented in 2015, CAIR will reduce SO₂ emissions in these states by over 70 percent and NO_x emissions by over 60 percent from 2003 levels. Under the new mercury emissions rule, mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants will not be regulated as a Hazardous Air Pollutant, which would require installation of Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT). Instead, using the cap-and-trade system, these plants will have until 2010 to cut mercury emission levels to 38 tons a year from 48 tons and until 2018 to bring that level down to 15 tons, a 69 percent reduction. Utility analysts have estimated meeting the goals for SO₂ and NO_x will cost power generators approximately \$50 billion to install the required filtration systems, or “scrubbers,” on their smokestacks, but these controls are expected to also reduce the mercury emissions to the targeted levels in 2010. Additional controls will be required to meet the mercury emissions cap in 2018. The CAIR, mercury de-listing rule, and the CAMR are the subject of ongoing litigation. If the mercury de-listing rule is not upheld, then the CAMR and its cap-and-trade program may also be rejected in favor of the MACT approach. If CAIR and CAMR survive the legal challenges, or if a MACT requirement is imposed for mercury emissions, the additional costs that may be associated with operating coal-fired power generation facilities due to the implementation of these new rules may render coal a less attractive fuel source.

Other Clean Air Act programs are also applicable to power plants that use our coal. For example, the acid rain control provisions of Title IV of the Clean Air Act require a reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants. Because sulfur is a natural component of coal, required sulfur dioxide reductions can affect coal mining operations. Title IV imposes a two-phase approach to the implementation of required sulfur dioxide emissions reductions. Phase I, which became effective in 1995, regulated the sulfur dioxide emissions levels from 261 generating units at 110 power plants and targeted the highest sulfur dioxide emitters. Phase II, implemented January 1, 2000, made the regulations more stringent and extended them to additional power plants, including all power plants of greater than 25 megawatt capacity. Affected electric utilities can comply with these requirements by:

- burning lower sulfur coal, either exclusively or mixed with higher sulfur coal;
- installing pollution control devices such as scrubbers, which reduce the emissions from high sulfur coal;
- reducing electricity generating levels; or
- purchasing or trading emissions credits.

Specific emissions sources receive these credits, which electric utilities and industrial concerns can trade or sell to allow other units to emit higher levels of sulfur dioxide. Each credit allows its holder to emit one ton of sulfur dioxide.

Other proposed initiatives may have an effect upon coal operations. One such proposal is the Bush Administration’s Clear Skies legislation. As proposed, this legislation is designed to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury from power plants. Other so-called mutli-pollutant bills, which would regulate additional air pollutants, have been proposed by various members of Congress. While the details of all of these proposed initiatives vary, there appears to be a movement towards increased regulation of emissions, including carbon dioxide and mercury. If such initiatives were to become law, power plants could choose to shift away from coal as a fuel source to meet these requirements.

Mine Health and Safety Laws. Stringent safety and health standards have been imposed by federal legislation since the adoption of the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969. The Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, which significantly expanded the enforcement of health and safety standards of the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969, imposes comprehensive safety and health standards on all mining operations. In addition, as part of the Mine Safety and Health Acts of 1969 and 1977, the Black Lung Act requires payments of benefits by all businesses conducting current mining operations to coal miners with black lung and to some survivors of a miner who dies from this disease. The states in which we operate also have mine safety and health laws. In January 2006, the West Virginia legislature amended its mine safety and health laws to require mine operators to notify emergency response coordinators promptly after serious accidents and provide miners with wireless tracking and communications devices and self-contained self-rescue breathing equipment. Federal legislation has been proposed along the same lines but has not been yet passed, and other states are considering similar laws.

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Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, which we refer to as SMCRA, establishes operational, reclamation and closure standards for all aspects of surface mining as well as many aspects of deep mining. SMCRA requires that comprehensive environmental protection and reclamation standards be met during the course of and upon completion of mining activities. In conjunction with mining the property, we are contractually obligated under the terms of our leases to comply with all laws, including SMCRA and equivalent state and local laws. These obligations include reclaiming and restoring the mined areas by grading, shaping, preparing the soil for seeding and by seeding with grasses or planting trees for use as pasture or timberland, as specified in the approved reclamation plan.

SMCRA also requires us to submit a bond or otherwise financially secure the performance of our reclamation obligations. The earliest a reclamation bond can be completely released is five years after reclamation has been achieved. Federal law and some states impose on mine operators the responsibility for repairing the property or compensating the property owners for damage occurring on the surface of the property as a result of mine subsidence, a consequence of longwall mining and possibly other mining operations. In addition, the Abandoned Mine Lands Act, which is part of SMCRA, imposes a tax on all current mining operations, the proceeds of which are used to restore mines closed before 1977. The maximum tax is \$0.35 per ton of coal produced from surface mines and \$0.15 per ton of coal produced from underground mines.

We also lease some of our coal reserves to third party operators. Under SMCRA, responsibility for unabated violations, unpaid civil penalties and unpaid reclamation fees of independent mine lessees and other third parties could potentially be imputed to other companies that are deemed, according to the regulations, to have "owned" or "controlled" the mine operator. Sanctions against the "owner" or "controller" are quite severe and can include civil penalties, reclamation fees and reclamation costs. We are not aware of any currently pending or asserted claims against us asserting that we "own" or "control" any of our lessees' operations.

Framework Convention on Global Climate Change. The United States and more than 160 other nations are signatories to the 1992 Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, commonly known as the Kyoto Protocol, that is intended to limit or capture emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. The U.S. Senate has neither ratified the treaty commitments, which would mandate a reduction in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, nor enacted any law specifically controlling greenhouse gas emissions, and the Bush Administration has withdrawn support for this treaty. Nonetheless, future regulation of greenhouse gases could occur either pursuant to future U.S. treaty obligations or pursuant to statutory or regulatory changes under the Clean Air Act. Efforts to control greenhouse gas emissions could result in reduced demand for coal if electric power generators switch to lower carbon sources of fuel.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which we refer to as CERCLA, and similar state laws affect coal mining operations by, among other things, imposing cleanup requirements for threatened or actual releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or welfare or the environment. Under CERCLA and similar state laws, joint and several liability may be imposed on waste generators, site owners and lessees and others regardless of fault or the legality of the original disposal activity. Although the EPA excludes most wastes generated by coal mining and processing operations from the hazardous waste laws, such wastes can, in certain circumstances, constitute hazardous substances for the purposes of CERCLA. In addition, the disposal, release or spilling of some products used by coal companies in operations, such as chemicals, could implicate the liability provisions of the statute. Thus, coal mines that we currently own or have previously owned or operated, and sites to which we sent waste materials, may be subject to liability under CERCLA and similar state laws. In particular, we may be liable under CERCLA or similar state laws for the cleanup of hazardous substance contamination at sites where we own surface rights.

Mining Permits and Approvals. Mining companies must obtain numerous permits that strictly regulate environmental and health and safety matters in connection with coal mining, some of which have significant bonding requirements. In connection with obtaining these permits and approvals, we may be required to prepare and present to federal, state or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed production of coal may have upon the environment. The requirements imposed by any of these authorities may be costly and time consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of mining operations. Regulations also provide that a mining permit can be refused or revoked if an officer, director or a shareholder with a 10% or greater interest in the entity is affiliated with another entity that has outstanding permit violations. Thus, past or ongoing violations of

federal and state mining laws could provide a basis to revoke existing permits and to deny the issuance of additional permits.

Regulatory authorities exercise considerable discretion in the timing of permit issuance. Also, private individuals and the public at large possess rights to comment on and otherwise engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts. Accordingly, the permits we need for our mining operations may not be issued, or, if issued, may not be issued in a timely fashion, or may involve requirements that may be changed or interpreted in a manner which restricts our ability to conduct our mining operations or to do so profitably.

In order to obtain mining permits and approvals from state regulatory authorities, mine operators, including us, must submit a reclamation plan for restoring, upon the completion of mining operations, the mined property to its prior condition, productive use or other permitted condition. Typically we submit the necessary permit applications several months before we plan to begin mining a new area. Some of our required permits are becoming increasingly more difficult and expensive to obtain and the application review processes are taking longer to complete and becoming increasingly subject to challenge. As a result, we cannot be sure that we will not experience difficulty in obtaining mining permits in the future.

Future legislation and administrative regulations may emphasize the protection of the environment and, as a consequence, the activities of mine operators, including us, may be more closely regulated. Legislation and regulations, as well as future interpretations of existing laws, may also require substantial increases in equipment expenditures and operating costs, as well as delays, interruptions or the termination of operations. We cannot predict the possible effect of such regulatory changes.

Under some circumstances, substantial fines and penalties, including revocation or suspension of mining permits, may be imposed under the laws described above. Monetary sanctions and, in severe circumstances, criminal sanctions may be imposed for failure to comply with these laws.

Endangered Species. The federal Endangered Species Act and counterpart state legislation protects species threatened with possible extinction. Protection of endangered species may have the effect of prohibiting or delaying us from obtaining mining permits and may include restrictions on timber harvesting, road building and other mining or agricultural activities in areas containing the affected species. A number of species indigenous to our properties are protected under the Endangered Species Act. Based on the species that have been identified to date and the current application of applicable laws and regulations, however, we do not believe there are any species protected under the Endangered Species Act that would materially and adversely affect our ability to mine coal from our properties in accordance with current mining plans.

Other Environmental Laws. We are required to comply with numerous other federal, state and local environmental laws in addition to those previously discussed. These additional laws include, for example, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all applicable environmental laws.

Definitions of Select Mining Terms

Assigned Reserves. Recoverable coal reserves that have been designated for mining by a specific operation.

Auger Mining. Auger mining employs a large auger, which functions much like a carpenter's drill. The auger bores into a coal seam and discharges coal out of the spiral onto waiting conveyor belts. After augering is completed, the openings are reclaimed. This method of mining is usually employed to recover any additional coal left in deep overburden areas that cannot be reached economically by other types of surface mining.

Btu — British Thermal Unit. A measure of the energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree of Fahrenheit.

Coal Seam. A bed or stratum of coal.

Coal Washing. The process of removing impurities, such as ash and sulfur-based compounds, from coal.

Compliance Coal. Coal which, when burned, emits 1.2 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btus, which is equivalent to 0.72% sulfur per pound of 12,000 Btu coal. Compliance coal requires no mixing with other coals or use of sulfur dioxide reduction technologies by generators of electricity to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

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Continuous Miner. A machine used in underground mining to cut coal from the seam and load it onto conveyors or into shuttle cars in a continuous operation.

Continuous Mining. One of two major underground mining methods now used in the United States. This process utilizes a continuous miner.

Dragline. A large machine used in the surface mining process to remove the overburden, or layers of earth and rock, covering a coal seam. The dragline has a large bucket suspended from the end of a long boom. The bucket, which is suspended by cables, is able to scoop up great amounts of overburden as it is dragged across the excavation area.

Excavator-and-Loader Mining. A form of surface mining in which large excavators remove overburden from above the coal seam. The overburden is loaded into trucks and hauled to a valley fill or back-stacked on previously mined areas.

Highwall Mining. Highwall mining employs a large machine with a continuous miner head. The head cuts into a coal seam and discharges coal out onto waiting conveyor belts. After highwall mining is completed, the openings are reclaimed. This method of mining is usually employed to recover any additional coal left in deep overburden areas that cannot be reached economically by other types of surface mining.

Longwall Mining. One of two major underground coal mining methods now used in the United States. This method employs a rotating drum, which is pulled mechanically back and forth across a face of coal that is usually several hundred feet long. The loosened coal falls onto a conveyor for removal from the mine. Longwall operations include a hydraulic roof support system that advances as mining proceeds, allowing the roof to fall in a controlled manner in areas already mined.

Low-Sulfur Coal. Coal which, when burned, emits 1.6 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btus.

Metallurgical Coal. The various grades of coal suitable for distillation into carbon in connection with the manufacture of steel. Also known as “met” coal.

Preparation Plant. A preparation plant is a facility for crushing, sizing and washing coal to prepare it for use by a particular customer. The washing process has the added benefit of removing some of the coal’s sulfur content.

Probable Reserves. Reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart; therefore, the degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Proven Reserves. Reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well established.

Reclamation. The restoration of land and environmental values to a mining site after the coal is extracted. Reclamation operations are usually underway where the coal has already been taken from a mine, even as mining operations are taking place elsewhere at the site. The process commonly includes “recontouring” or shaping the land to its approximate original appearance, restoring topsoil and planting native grass and ground covers.

Recoverable Reserves. The amount of proven and probable reserves that can actually be recovered from the reserve base taking into account all mining and preparation losses involved in producing a saleable product using existing methods and under current law.

Reserves. That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

Spot Market. Sales of coal under an agreement for shipments over a period of less than one year.

Steam Coal. Coal used in steam boilers to produce electricity.

Surface Mine. A mine in which the coal lies near the surface and can be extracted by removing overburden.

Tons. References to a “ton” mean a “short” or net tonne, which is equal to 2,000 pounds.

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Truck-and-Loader Mining. A form of surface mining in which endloaders remove overburden from above the coal seam. The overburden is loaded into trucks and hauled to a valley fill or back-stacked on previously mined areas.

Truck-and-Shovel Mining. An open-cast method of mining that uses large shovels to remove overburden, which is used to backfill pits after coal removal.

Unassigned Reserves. Recoverable coal reserves that have not yet been designated for mining by a specific operation.

Underground Mine. Also known as a “deep” mine. Usually located several hundred feet below the earth’s surface, an underground mine’s coal is removed mechanically and transferred by shuttle car or conveyor to the surface.

Employees

As of March 1, 2006, we employed a total of approximately 2,120 persons. We believe that our relations with all employees are good.

Executive Officers

Our managing member is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Arch Coal, Inc. As a result, we are effectively managed by the management of Arch Coal, Inc. The following is a list of the executive officers of Arch Coal, Inc., their ages and their positions and offices during the last five years:

C. Henry Besten, Jr., 58, is Senior Vice President — Strategic Development of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since December 2002. Mr. Besten is also President of Arch Energy Resources, Inc., a subsidiary of Arch Coal, Inc., and has served in that capacity since July 1997. From July 1997 to December 2002, Mr. Besten served as Vice President — Strategic Marketing of Arch Coal, Inc. Mr. Besten also served as Acting Chief Financial Officer of Arch Coal, Inc. from December 1999 to November 2000.

John W. Eaves, 48, is Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since December 2002. Mr. Eaves has also been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since February 2006. From February 2000 to December 2002, Mr. Eaves served as Senior Vice President — Marketing of Arch Coal, Inc. and from September 1995 to December 2002 as President of Arch Coal Sales Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Arch Coal, Inc. Mr. Eaves also served as Vice President — Marketing of Arch Coal, Inc. from July 1997 through February 2000. Mr. Eaves serves on the board of directors of ADA-ES, Inc.

Sheila B. Feldman, 51, is Vice President — Human Resources of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since February 2003. From 1997 to February 2003, Ms. Feldman was the Vice President — Human Resources and Public Affairs of Solutia Inc.

Robert G. Jones, 49, is Vice President — Law, General Counsel and Secretary of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since March 2000. Mr. Jones served as Assistant General Counsel of Arch Coal, Inc. from July 1997 through February 2000 and as Senior Counsel from August 1993 to July 1997.

Steven F. Leer, 53, is President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since 1992. Mr. Leer also serves on the boards of the Norfolk Southern Corporation, USG Corp., the Western Business Roundtable and the University of the Pacific. Mr. Leer is a past chairman and continues to serve on the boards of the Center for Energy and Economic Development, the National Coal Council and the National Mining Association.

Robert J. Messey, 60, is Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since December 2000. Mr. Messey serves on the board of directors of Baldor Electric Company and Stereotaxis, Inc.

David B. Peugh, 51, is Vice President — Business Development of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since 1993.

Deck S. Slone, 42, is Vice President — Investor Relations and Public Affairs of Arch Coal, Inc. and has served in such capacity since 2001. Mr. Slone was named one of the senior officers of Arch Coal, Inc. in August 2005. Mr. Slone has helped direct the investor relations and public affairs functions of Arch Coal, Inc. since joining in 1997.

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David N. Warnecke, 50, is Vice President — Marketing and Trading of Arch Coal, Inc. and is President of Arch Coal Sales Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Arch Coal, Inc. Previously, Mr. Warnecke served as President of Arch Transportation Company and served as Executive Vice President of Arch Coal Sales Company, Inc. until June 1, 2005 when he was appointed President.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our business inherently involves certain risks and uncertainties. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Should one or more of any of these risks materialize, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business

A substantial or extended decline in coal prices could reduce our revenue and the value of our coal reserves.

Our results of operations are substantially dependent upon the prices we receive for our coal. The prices we receive for our coal depend upon factors beyond our control, including:

- the supply of and demand for domestic and foreign coal;
- the demand for electricity in the United States;
- the capacity and cost of transportation facilities;
- domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes;
- air emission standards for domestic and foreign coal-fired power plants;
- regulatory, administrative and judicial decisions that affect the coal mining industry;
- the price and availability of alternative fuels, including the effects of technological developments;
- the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures; and
- the supply of and demand for metallurgical coal.

Any one or more of the foregoing factors could adversely affect the sale prices we may be able to obtain for our coal. Declines in the prices we receive for our coal could adversely affect our operating results and our revenue.

Any change in coal demand by U.S. electric power generators that results in a decrease in the use of coal could result in lower prices for our coal, which would reduce our revenue and adversely impact our earnings and the value of our coal reserves.

Demand for our coal and the prices that we may obtain for our coal are closely linked to coal consumption patterns of the domestic electric generation industry, which has accounted for approximately 92% of domestic coal consumption in recent years according to the EIA. The amount of coal consumed for U.S. electric power generation is influenced by factors beyond our control, including:

- the overall demand for electricity, which is significantly dependent upon general economic conditions and summer and winter temperatures in the United States;
- environmental and government regulation;
- technological developments; and
- the location, availability, quality and price of competing sources of coal, alternative fuels such as natural gas, oil and nuclear and alternative energy sources such as hydroelectric power.

Demand for our low sulfur coal and the prices that we will be able to obtain for it will also be affected by the price and availability of high sulfur coal, which can be marketed in tandem with emissions allowances in order to meet Clean Air Act requirements.

In addition, the requirements of the Clean Air Act may result in more electric power generations shifting from coal to natural gas-fired power plants. Any reduction in the amount of coal consumed by domestic electric power

generators could reduce the price of steam coal that we produce, thereby reducing our revenue and adversely affecting our earnings and the value of our coal reserves.

Our coal mining production is subject to conditions and events beyond our control, which could result in higher operating expenses or decreased production and adversely affect our operating results.

Our coal mining operations are conducted in underground mines and at surface mines. The level of our production at these mines is subject to operating conditions and events beyond our control that could disrupt operations, affect production and the costs of mining at particular mines for varying lengths of time and have a significant impact on our operating results. Adverse operating conditions and events that we may experience include:

- unexpected variations in geological conditions, such as the thickness of the coal deposits and the amount of rock embedded in or overlying the coal deposit;
- mining and processing equipment failures and unexpected maintenance problems;
- interruptions due to transportation delays;
- unexpected delays and difficulties in acquiring, maintaining or renewing necessary permits or mining or surface rights;
- unavailability of mining equipment and supplies and increases in the price of mining equipment and supplies;
- shortage of qualified labor and a significant rise in labor costs;
- fluctuations in the cost of industrial supplies, including steel-based supplies, natural gas, diesel fuel and oil;
- adverse weather and natural disasters, such as heavy rains and flooding;
- unexpected or accidental surface subsidence from underground mining;
- accidental mine water discharges, fires, explosions or similar mining accidents;
- regulatory issues involving the plugging of and mining through oil and gas wells that penetrate the coal seams we mine; and
- the cost of surety bonds and the collateral required for our mining complexes is increasing and the surety bonds are becoming more difficult to obtain.

If any of these conditions or events occur in the future at any of our mining complexes, particularly our Black Thunder mine, our cost of mining and any delay or halt of production either permanently or for varying lengths of time could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, if we do not have insurance covering certain of these conditions or events or if the insurance coverage we have is limited or excludes certain of these conditions or events, then we may not be able to recover any of the losses we may incur as a result of such conditions or events, some of which may be substantial.

Increases in the price of steel and petroleum products and a shortage of tires used in our mining operations could significantly affect our operating profitability.

Our coal mining operations use significant amounts of steel, diesel fuel and tires. The price of scrap steel, which is used in making roof bolts and required by the room and pillar method of mining, has risen significantly in recent months. During 2005, the costs of diesel fuel, explosives and coal trucking increased as a direct result of supply chain problems related to Hurricane Katrina's devastation in Mississippi and Louisiana and Hurricane Rita's destruction in Texas and Louisiana. There may be other acts of nature that could also increase the costs of raw materials. We have also recently experienced a shortage in rubber tires, which are used on the trucks and heavy machinery with which we operate our mines. If the price of steel, petroleum products or other materials remains high or continues to increase and if tires continue to remain in short supply, our operational expenses will remain high or increase and our production could be affected, which could have a significant negative impact on our profitability.

There is a shortage of skilled coal mining workers, and as a result we are facing significantly higher labor costs as well as competition for workers from other coal producers.

Efficient coal mining using modern techniques and equipment requires skilled workers, preferably with at least one year of experience and proficiency in multiple mining tasks. Increased demand for coal and the increase in the market price for such coal in recent years has caused a resurgence of mining activity. Consequently, there has been a significant tightening of the labor supply and an increase in the turnover of the labor force as coal producers compete with each other for skilled personnel. In recent years, a shortage of trained coal miners has caused us to operate certain units without full staff, which has decreased our productivity and increased our costs. We are currently experiencing increasing labor costs, especially with regard to state certified electricians who are in short supply. We employ certain drug testing programs and take appropriate corrective actions that include terminating or suspending workers caught abusing drugs. This causes us to lose otherwise skilled workers and puts further pressure on what is already a tight labor supply. In addition, because of the shortage of experienced miners, we have hired novice miners, who are required to be accompanied by experienced workers as a safety precaution. These measures adversely affect the productivity of our workers as well as the operating efficiency of our mining complexes. If the shortage of experienced labor continues or worsens and if our labor costs continue to rise, it could have an adverse impact on our labor productivity and costs and our ability to expand production.

We face numerous uncertainties in estimating our economically recoverable coal reserves, and inaccuracies in our estimates could result in decreased profitability from lower than expected revenue or higher than expected costs.

We base our forecasts of future performance on, among other things, estimates of our recoverable coal reserves. We base our estimates of reserve information on engineering, economic and geological data assembled and analyzed by internal and third party engineers and reviewed periodically by third party consultants. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities and qualities of, and costs to mine, recoverable reserves, including many factors beyond our control. Estimates of economically recoverable coal reserves and net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, any one of which may, if incorrect, result in an estimate that varies considerably from actual results. These factors and assumptions include:

- unexpected geological and mining conditions which may not be fully identified by available exploration data or drill hole density and may differ from our experiences in areas we currently mine;
- future coal prices, operating costs, capital expenditures, severance and excise taxes, royalties and development and reclamation costs;
- future mining technology improvements; and
- the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies.

For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities and qualities attributable to any particular group of properties, classifications of reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of net cash flows expected from particular reserves prepared by different engineers or by the same engineers at different times may vary substantially. Actual coal tonnage recovered from identified reserve areas or properties and revenue and expenditure with respect to our reserves may vary materially from estimates. As a result, these estimates may not accurately reflect our actual reserves. Any inaccuracy in our estimates related to our reserves could result in lower than expected revenue, higher than expected costs or decreased profitability.

Defects in title or loss of any leasehold interests in our properties could limit our ability to mine these properties or result in significant unanticipated costs.

We conduct a significant part of our mining operations on properties that we lease. A title defect or the loss of any lease could adversely affect our ability to mine the associated reserves. Because title to most of our leased properties and mineral rights is not usually verified until we make a commitment to develop a property, which may not occur until after we have obtained necessary permits and completed exploration of the property, our right to mine some of our reserves has in the past, and may again in the future, be adversely affected if defects in title or boundaries exist. In order to obtain leases or mining contracts to conduct our mining operations on property where these defects exist, we have had to, and may in the future have to, incur unanticipated costs. In addition, we may not be able to successfully negotiate new leases or mining contracts for properties containing additional reserves, or maintain our leasehold interests in properties where we have not commenced mining operations during the term of

the lease. Some leases have minimum production requirements. Failure to meet those requirements could result in losses of prepaid royalties and, in some rare cases, could result in a loss of the lease itself.

Fluctuations in transportation costs and the availability and reliability of transportation facilities could affect the demand for our coal or temporarily impair our ability to supply coal to our customers.

We depend upon barge, rail, truck and belt transportation systems to deliver coal to our customers. Disruption of these transportation services due to weather-related problems, mechanical difficulties, strikes, lockouts, bottlenecks, and other events could temporarily impair our ability to supply coal to our customers, resulting in decreased shipments. Decreased performance levels over longer periods of time could cause our customers to look to other sources for their coal needs, negatively affecting our revenue and profitability. We have no long-term contracts with transportation providers to ensure consistent and reliable service. In addition, increases in transportation costs, including increases resulting from fluctuations in the price of gasoline and diesel fuel, could make coal a less competitive source of energy when compared to alternative fuels such as natural gas or could make our coal production less competitive than coal produced in other regions of the United States or abroad. If there are disruptions of the transportation services provided by the railroad companies we use, or if rail transport costs rise significantly and we are unable to find alternative transportation providers to ship our coal, our business could be adversely affected.

Acquisitions that we may undertake would involve a number of inherent risks, any of which could cause us not to realize the benefits anticipated to result.

We continually seek to expand our operations and coal reserves through acquisitions of businesses and assets, including leases of coal reserves. Acquisitions involve various inherent risks, such as:

- uncertainties in assessing the value, strengths and potential profitability of, and identifying the extent of all weaknesses, risks, contingent and other liabilities (including environmental liabilities) of, acquisition or other transaction candidates;
- the potential loss of key customers, management and employees of an acquired business;
- the ability to achieve identified operating and financial synergies anticipated to result from an acquisition or other transaction;
- problems that could arise from the integration of the acquired business; and
- unanticipated changes in business, industry or general economic conditions that affect the assumptions underlying the acquisition or other transaction rationale.

Any one or more of these factors could cause us not to realize the benefits anticipated to result from the acquisition of businesses or assets or could result in unexpected liabilities associated with these acquisition candidates.

Our business will be adversely affected if we are unable to develop or acquire additional coal reserves that are economically recoverable.

We control substantial undeveloped reserves and have not identified the equipment or workforce that will be employed to mine these reserves. Permits have been obtained for some of these undeveloped reserves. We expect to obtain the required remaining permits by the time we commence mining these reserves, but we may be unable to do so at all or within the necessary time period. Some of the required permits are becoming increasingly more difficult and expensive to obtain and the application review processes are taking longer to complete and becoming increasingly subject to challenge.

We may not be able to mine all our reserves as profitably as we do at our current operations. Our planned development projects and acquisition activities may not result in significant additional reserves, and we may not have continuing success developing new mines or expanding existing mines beyond our existing reserve base. Our profitability depends substantially on our ability to mine coal reserves that have the geological characteristics that enable them to be mined at competitive costs and to meet the quality needed by our customers.

Because the amount of coal in our reserves decline as we mine our coal, our future success and growth depend, in part, upon our ability to acquire additional coal reserves that are economically recoverable. Replacement reserves may not be available when required or, if available, may not be available at commercially attractive prices or be

capable of being mined at comparable costs. We may not be able to accurately assess the geological characteristics of any reserves that we acquire, which may adversely affect our profitability and financial condition. Exhaustion of reserves at particular mines also may have an adverse effect on our operating results that is disproportionate to the percentage of overall production represented by such mines. Our ability to obtain other reserves in the future could be limited by restrictions under our existing or future debt agreements, competition from other coal companies for attractive properties, the lack of suitable acquisition candidates or the inability to acquire coal properties on commercially reasonable terms.

Our profitability may be adversely affected by our commitments under long-term coal supply contracts and changes in purchasing patterns in the coal industry may make it difficult to extend existing contracts or to enter into long-term supply contracts.

We sell a substantial portion of our coal under long-term coal supply agreements, which we define as contracts with a term greater than 12 months. The prices for coal shipped under these contracts is fixed for the initial year of the contract and may be subject to certain adjustments in later years. As a result, the prices for coal shipped under these contracts may be below the current market price for similar-type coal at any given time, depending on the timeframe of the contract execution or initiation. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we sold approximately 70% of the total tons sold pursuant to long-term coal supply agreements. As a consequence of the substantial volume of our sales that are subject to these long-term agreements, we have less coal available with which to capitalize on higher coal prices if and when they arise. In addition, in some cases, our ability to realize the higher prices that may be available in the open market may be restricted when customers elect to purchase higher volumes under some contracts.

When the current contracts with customers expire or are otherwise renegotiated, our customers may decide not to extend or enter into new long-term contracts or, in the absence of long-term contracts, our customers may decide to purchase fewer tons of coal than in the past or on different terms, including under different pricing terms. Furthermore, uncertainty caused by laws and regulations affecting electric utilities, including the Clean Air Act, could deter our customers from entering into long-term coal supply agreements. To the degree that we operate outside of long-term contracts, our revenues are subject to pricing in the coal open market, which can be significantly more volatile than the pricing structure negotiated through a long-term coal supply agreement. This volatility could adversely affect the profitability of our operations if open market pricing for coal becomes unfavorable. For additional information relating to these contracts, you should see “Business — Coal Supply Contracts” under Item 1.

The loss of, or significant reduction in, purchases by our largest customers could adversely affect our revenues.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, we derived approximately 28% of our total coal revenues from sales to our three largest customers, Tennessee Valley Authority, Ameren and Intermountain Power Agency, and approximately 62% of our total coal revenues from sales to our ten largest customers. At December 31, 2005, the coal supply agreements with those ten customers expire at various times from 2006 to 2017. We intend to discuss the extension of existing agreements or entering into new long-term agreements with those and other customers, but the negotiations may not be successful, and those customers may not continue to purchase coal from us under long-term coal supply agreements, or at all. If any of those customers were to significantly reduce their purchases of coal from us, or if we were unable to sell coal to them on terms as favorable to us as the terms under the current agreements, our revenues and profitability could suffer materially.

Certain provisions in our long-term supply agreements may provide limited protection during adverse economic conditions or may result in economic penalties upon the failure to meet specifications.

Coal supply agreements typically contain force majeure provisions allowing temporary suspension of performance by us or our customers during the duration of specified events beyond the control of the affected party. Most of the coal supply agreements also contain provisions requiring us to deliver coal meeting quality thresholds for certain characteristics such as heat value, sulfur content, ash content, hardness and ash fusion temperature. Failure to meet these specifications could result in economic penalties, including price adjustments, purchasing replacement coal in the higher priced open market, the rejection of deliveries or, in the extreme, termination of the contracts. Consequently, due to the risks mentioned above with respect to long-term supply agreements, we may not achieve the revenue or profit we expect to achieve from these sales commitments.

We have a significant amount of debt relative to our total capitalization, which limits our flexibility and imposes restrictions on us, and a downturn in economic or industry conditions may materially affect our ability to meet our future financial commitments and liquidity needs.

As of December 31, 2005, we had consolidated indebtedness of approximately \$960.2 million, representing approximately 58.3% of our total capitalization. We also have significant lease and royalty obligations. Our ability to satisfy our debt, lease and royalty obligations will depend upon our future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the markets that we serve and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings or other financing may be unavailable in an amount sufficient to enable us to fund our future financial obligations or our other liquidity needs.

The amount and terms of our debt could have material consequences to our business, including, but not limited to:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt covenants and debt service, lease payment and other obligations;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures or other general operating requirements;
- reducing the availability of cash flow from operations to fund acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures or other general operating purposes;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage when compared to competitors with less relative amounts of debt.

Despite these significant levels of indebtedness, we may incur additional indebtedness in the future, which would heighten the risks described above.

If the assumptions regarding our likely future expenses related to benefits for non-active employees are incorrect, then expenditures for these benefits could be materially higher than we have predicted.

We are subject to long-term liabilities under a variety of benefit plans and other arrangements with current and former employees. These obligations have been estimated based on actuarial assumptions, including:

- actuarial estimates;
- assumed discount rates;
- estimates of mine lives;
- expected returns on pension plan assets; and
- changes in health care costs.

If the assumptions relating to these benefits change in the future or are incorrect, we may be required to record additional expenses, which would reduce our profitability. In addition, future regulatory and accounting changes relating to these benefits could result in increased obligations or additional costs, which could also have a material adverse affect on our financial results. You should see Note 12 – Employee Benefit Plans to our consolidated financial statements included in Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information about these assumptions.

Increased consolidation and competition within the coal industry may adversely affect our ability to sell coal, and excess production capacity in the industry could put downward pressure on coal prices.

During the last several years, the U.S. coal industry has experienced increased consolidation, which has contributed to the industry becoming more competitive. According to the NMA, in 1994, the top ten coal producers accounted for approximately 45% of total domestic coal production. By 2004, however, the top ten coal producers' share had increased to approximately 69% of total domestic coal production, according to the NMA. Consequently,

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some of our competitors in the domestic coal industry are major coal producers who have greater financial resources than we do. The intense competition among coal producers may impact our ability to retain or attract customers and may, therefore, adversely affect our future revenue and profitability. Recent increases in coal prices could encourage the development of expanded coal producing capacity in the United States. Any resulting overcapacity from existing or new competitors could reduce coal prices and, therefore, our revenue.

We may be unable to comply with restrictions imposed by our financing arrangements which could result in a default under these agreements.

The agreements governing our outstanding debt impose a number of restrictions on us. For example, the terms of our leases and other financing arrangements contain financial and other covenants that create limitations on our ability to, among other things, effect acquisitions or dispositions and incur additional debt. Our ability to comply with these restrictions may be affected by events beyond our control and, as a result, we may be unable to comply with these restrictions. A failure to comply with these restrictions could result in an event of default under these agreements. In the event of a default, the counterparties to our financing arrangements could declare all amounts borrowed, together with accrued interest and fees, immediately due and payable. If this were to occur, we might not be able to pay these amounts, or we might be forced to seek an amendment to our financing arrangements which could make the terms of these arrangements more onerous for us.

Failure to obtain or renew surety bonds on acceptable terms could affect our ability to secure reclamation and coal lease obligations, which could adversely affect our ability to mine or lease coal.

Federal and state laws require us to obtain surety bonds to secure performance or payment of certain long-term obligations such as mine closure or reclamation costs, federal and state workers' compensation costs, coal leases and other obligations. These bonds are typically re-priced annually but are non-cancellable by the surety. Surety bond issuers and holders may increase premiums associated with the bonds or impose other less favorable terms upon those renewals. The ability of surety bond issuers and holders to demand additional collateral or other less favorable terms has increased as the number of companies willing to issue these bonds has decreased over time. Our failure to maintain, or our inability to acquire, surety bonds that are required by state and federal law would affect our ability to secure reclamation and coal lease obligations, which could adversely affect our ability to mine or lease coal.

Terrorist attacks and threats, escalation of military activity in response to such attacks or acts of war may negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks and threats, escalation of military activity in response to such attacks or acts of war may negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our business is affected by general economic conditions, fluctuations in consumer confidence and spending, and market liquidity, which can decline as a result of numerous factors outside of our control, such as terrorist attacks and acts of war. Future terrorist attacks against U.S. targets, rumors or threats of war, actual conflicts involving the United States or its allies, or military or trade disruptions affecting our customers may materially adversely affect our operations and those of our customers. As a result, there could be delays or losses in transportation and deliveries of coal to our customers, decreased sales of our coal and extension of time for payment of accounts receivable from our customers. In addition, disruption or significant increases in energy prices could result in government-imposed price controls. It is possible that any of these occurrences, or a combination of them, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Environmental and Other Regulation

Federal and state governments extensively regulate our mining operations, which imposes significant costs on us, and future regulations could increase those costs or limit our ability to produce and sell coal.

The coal mining industry is subject to increasingly strict regulation by federal, state and local authorities with respect to matters such as:

- the discharge of materials into the environment;
- employee health and safety;
- mine permitting and licensing requirements;
- reclamation and restoration of mining properties after mining is completed;

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- management of materials generated by mining operations;
- surface subsidence from underground mining;
- water pollution;
- statutorily mandated benefits for current and retired coal miners;
- air quality standards;
- protection of wetlands;
- endangered plant and wildlife protection;
- limitations on land use;
- storage and disposal of petroleum products and substances that are regarded as hazardous under applicable laws; and
- management of electrical equipment containing PCBs.

The costs, liabilities and requirements associated with these regulations may be costly and time-consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of exploration or production operations. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations, the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could have the effect of limiting production from our operations. We may also incur costs and liabilities resulting from claims for damages to property or injury to persons arising from our operations. If we incur significant costs and liabilities, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. You should see “Business – Environmental Matters” under Item 1.

The possibility exists that new legislation and/or regulations and orders may be adopted that may materially adversely affect our mining operations, our cost structure and/or our customers’ ability to use coal. New legislation or administrative regulations (or new judicial interpretations or administrative enforcement of existing laws and regulations), including proposals related to the protection of the environment that would further regulate and tax the coal industry, may also require us or our customers to change operations significantly or incur increased costs. Such regulations, if enacted in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to obtain and renew permits necessary for our operations, which would reduce our production, cash flow and profitability.

Mining companies must obtain numerous permits that strictly regulate environmental and health and safety matters in connection with coal mining including permits issued by various federal and state agencies and regulatory bodies. We believe that we have obtained the necessary permits to mine our developed reserves at our mining complexes. However, as we commence mining our undeveloped reserves, we will need to apply for and obtain the required permits. The permitting rules are complex and change frequently, making our ability to comply with the applicable requirements more difficult or even impossible, thereby precluding continuing or future mining operations. Private individuals and the public at large have certain rights to comment on and otherwise engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts. Accordingly, the permits we need for our mining operations may not be issued, or, if issued, may not be issued in a timely fashion, or may involve requirements that may be changed or interpreted in a manner which restricts our ability to conduct our mining operations or to do so profitably. An inability to conduct our mining operations pursuant to applicable permits would reduce our production, cash flow and profitability.

The Clean Air Act affects us and our customers, and could increase the cost of coal production and/or reduce the demand for coal as a fuel source and thereby cause our sales and profitability to decline.

The Clean Air Act regulates coal mining operations both directly and indirectly. Direct impacts on coal mining and processing operations may occur through Clean Air Act permitting requirements and/or emission control requirements, including requirements relating to particulate matter. The Clean Air Act indirectly affects coal mining operations by extensively regulating the air emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury and other

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compounds emitted by coal-fired electricity generating plants. Clean Air Act requirements that may directly or indirectly affect our operations or those of our electric utility customer base, and which could cause them to reduce their coal usage, include:

- reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions imposed by Title IV of the Clean Air Act;
- reduction of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and ozone emissions under EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- reduction of nitrogen oxide emissions under the NOx SIP Call program;
- reduction of nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxide, and mercury emissions by power plants through “cap-and-trade” programs under the Clear Skies Initiative;
- reduction of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions under the Clean Air Interstate Rule;
- reduction of and permanent cap on mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants under the Utility Mercury Reductions Rule;
- potential reduction of carbon dioxide emissions that could result from ongoing state lawsuits against the EPA; and
- reduction requirements for regional haze around national parks and national wilderness areas.

The potential negative effects of these emissions and other requirements on our business include:

- reduction in demand for our coal by electric utilities, our largest customers, due to increased compliance requirements, which could impose significant capital expenditure and costs on coal-fired electricity generation;
- reduction in demand for our coal due to decisions by our customers to replace outdated coal plants with, or to construct new plants using, alternative fuel technologies, due to increased capital expenditure, cost or permitting restrictions; and
- increased costs to us of coal mining and/or processing due to permitting requirements and/or emission control requirements relating to particulate matter.

Any resulting decrease in the demand for our coal will adversely affect our business and our results of operations.

We have significant reclamation and mine closure obligations. If the assumptions underlying our accruals are materially inaccurate, we could be required to expend greater amounts than anticipated.

SMCRA establishes operational, reclamation and closure standards for all aspects of surface mining as well as most aspects of deep mining. Estimates of our total reclamation and mine-closing liabilities are based upon permit requirements and our engineering expertise related to these requirements. The estimate of ultimate reclamation liability is reviewed periodically by our management and engineers. The estimated liability can change significantly if actual costs vary from assumptions or if governmental regulations change significantly. Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations,” requires that retirement obligations be recorded as a liability based on fair value, which is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. In estimating future cash flows, we considered the estimated current cost of reclamation and applied inflation rates and a third-party profit, as necessary. The third-party profit is an estimate of the approximate markup that would be charged by contractors for work performed on our behalf. Our resulting liability could change significantly if actual costs differ from our assumptions.

Our operations may impact the environment or cause exposure to hazardous substances, and our properties may have environmental contamination, which could result in material liabilities to us.

Our operations currently use hazardous materials and generate limited quantities of hazardous wastes from time to time. We could become subject to claims for toxic torts, natural resource damages and other damages as well as for the investigation and clean up of soil, surface water, groundwater, and other media. Such claims may arise, for example, out of conditions at sites that we currently own or operate, as well as at sites that we previously owned or operated, or may acquire. Our liability for such claims may be joint and several, so that we may be held responsible

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for more than our share of the contamination or other damages, or even for the entire share. We are not subject to material claims arising out of contamination at our facilities or other locations, but may incur such liabilities in the future.

Drainage flowing from or caused by mining activities can be acidic with elevated levels of dissolved metals; a condition referred to as “acid mine drainage,” which we refer to as AMD. The treating of AMD can be costly. Although we do not currently face material costs associated with AMD, it is possible that we could incur significant costs in the future.

These and other similar unforeseen impacts that our operations may have on the environment, as well as exposures to hazardous substances or wastes associated with our operations, could result in costs and liabilities that could materially and adversely affect us.

Judicial rulings affecting our operating activities could significantly increase our operating costs, discourage customers from purchasing our coal, and materially harm our financial condition and operating results.

In addition, we often need to obtain permits to conduct operating activities. Some of these permits are “nationwide” permits (as opposed to individual permits) issued by the Army Corps of Engineers for dredging and filling in streams and wetlands. Lawsuits challenging the Army Corps of Engineers’ authority to issue Nationwide permits have been instituted by environmental groups. We cannot predict the final outcomes of those lawsuits. If mining methods at issue are limited or prohibited, it could significantly increase our operational costs, make it more difficult to economically recover a significant portion of our reserves and lead to a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation. We may not be able to increase the price we charge for coal to cover higher production costs without reducing customer demand for our coal.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

As of December 31, 2005, we owned or controlled primarily through long-term leases approximately 99,000 acres of coal land in Wyoming, 63,000 acres of coal land in Utah, 22,000 acres of coal land in New Mexico and 17,000 acres of coal land in Colorado. We lease approximately 115,000 acres of our coal land from the federal government and approximately 28,000 acres of our coal land from various state governments. These governmental leases have terms expiring between 2007 and 2010 and are subject to readjustment and/or extension and to earlier termination for failure to meeting diligent development requirements. Our Sufco, Medicine Bow and Seminole II loadout facilities are located on properties held under leases which expire at varying dates over the next thirty years. Most of the leases contain options to renew. Our remaining loadout facilities are located on property owned by us or for which we have a special use permit.

Our subsidiaries currently own or lease the equipment utilized in their mining operations. You should see “Item 1. Business” for more information about our mining operations and mining complexes.

Our Reserves

We estimate that we owned or controlled approximately 2.4 billion tons of proven and probable recoverable reserves at December 31, 2005. Recoverable reserves include only saleable coal and do not include coal which would remain unextracted, such as for support pillars, and processing losses, such as washery losses. Reserve estimates are prepared by our engineers and geologists and reviewed and updated periodically. Total recoverable reserve estimates and reserves dedicated to mines and complexes change from time to time to reflect mining activities, analysis of new engineering and geological data, changes in reserve holdings and other factors.

The following tables present by state our estimated assigned and unassigned recoverable coal reserves at December 31, 2005:

**Total Assigned Reserves
(tonnage in millions)**

	Total Assigned Recoverable Reserves	Proven	Probable	Sulfur Content (lbs. per million Btus)			As Received Btu per lb. (1)	Reserve Control		Mining Method		Past Reserve Estimates	
				<1.2	1.2-2.5	>2.5		Leased	Owned	Surface	Under-ground	2003	2004
Wyoming	1,748	1,705	43	1,697	51	—	8,814	1,746	2	1,748	—	1,025	1,840
Utah	108	60	48	108	—	—	11,653	107	1	—	108	116	112
Colorado	74	56	18	73	1	—	11,866	72	2	—	74	85	80
Total	<u>1,930</u>	<u>1,821</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>1,878</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9,090</u>	<u>1,925</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,748</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>2,032</u>

(1) As received btu per lb. includes the weight of moisture in the coal on an as sold basis.

**Total Unassigned Reserves
(tonnage in millions)**

	Total Unassigned Recoverable Reserves	Proven	Probable	Sulfur Content (lbs. per million Btus)			As Received Btu per lb. (1)	Reserve Control		Mining Method	
				<1.2	1.2-2.5	>2.5		Leased	Owned	Surface	Underground
Wyoming	387	273	114	338	49	—	9,671	282	105	213	174
Utah	37	15	22	32	5	—	11,177	37	—	—	37
Colorado	56	45	11	55	1	—	11,498	55	1	—	56
Total	<u>480</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,001</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>267</u>

(2) As received btu per lb. includes the weight of moisture in the coal on an as sold basis.

As of December 31, 2005, approximately 4.6% of our coal reserves were held in fee, with the balance controlled by leases, most of which do not expire until the exhaustion of mineable and merchantable coal. Other leases have primary terms expiring in various years ranging from 2006 to 2020, and most contain options to renew for stated periods. Under current mining plans, substantially all reported leased reserves will be mined out within the period of existing leases or within the time period of assured lease renewals. Royalties are paid to lessors either as a fixed price per ton or as a percentage of the gross sales price of the mined coal. The majority of the significant leases are on a percentage royalty basis. In some cases, a lease bonus is required, payable either at the time of execution of the lease or in annual installments. In most cases, the prepaid royalty amount is applied to reduce future production royalties.

Federal and state legislation controlling air pollution affects the demand for certain types of coal by limiting the amount of sulfur dioxide which may be emitted as a result of fuel combustion and encourages a greater demand for low sulfur coal. All of our identified coal reserves have been subject to preliminary coal seam analysis to test sulfur content. Of these reserves, approximately 95.6% consist of very low sulfur compliance coal, or coal which emits 1.2 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btu upon combustion, while the balance could be sold as low-sulfur coal. Some of our low-sulfur coal can be marketed as compliance coal when blended with other compliance coal. Accordingly, most of our reserves are primarily suitable for the domestic steam coal markets.

The carrying cost of our coal reserves at December 31, 2005 was \$498.5 million, consisting of \$12.3 million of prepaid royalties and the \$486.2 million net book value of coal lands and mineral rights.

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Title to coal properties held by lessors or grantors to us and our subsidiaries and the boundaries of properties are normally verified at the time of leasing or acquisition. However, in cases involving less significant properties and consistent with industry practices, title and boundaries are not completely verified until such time as our independent operating subsidiaries prepare to mine such reserves. If defects in title or boundaries of undeveloped reserves are discovered in the future, control of and the right to mine such reserves could be adversely affected.

We must obtain permits from applicable state regulatory authorities before we begin to mine particular reserves. Applications for permits require extensive engineering and data analysis and presentation, and must address a variety of environmental, health and safety matters associated with a proposed mining operation. These matters include the manner and sequencing of coal extraction, the storage, use and disposal of waste and other substances and other impacts on the environment, the construction of overburden fills and water containment areas, and reclamation of the area after coal extraction. We are required to post bonds to secure performance under our permits. As is typical in the coal industry, we strive to obtain mining permits within a time frame that allows us to mine reserves as planned on an uninterrupted basis. We generally begin preparing applications for permits for areas that we intend to mine up to three years in advance of their expected issuance date. Regulatory authorities have considerable discretion in the timing of permit issuance and the public has rights to comment on and otherwise engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts.

Our reported coal reserves are those that could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of their determination. In determining whether our reserves meet this standard, we take into account, among other things, our potential inability to obtain a mining permit, the possible necessity of revising a mining plan, changes in estimated future costs, changes in future cash flows caused by changes in costs required to be incurred to meet regulatory requirements and obtaining mining permits, variations in quantity and quality of coal, and varying levels of demand and their effects on selling prices. We have obtained, or we have a high probability of obtaining, all required permits or government approvals with respect to our reserves. Except as described elsewhere in this document with respect to permits to conduct mining operations involving valley fills, which has been taken into account in determining our reserves, we are not currently aware of matters which would significantly hinder our ability to obtain future mining permits or governmental approvals with respect to our reserves.

We periodically engage third parties to review our reserve estimates. The most recent third party review of our reserve estimates was conducted by Weir International Mining Consultants in February 2006.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The information required by this item is contained under the caption "Contingencies" appearing in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

There is no market for our common equity.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005 ^{(1) (2)}	2004	2003	2002 ⁽³⁾	2001 ⁽⁴⁾
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Coal sales revenue	\$ 1,126,742	\$ 735,162	\$ 500,555	\$ 492,191	\$ 468,137
Income from operations	186,061	83,275	62,710	49,824	60,370
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	128,844	32,946	20,996	19,909	31,342
Cumulative effect of accounting change	—	—	(18,278)	—	—
Net income	<u>128,844</u>	<u>\$ 32,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,718</u>	<u>\$ 19,909</u>	<u>\$ 31,342</u>
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 152	\$ 1,351	\$ 35,171	\$ 249	\$ 461
Receivable from Arch Coal, Inc.	869,056	677,934	351,866	333,825	259,822
Total assets	2,215,376	2,013,436	1,411,515	1,373,061	1,329,688
Total debt	960,247	961,613	700,000	675,000	675,000
Redeemable equity interests	5,647	4,971	4,746	4,733	4,667
Non-redeemable equity interests	677,795	543,058	471,890	469,241	455,742
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 38,518	\$ (203,464)	\$ 66,357	\$ 68,080	\$ 29,758
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	98,347	80,703	63,053	69,388	66,493
Capital expenditures	108,600	78,313	27,322	51,360	32,142
Operating Data:					
Tons sold	105,796	86,264	69,541	72,519	73,719
Tons produced	106,554	91,466	69,361	73,203	74,032
Average sales price (per ton)	\$ 10.65	\$ 8.52	\$ 7.20	\$ 6.79	\$ 6.35

- (1) On December 30, 2005, we sold to Peabody Energy a rail spur, rail loadout and an idle office complex, all of which is located in the Powder River Basin for a purchase price of \$79.6 million. As a result of the transaction, we recognized a gain of \$43.3 million which we recorded as a component of other operating income.
- (2) On October 24, 2005, we conducted a precautionary evacuation of our West Elk mine after we detected elevated readings of combustion-related gases in an area of the mine where we had completed mining activities but had not yet removed final longwall equipment. We estimate that the financial impact of idling the mine and fighting the fire during the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$33.3 million in reduced operating profit.
- (3) During 2002, we filed a royalty rate reduction request with the Bureau of Land Management, which we refer to as the BLM, for our West Elk mine in Colorado. The BLM notified us that it would receive a royalty rate reduction for a specified number of tons representing a retroactive portion for the year totaling \$3.3 million. We recognized the retroactive portion as a component of cost of coal sales. Additionally in 2002, Canyon Fuel was notified by the BLM that it would receive a royalty rate reduction for certain tons mined at its Skyline mine. The rate reduction applies to certain tons mined representing a retroactive refund of \$1.1 million. We recorded the retroactive amount as a component of income from equity investments.
- (4) At the West Elk underground mine in Gunnison County, Colorado, following the detection of combustion-related gases in a portion of the mine, we idled our operation on January 28, 2000. On July 12, 2000, after controlling the combustion-related gases, we resumed production at the West Elk mine and started to ramp up to normal levels of production. We recognized partial pre-tax insurance settlements of \$31.0 million during 2000 and a final pre-tax insurance settlement related to the event of \$9.4 million during 2001.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Executive Overview

We focus on taking steps to improve earnings, strengthen cash generation and improve productivity at our large-scale mines. We are also seeking to enhance our position as a preferred supplier to U.S. power producers, acting as a reliable and ethical partner. We plan to focus on organic growth by continuing to develop our existing reserve base, and we plan to evaluate acquisitions that represent a good fit with our existing operations.

Economic expansion and the high cost of competing fuels translated into strong coal demand throughout 2005. We estimate that coal-fueled electric generation increased 2.5% during 2005. In addition to increasing utilization at existing coal-fired power plants, U.S. power generators are moving forward with plans to build new coal plants. Already, projects have been announced that we believe could boost the installed coal-based generating units by approximately 80 gigawatts, or 25%, which could ultimately increase coal demand by as much as 300 million tons annually. In addition, interest in converting coal into transportation fuels and synthetic natural gas has increased from prior years.

Meanwhile, coal production during 2005 struggled to keep pace with increased demand, with consumption outstripping supply for the third consecutive year, according to our estimates. We estimate that utility coal stockpiles ended 2005 at their lowest year-end levels in decades at approximately 33 days of supply, or 37% below the 15-year average. We believe stockpile levels are particularly low in the midwestern United States, where coal fuel costs have boosted wholesale power sales and rail disruptions have constrained coal deliveries. We believe that strong coal demand and continuing supply constraints will result in a multi-year effort to restore utility stockpiles to targeted levels, particularly in the midwestern United States traditionally served by coal producers operating in the Powder River Basin.

Rail service disruptions experienced throughout the industry during 2004 continued for much of 2005 and resulted in missed shipments in both of our operating regions. Severe weather and the resulting maintenance efforts exacerbated the railroad disruptions already existing as a result of inadequate staffing at the railroads, equipment shortages and an overall increase in rail shipments. We expect continued challenges during 2006 due to rail shortages, and we continue to work with our customers and the railroads in an effort to minimize the impact of future disruptions.

Results of Operations

Recent Developments

On October 27, 2005, we conducted a precautionary evacuation of our West Elk mine after we detected elevated readings of combustion-related gases in an area of the mine where we had completed mining activities but had not yet removed all remaining longwall equipment. We have successfully controlled the combustion-related gases, re-entered and rehabilitated the mine, and we resumed longwall mining in late March 2006. We estimate that the financial impact of idling the mine and fighting the fire during the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$33.3 million in reduced operating profit. We will continue to be negatively impacted during the first quarter of 2006 until the longwall is back in production and the mine is operating at full capacity.

On December 30, 2005, we sold to Peabody Energy a rail spur, rail loadout and idle office complex located in the Powder River Basin for a purchase price of \$79.6 million, resulting in a gain of \$43.3 million. In addition, Arch Coal completed a reserve swap with Peabody pursuant to which Arch Coal exchanged 60 million tons of coal reserves near the former North Rochelle mine for a similar block of 60 million tons of coal reserves more strategically positioned relative to our Black Thunder mining complex. Subsequent to the reserve swap, Arch Coal subleased the coal reserves it received from Peabody to us. We believe these coal reserves will provide us with a more efficient mine plan.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004

The following discussion summarizes our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2005 and compares those results to our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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Revenues. The following table summarizes the number of tons we sold during the year ended December 31, 2005 and the sales associated with those tons and compares those results to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(Amounts in thousands, except per ton data)			
Coal sales	\$1,126,742	\$735,162	\$391,580	53.3%
Tons sold	105,796	86,264	19,532	22.6%
Coal sales realization per ton sold	\$ 10.65	\$ 8.52	\$ 2.13	25.0%

The following table shows the number of tons sold by operating segment during the year ended December 31, 2005 and compares those amounts to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	<u>Tons Sold</u>		<u>% of Total</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Powder River Basin	87,597	75,069	82.8%	87.0%
Western Bituminous Region	18,199	11,195	17.2%	13.0%
Total	<u>105,796</u>	<u>86,264</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Coal sales. The increase in our coal sales resulted from a combination of increased volumes, higher pricing, and the acquisition of Triton in the Powder River Basin on August 20, 2004 and the consolidation of Canyon Fuel in the Western Bituminous region beginning on July 31, 2004.

Our volume in the Powder River Basin increased 16.7% during 2005 compared to 2004. In the Western Bituminous region, our volume increased 62.6% during the same period, despite the loss of production at the West Elk mine in the fourth quarter of 2005. In addition to an overall increase in demand, volumes in both regions also benefited from the acquisition and consolidation described above.

Our per ton realizations increased due primarily to higher contract prices in both segments. In the Powder River Basin, our per ton realization increased 15.7% due to increased base pricing and above-market pricing on certain contracts acquired in our Triton acquisition as well as higher sulfur dioxide quality premiums resulting from higher sulfur dioxide emission allowance prices. The Western Bituminous region's per ton realization increased 24.7%. In addition to higher contract pricing, per ton realization in the Western Bituminous region was also affected by our consolidation of Canyon Fuel during the third quarter of 2004.

Operating costs and expenses. The following table summarizes our operating costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 and compares those results to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Cost of coal sales	\$865,760	\$577,660	\$288,100	49.9%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	98,347	80,703	17,644	21.9%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23,958	17,168	6,790	39.6%
	<u>\$988,065</u>	<u>\$675,531</u>	<u>\$312,534</u>	<u>46.3%</u>

Cost of coal sales. The increase in cost of coal sales is primarily due to the acquisition of Triton in the Powder River Basin on August 20, 2004 and the consolidation of Canyon Fuel in the Western Bituminous region beginning on July 31, 2004, along with an increase in sales-sensitive costs resulting from the increase in revenue discussed above. In addition to the acquisition of Triton and the consolidation of Canyon Fuel during the third quarter of 2004, our costs of coal sales were affected by the following:

- Production taxes and coal royalties, which we incur as a percentage of coal sales realization, increased \$79.9 million during 2005 compared to 2004.
- Labor costs increased \$57.9 million during 2005 compared to 2004 due to higher compensation rates and due to the acquisition and consolidation in 2004 described above.
- Repair and maintenance costs increased \$36.3 million during 2005 compared to 2004 due to increased repair and maintenance activity in 2005 resulting from the acquisition and consolidation in 2004 described above.

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	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease) in Net Income	
	2005	2004	\$	%
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Interest expense	\$ (65,543)	\$ (55,582)	\$ (9,961)	(17.9)%
Interest income	45,233	20,570	24,663	119.9%
	<u>\$ (20,310)</u>	<u>\$ (35,012)</u>	<u>\$ 14,702</u>	<u>42.0%</u>

Interest expense. The increase in interest expense results from a higher amount of average borrowings in 2005 compared to 2004 primarily due to the issuance of \$250.0 million of 6³/₄% senior notes due 2013 in October 2004. You should see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for more information about the issuance of these notes.

Interest income. Our cash transactions are managed by Arch Coal, Inc. Cash paid to or from us that is not considered a distribution or a contribution is recorded as a receivable from Arch Coal. The receivable balance earns interest from Arch Coal at the prime interest rate. The increase in interest income results primarily from a higher average receivable balance in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Other non-operating income and expense. The following table summarizes our other non-operating income and expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 and compares that information to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease) in Net Income	
	2005	2004	\$	%
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Expenses resulting from early debt extinguishment and termination of hedge accounting for interest rate swaps	\$ (12,688)	\$ (14,295)	\$ 1,607	11.2%

Amounts reported as non-operating consist of income or expense resulting from our financing activities other than interest. Our results of operations include expenses of \$12.7 million for 2005 and \$13.6 million for 2004 related to the termination of hedge accounting and resulting amortization of amounts that had previously been deferred. Additionally, we incurred expenses of \$0.7 million for early debt extinguishment costs in 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

The following discussion summarizes our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2004 and compares those results to our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Revenues. The following table summarizes the number of tons we sold during the year ended December 31, 2004 and the sales associated with those tons and compares those results to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2004	2003	\$	%
	(Amounts in thousands, except per ton data)			
Coal sales	\$735,162	\$500,555	\$234,607	46.9%
Tons sold	86,264	69,541	16,723	24.0%
Coal sales realization per ton sold	\$ 8.52	\$ 7.20	\$ 1.32	18.3%

The following table shows the number of tons sold by operating segment during the year ended December 31, 2004 and compares those amounts to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	Tons Sold		% of Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Powder River Basin	75,069	62,625	87.0%	90.1%
Western Bituminous Region	11,195	6,916	13.0%	9.9%
Total	<u>86,264</u>	<u>69,541</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Coal sales. The increase in coal sales resulted from the combination of increased volumes, higher pricing and the acquisition of Triton and the consolidation of Canyon Fuel during the third quarter of 2004.

Our volume in the Powder River Basin increased 19.9%. In the Western Bituminous region, our volume increased 61.9%. In addition to an overall increase in demand, volumes in both regions also benefited from the acquisition and consolidation in 2004 described above.

Our per ton realizations increased due primarily to higher contract prices in both segments. In the Powder River Basin, our per ton realization increased 14.1% due to above-market pricing on certain contracts acquired in the

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Triton acquisition. The Western Bituminous region's per ton realization increased 13.3%. In addition to higher contract pricing, per ton realization in the Western Bituminous region was also affected by our consolidation of Canyon Fuel beginning in the third quarter of 2004.

Operating costs and expenses. The following table summarizes our operating costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 and compares those results to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Cost of coal sales	\$ 577,660	\$ 392,840	\$ 184,820	47.0%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	80,703	63,053	17,650	28.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17,168	15,686	1,482	9.4%
	<u>\$ 675,531</u>	<u>\$ 471,579</u>	<u>\$ 203,952</u>	43.2%

Cost of coal sales. The increase in cost of coal sales is primarily due to the increase in revenues discussed above. Our costs of coal sales were affected by the following:

- Consolidation of Canyon Fuel added \$61.7 million for the months of August through December 2004.
- Excluding Canyon Fuel, production taxes and coal royalties (which are incurred as a percentage of coal sales realization) increased \$48.1 million.
- Excluding Canyon Fuel, repairs and maintenance costs increased \$15.3 million due partially to the property, plant and equipment additions resulting from the contribution of North Rochelle during the third quarter of 2004.
- Poor rail performance during 2004 resulted in missed shipments and disruptions in production. As many of our costs are fixed in nature, the reduced volume did not result in reduced overall costs.
- We experienced higher supply costs, primarily related to explosives (an increase of \$6.4 million) and diesel fuel (an increase of \$10.9 million).
- Costs for operating supplies increased \$8.3 million due primarily to increased commodity and steel prices during the year.
- Incentive compensation costs increased \$3.7 million for amounts expected to be earned under Arch Coal's annual and long-term incentive plans based on operating results for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization. The increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization is due primarily to the property additions resulting from the consolidation of Canyon Fuel and the acquisition of Triton during the third quarter of 2004.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses represent expenses allocated to us from Arch Coal, Inc. The cost increase for the year ended 2004 compared to the prior year is a result of increased legal and professional fees and increases in compensation-related expenses at Arch Coal.

Our operating costs (reflected below on a per-ton basis) are defined as including all mining costs, which consist of all amounts classified as cost of coal sales (except pass-through transportation costs) and all depreciation, depletion and amortization attributable to mining operations.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Powder River Basin	\$ 6.14	\$ 5.50	\$0.64	11.6%
Western Bituminous Region	\$15.71	\$15.42	\$0.29	1.9%

Powder River Basin — On a per-ton basis, operating costs increased in the Powder River Basin primarily due to increased production taxes and coal royalties (\$0.31 per ton), higher repairs and maintenance charges (\$0.11 per ton) and to the higher explosives and diesel fuel costs discussed above. Additionally, average costs were higher due to the integration of the North Rochelle mine into our Black Thunder mine.

Western Bituminous Region — Operating cost per ton at our Western Bituminous operations increased primarily due to increased repairs and maintenance costs, increased production taxes and coal royalties and disruptions in production caused by poor rail performance. The consolidation of Canyon Fuel in July 2004 offset some of the per

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ton operating cost increases as the Canyon Fuel operations have slightly lower costs when compared to our other Western Bituminous operations.

Other operating income. The following table summarizes our other operating income for the year ended December 31, 2004 and compares that information to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Income from equity investments	\$ 8,410	\$ 19,707	\$ (11,297)	(57.3)%
Other operating income	15,234	14,027	1,207	8.6%
	<u>\$ 23,644</u>	<u>\$ 33,734</u>	<u>\$ (10,090)</u>	<u>(29.9)%</u>

Income from equity investment. The decline in income from our equity investment results from the consolidation of Canyon Fuel into our financial statements subsequent to July 31, 2004, lower production and sales levels at Canyon Fuel during the period when we accounted for our investment under the equity method, and additional costs related to idling the Skyline Mine, including the severance costs noted above.

Other operating income. Other operating income consists of income from sources other than coal sales. The increase results primarily from a \$5.8 million gain recognized from a land sale offset partially by a \$3.7 million decrease in administration charges and production payments received from Canyon Fuel (these payments ceased as of the July 31, 2004 consolidation of Canyon Fuel in our financial statements).

Net interest expense. The following table summarizes our net interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 and compares that information to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Interest expense	\$ (55,582)	\$ (44,681)	\$ (10,901)	(24.4)%
Interest income	20,570	14,638	5,932	40.5%
	<u>\$ (35,012)</u>	<u>\$ (30,043)</u>	<u>\$ (4,969)</u>	<u>16.5%</u>

The increase in interest expense resulted from a higher average interest rate in the first six months of 2004 as compared to the same period in 2003 as well as a higher amount of average borrowings from August through December 2004 as compared to the prior year. In 2004, our outstanding borrowings consisted primarily of fixed rate borrowings, while borrowings in the first half of 2003 were primarily variable rate borrowings. Short-term interest rates in 2003 were lower than the fixed rate borrowing that made up the majority of average debt balances in 2004.

Our cash transactions are managed by Arch Coal. Cash paid to or from us that is not considered a distribution or a contribution is recorded as a receivable from Arch Coal. The receivable balance earns interest from Arch Coal at the prime interest rate. The increase in interest income results primarily from a higher average receivable balance in 2004 as compared to 2003.

Other non-operating income and expense. The following table summarizes our other non-operating income and expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 and compares that information to the comparable information for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Expenses resulting from early debt extinguishment and termination of hedge accounting for interest rate swaps	\$(14,295)	\$(11,671)	\$(2,624)	(22.5)%

Amounts reported as non-operating consist of income or expense resulting from our financing activities other than interest. Our results of operations include expenses of \$13.6 million for 2004 and \$7.0 million for 2003 related to the termination of hedge accounting and resulting amortization of amounts that had previously been deferred. Additionally, we incurred expenses of \$0.7 million in 2004 and \$4.7 million in 2003 for early debt extinguishment costs.

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Cumulative Effect of Accounting Change. Effective January 1, 2003, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, which we refer to as FAS 143, which requires legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets to be recognized at fair value at the time the obligations are incurred. Upon initial recognition of a liability, that cost should be capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset and allocated to expense over the useful life of the asset. Application of FAS 143 resulted in a cumulative effect loss as of January 1, 2003 of \$18.3 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of cash include sales of our coal production to customers, sales of assets and debt offerings related to significant transactions. Excluding any significant mineral reserve acquisitions, we generally satisfy our working capital requirements and fund capital expenditures and debt-service obligations with cash generated from operations and, if necessary, cash from Arch Coal. Our ability to satisfy debt service obligations, to fund planned capital expenditures, to make acquisitions will depend upon our future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the coal industry and financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond our control.

The following is a summary of cash provided by or used in each of the indicated types of activities during the past three years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 38,518	\$(203,464)	\$ 66,357
Investing activities	(39,652)	(86,897)	(40,018)
Financing activities	(65)	256,541	8,583

The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2005 resulted from improved operating performance, the inclusion of a full year of results for the contribution of the North Rochelle assets, which occurred on August 20, 2004, and to the consolidation of Canyon Fuel which occurred beginning July 31, 2004 and to the significant increase in our receivable from Arch Coal in 2004 which resulted from the borrowings that we made in 2004 that were loaned to Arch Coal. Cash used in operating activities during 2004 was \$203.5 million, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$66.4 million during 2003. The decrease is primarily due to an increase in our receivable from Arch Coal. This decrease is also a result of increased cash used for working capital purposes. Trade accounts receivable increased \$5.1 million (excluding amounts contributed with the North Rochelle assets) in 2004 due primarily to higher sales levels during the period, as revenues have increased approximately 47% in 2004 as compared to 2003. Additionally, inventory increased \$5.0 million (excluding amounts contributed with the North Rochelle assets) in 2004.

Cash used in investing activities decreased during 2005 compared to 2004 as a result of the sale of the rail spur, rail loadout and idle office complex described earlier which resulted in proceeds of \$79.6 million. The decrease was partially offset by increased capital spending as a result of the addition of the North Rochelle mining operations and the consolidation of Canyon Fuel. Cash used in investing activities for 2004 consisted of capital expenditures of \$78.3 million and additions to prepaid royalties of \$14.6 million. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2003 consisted of capital expenditures of \$27.3 million and additions to prepaid royalties of \$12.7 million. The increase in capital expenditures was primarily at our Black Thunder Mine, which was comprised of equipment from the North Rochelle integration and certain assets that were bought out of lease arrangements.

Cash provided by financing activities in 2004 consisted primarily of proceeds from the issuance of senior notes of \$261.9 million (as described more fully below). Cash provided by financing activities in 2003 represents the net proceeds resulting from the issuance of the \$700.0 million of senior notes and the repayment of our term loans (as described below).

Capital expenditures are made to improve and replace existing mining equipment, expand existing mines, develop new mines and improve the overall efficiency of mining operations. We anticipate that capital expenditures during 2006 will range from \$200 to \$250 million. This estimate includes capital expenditures related to development work at certain of our mining operations, including the development of the North Lease of the Skyline mine in Utah. Also, this estimate assumes no other acquisitions, significant expansions of our existing mining operations

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or additions to our reserve base. We anticipate that we will fund these capital expenditures with available cash, cash generated from operations and, if necessary, cash from Arch Coal.

Our cash transactions are managed by Arch Coal. Cash paid to or from us that is not considered a distribution or a contribution is recorded in an Arch Coal receivable account. The receivable from Arch Coal was \$869.1 million at December 31, 2005, \$677.9 million at December 31, 2004 and \$351.9 million at December 31, 2003. The receivable is interest bearing and is payable on demand by us. However, we do not intend to demand payment of the receivable within the next year. Therefore, the receivable is classified on the consolidated balance sheets as long-term.

On August 20, 2004, we borrowed \$100.0 million under our term loan facility, which was established on September 19, 2003. The \$100.0 million was loaned to Arch Coal to help fund the Triton acquisition that occurred on August 20, 2004.

On October 22, 2004, Arch Western Finance, LLC, one of our subsidiaries, issued \$250 million of 6-3/4% senior notes due 2013 at a price of 104.75% of par. The notes form a single series with Arch Western Finance's existing 6-3/4% senior notes due 2013, except that the new notes are subject to certain transfer restrictions and are not fully fungible with the existing notes. The net proceeds of the offering were used to repay and retire the outstanding indebtedness under our \$100.0 million term loan maturing in 2007, with the remainder loaned to Arch Coal.

On June 25, 2003, Arch Western Finance completed the offering of \$700 million of senior notes and utilized the proceeds of the offering to repay our term loans. The senior notes bear a fixed rate of interest of 6.75% and are due in full on July 1, 2013. Interest on the senior notes is payable on January 1 and July 1 each year commencing January 1, 2004. The senior notes are guaranteed by us and certain of our subsidiaries and are secured by a security interest in our receivable from Arch Coal. The terms of the senior notes contain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, sell or transfer assets, and make investments.

The terms of our operating agreement provide for a preferred return distribution in an amount equal to 4% of the preferred capital account balance, which was \$2.4 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. Preferred distributions made during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were \$0.1 million in each year. Except for the preferred return distribution, distributions may generally be made at such times and in such amounts as our managing member determines. We made no distributions other than the preferred return in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Contractual Obligations

The following is a summary of our significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>Payments Due by Period</u>		<u>After 2010</u>
		<u>2007-2008</u>	<u>2009-2010</u>	
		(Amounts in thousands)		
Long-term debt, including related interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 960,246
Operating leases	18,667	34,139	21,003	28,948
Royalty leases	4,120	3,574	3,062	7,632
Unconditional purchase obligations	108,358	—	—	—
Total contractual obligations	<u>\$ 131,145</u>	<u>\$ 37,713</u>	<u>\$ 24,065</u>	<u>\$ 996,826</u>

Royalty leases represent non-cancelable royalty lease agreements. Unconditional purchase obligations represent amounts committed for purchases of materials and supplies, payments for services, purchased coal, and capital expenditures.

We believe that our on-hand cash balance, cash generated from operations and, if necessary, cash from Arch Coal will be sufficient to meet these obligations and our requirements for working capital and capital expenditures.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, we are a party to certain off-balance sheet arrangements. These arrangements include guarantees, indemnifications, financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, such as bank letters of credit and performance or surety bonds. Liabilities related to these arrangements are not reflected in our consolidated balance sheets, and we do not expect any material adverse effects on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows to result from these off-balance sheet arrangements.

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We use a combination of surety bonds, corporate guarantees (i.e. self bonds) and letters of credit to secure our financial obligations for reclamation, workers' compensation, postretirement benefits, coal lease obligations and other obligations as follows as of December 31, 2005 (dollars in millions):

	Reclamation Obligations	Lease Obligations	Workers' Compensation Obligations	Retiree Healthcare Obligations	Other	Total
Self bonding	\$229.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$229.2
Surety bonds	68.1	22.3	0.1	—	8.7	99.2

Contingencies

The Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and similar state statutes require that mine property be restored in accordance with specified standards and an approved reclamation plan. We accrue for the costs of reclamation in accordance with the provisions of FAS 143. These costs relate to reclaiming the pit and support acreage at surface mines and sealing portals at deep mines. Other costs of reclamation common to surface and underground mining are related to reclaiming refuse and slurry ponds, eliminating sedimentation and drainage control structures, and dismantling or demolishing equipment or buildings used in mining operations. The establishment of the asset retirement obligation liability is based upon permit requirements and requires various estimates and assumptions, principally associated with costs and productivities.

We review our entire environmental liability periodically and make necessary adjustments, including permit changes and revisions to costs and productivities to reflect current experience. Our management believes it is making adequate provisions for all expected reclamation and other associated costs.

We are a party to numerous other claims and are subject to numerous other contingencies with respect to various matters. We provide for costs related to contingencies, including environmental, legal and indemnification matters, when a loss is probable and the amount is reasonably determinable. After conferring with counsel, it is the opinion of management that the ultimate resolution of these claims, to the extent not previously provided for, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles that are generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Additionally, these estimates and judgments are discussed with our Audit Committee on a periodic basis. Actual results may differ from the estimates used under different assumptions or conditions. Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements provides a description of all significant accounting policies. We believe that of these significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity:

Asset Retirement Obligations

Our asset retirement obligations arise from the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and similar state statutes, which require that mine property be restored in accordance with specified standards and an approved reclamation plan. Significant reclamation activities include reclaiming refuse and slurry ponds, reclaiming the pit and support acreage at surface mines, and sealing portals at deep mines. We account for the costs of our reclamation activities in accordance with the provisions of FAS 143. We determine the future cash flows necessary to satisfy our reclamation obligations on a mine-by-mine basis based upon current permit requirements and various estimates and assumptions, including estimates of disturbed acreage, cost estimates, and assumptions regarding productivity. We determine estimates of disturbed acreage based on approved mining plans and related engineering data. We base our cost estimates on historical internal or third-party costs depending on how we expect to perform the work. We base productivity assumptions on historical experience with the equipment that we expect to utilize in the reclamation activities. In accordance with the provisions of FAS 143, we determine the fair value of our asset retirement obligations. In order to determine fair value, we must also estimate a discount rate and third-party margin. Each estimate is discussed in further detail below:

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- Discount rate — FAS 143 requires that asset retirement obligations be recorded at fair value. In accordance with the provisions of FAS 143, we utilize discounted cash flow techniques to estimate the fair value of our obligations. We base our discount rate on the rates of treasury bonds with maturities similar to expected mine lives, adjusted for our credit standing.
- Third-party margin — FAS 143 requires the measurement of an obligation to be based upon the amount a third-party would demand to assume the obligation. Because we plan to perform a significant amount of the reclamation activities with internal resources, we add a third-party margin to the estimated costs of these activities. We estimate this margin based on our historical experience with contractors performing certain types of reclamation activities. The inclusion of this margin results in a recorded obligation that exceeds our estimated cost to perform the reclamation activities with internal resources. If our cost estimates are accurate, we record the excess of the recorded obligation over the cost incurred to perform the work as a gain at the time that we complete the reclamation work.

On at least an annual basis, we review our entire reclamation liability and make necessary adjustments for permit changes as granted by state authorities, additional costs resulting from accelerated mine closures, and revisions to cost estimates and productivity assumptions, to reflect current experience. At December 31, 2005, we had recorded asset retirement obligation liabilities of \$144.4 million, including amounts reported as current. While the precise amount of these future costs cannot be determined with certainty, as of December 31, 2005, we estimate that the aggregate undiscounted cost of final mine closure is approximately \$310.9 million.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, which we refer to as FAS 133. FAS 133 requires all derivative financial instruments to be reported on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized either in earnings or equity, depending on whether the transaction qualifies for hedge accounting, and if so, the nature of the underlying exposure being hedged and how effective the derivatives are at offsetting price movements in the underlying exposure.

We formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objectives for undertaking various hedge transactions. We evaluate the effectiveness of our hedging relationships both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis. Any ineffectiveness is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Employee Benefit Plans

We participate in Arch Coal's non-contributory defined benefit pension plans covering certain of our salaried and non-union hourly employees. Benefits are generally based on the employee's age and compensation. Arch Coal allocates the net periodic benefit cost and benefit obligation based on participant information. The calculation of our net periodic benefit costs (expense) and benefit obligation (liability) associated with Arch Coal's defined benefit pension plans requires the use of a number of assumptions that we deem to be "critical accounting estimates." These assumptions include the long term rate of return on plan assets and the discount rate, representing the interest rate at which pension benefits could be effectively settled. Changes in these assumptions can result in different pension expense and liability amounts, and actual experience can differ from the assumptions. Arch Coal reports separately on the assumptions used in the determination of net periodic benefit costs and benefit obligation associated with their defined benefit plans.

We also provide certain postretirement medical/life insurance coverage for eligible employee's under Arch Coal's plans. Generally, covered employees who terminate employment after meeting eligibility requirements are eligible for postretirement coverage for themselves and their dependents. The salaried employee postretirement medical/life plans are contributory, with retiree contributions adjusted periodically, and contain other cost-sharing features such as deductibles and coinsurance. Arch Coal allocates the net postretirement benefit cost and benefit obligation based on participant information. The calculation of our net postretirement benefit costs (expense) and benefit obligation (liability) associated with Arch Coal's postretirement benefit plans requires the use of assumptions that we deem to be "critical accounting estimates," primarily the discount rate. Because postretirement costs for participants are capped at current levels, future changes in health care costs have no future effect on the plan benefits. Arch Coal reports separately on the assumptions used in the determination of net periodic benefit costs and benefit obligation associated with their postretirement plans.

The impact of a 1/2% change in any of these assumptions would not be significant to our results of operations.

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Accounting Standards Issued and Not Yet Adopted

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 151, Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4. This statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004). Share-Based Payment, which we refer to as FAS 123R. FAS 123R requires all public companies to measure compensation cost in the income statement for all share-based payments (including employee stock options) at fair value for interim and annual periods. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission delayed the implementation of FAS 123R from its original implementation date by six months for most registrants, requiring all public companies to adopt FAS 123R no later than the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. Certain of our employees are granted share-based awards under the Arch Coal Plans. We adopted FAS 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified-prospective method. Under this method, companies are required to recognize compensation cost for share-based payments to employees based on their grant-date fair value from the beginning of the fiscal period in which the recognition provisions are first applied. Measurement and recognition of compensation cost for awards that were granted prior to, but not vested as of, the date FAS 123R is adopted would be based on the same estimate of the grant-date fair value and the same recognition method used previously under FAS 123. FAS 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. The effect of FAS 123R will not be significant.

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On March 30, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ratified the consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force on issue No. 04-6, Accounting for Stripping Costs in the Mining Industry. This issue applies to stripping costs incurred in the production phase of a mine for the removal of overburden or waste materials for the purpose of obtaining access to coal that will be extracted. Under the issue, stripping costs incurred during the production phase of the mine are variable production costs that are included in the cost of inventory produced and extracted during the period the stripping costs are incurred. Historically, we have associated stripping costs at our surface mining operations with the cost of tons of coal uncovered and have classified tons uncovered but not yet extracted as coal inventory. The guidance in this issue is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 for which the cumulative effect of adoption should be recognized as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings during the period. We adopted the change on January 1, 2006 and, accordingly, recognized an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings of \$37.6 million.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risk associated with interest rates. At December 31, 2005, all of our outstanding debt bore interest at fixed rates.

In the past, we have utilized interest rate swap agreements to modify the interest characteristics of our outstanding term loans. The swap agreements essentially convert variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt. These agreements required the exchange of amounts based on variable interest rates for amounts based on fixed rates over the life of the agreement. We terminated these swaps in the fourth quarter of 2005. The discussion below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market rates and prices. The range of changes reflects our view of changes that are reasonably possible over a one-year period. Market values are the present value of projected future cash flows based on the market rates and prices chosen. The major accounting policies for these instruments are described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Reference is made to Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the information required by Item 8.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

We performed an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2005. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date. There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2005 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The information contained under the caption "Management" in "Business" in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is hereby incorporated by reference.

The following is a list of directors of Arch Coal, Inc. other than Messrs. Eaves and Leer, whose biographical information is contained under the caption "Management" in "Business" in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, their ages and biographical information:

James R. Boyd, 59, Chairman of the Board, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since 1990. He served as Senior Vice President and Group Operating Officer of Ashland Inc., a multi-industry company with operations in chemicals, motor oil, car care products and highway construction, from 1989 until his retirement in January 2002. Mr. Boyd is also a director of The Farmers Bank of Lynchburg, Tennessee.

Frank M. Burke, 66, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since September 2000. He has served as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Managing General Partner of Burke, Mayborn Company, Ltd., a private investment and consulting company since 1984. Mr. Burke is also a director of Crosstex Energy GP, LLC (general partner of Crosstex Energy, L.P.), and Crosstex Energy, Inc., and is a member of the National Petroleum Council.

Patricia F. Godley, 57, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since 2004. Since 1998, Ms. Godley has been a partner with the law firm of Van Ness Feldman in Washington, D.C., practicing in the areas of economic and environmental regulation of electric utilities and natural gas companies. From 1994 until 1998, Ms. Godley served as the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy at the U.S. Department of Energy. Ms. Godley is also a director of the United States Energy Association.

Douglas H. Hunt, 52, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since 1995 and, since May 1995, has served as Director of Acquisitions of Petro-Hunt, LLC, a private oil and gas exploration and production company.

Thomas A. Lockhart, 70, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since February 2003 and a member of the Wyoming State House of Representatives since 2000. Mr. Lockhart worked for PacifiCorp, an electric utility, for over 30 years and retired in 1998 as a Vice President. Mr. Lockhart is also a director of First Interstate Bank of Casper, Wyoming and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Wyoming.

A. Michael Perry, 69, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since 1998. He served as Chairman of Bank One, West Virginia, N.A. from 1993 and as its Chief Executive Officer from 1983 to his retirement in June 2001. Mr. Perry is also a director of Champion Industries, Inc., and Portec Rail Products, Inc.

Robert G. Potter, 66, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since April 2001. Mr. Potter was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Solutia Inc., a producer and marketer of a variety of high performance chemical-based materials, from 1997 to his retirement in 1999. Mr. Potter served for 32 years with Monsanto Company prior to its spin-off of Solutia in 1997, most recently as the Chief Executive of its chemical businesses. Mr. Potter is a private investor and Director of Stepan Company.

Theodore D. Sands, 60, has been a director of Arch Coal, Inc. since 1999 and, since February 1999, has served as President of HAAS Capital, LLC, a private consulting and investment company. Mr. Sands is also a director of Protein Sciences Corporation and Terra Nitrogen Corporation. Mr. Sands served as Managing Director, Investment Banking for the Global Metals/Mining Group of Merrill Lynch & Co. from 1982 until February 1999.

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Wesley M. Taylor, 63, has been a director of Arch Coal since July 2005. Mr. Taylor was President of TXU Generation, a company engaged in electricity infrastructure ownership and management. Mr. Taylor served for 38 years at TXU prior to his retirement in 2004. Mr. Taylor is also a director of FirstEnergy Corporation.

All of our officers and employees must act ethically at all times and in accordance with the Arch Coal code of conduct, which is published under “Corporate Governance” in the Investors section of Arch Coal’s website at archcoal.com and available in print upon request. Amendments to or waivers from (to the extent applicable to an executive officer of the company) the code will be posted on Arch Coal’s website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Our managing member is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Arch Coal. As a result, we are effectively managed by the management of Arch Coal. Arch Coal reports separately on the executive compensation of its management.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Arch Coal owns 99.5% of our common membership interests. In addition to the remaining 0.5% of our common membership interests, BP p.l.c. owns a 0.5% preferred membership interest. The stockholders of Arch Coal may be deemed to beneficially own an interest in our membership interests by virtue of their ownership of shares of common stock of Arch Coal. Arch Coal reports separately on the ownership by its directors, executive officers and significant stockholders of shares of its common stock.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Transactions with Arch Coal may not be at arms length. If the transactions were negotiated with an unrelated party, the impact could be material to our results of operations.

Our cash transactions are managed by Arch Coal. Cash paid to or from us that is not considered a distribution or a contribution is recorded in an Arch Coal receivable account. In addition, any amounts owed between us and Arch Coal are recorded in the account. The receivable from Arch Coal was \$869.1 million at December 31, 2005 and \$677.9 million at December 31, 2004. This amount earns interest from Arch Coal at the prime interest rate. Interest earned was \$44.8 million in 2005, \$20.5 million in 2004 and \$14.6 million in 2003. The receivable is payable on demand; however, it is currently management’s intention to not demand payment of the receivable within the next year. Therefore, the receivable is classified on our balance sheets as long-term.

We mine on tracts that are owned by Arch Coal and subleased to us. Certain subleases required annual advance royalty payments of \$10.0 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 which were fully recoupable against production through production royalties. All sublease agreements between us and Arch Coal were amended as of April 1, 2005 such that royalties on all properties leased from Arch Coal are 7% of the value of the coal mined and removed from the leased land, pursuant to Federal coal regulations. No advance royalties are required under the new agreement. We paid production royalties of \$23.2 million in 2005, \$11.5 million in 2004 and \$9.2 million in 2003 to Arch Coal under sublease agreements.

Amounts charged to the intercompany account for our allocated portion of pension and postretirement contributions totaled \$12.9 million in 2005, \$11.3 million in 2004 and \$9.2 million in 2003.

We are charged selling, general and administrative services fees by Arch Coal. Expenses are allocated based on Arch Coal’s best estimates of proportional or incremental costs, whichever is more representative of costs incurred by Arch Coal on our behalf. Amounts allocated to us by Arch Coal were \$24.0 million in 2005, \$17.2 million in 2004 and \$15.7 million in 2003. Such amounts are reported as selling, general and administrative expenses in the our statements of income.

Prior to our consolidation of Canyon Fuel, we received administration and production fees from Canyon Fuel for managing those operations. The production fee was calculated on a per-ton basis while the administration fee represented the costs incurred by our employees for administrative matters. We received administration and production fees of \$4.8 million during 2004 and \$8.5 million during 2003 in connection with these arrangements.

Through 2003, we leased certain assets at our Thunder Basin mining complex from Little Thunder Leasing Company, a subsidiary of BP p.l.c. We paid Little Thunder Leasing Company \$3.3 million during 2003 in connection with this lease.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Ernst & Young LLP is our independent registered public accounting firm. Our audit fees are determined as part of the overall audit fees for Arch Coal, Inc. and are approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Arch Coal. Arch Coal reports separately on the fees and services of its principal accountants.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule are filed with this report beginning on page F-1:

Consolidated Statements of Income – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Consolidated Balance Sheets – December 31, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Consolidated Statements of Non-Redeemable Members' Equity – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and, therefore, have been omitted.

Exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are as follows:

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Certificate of Formation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-107569) filed by Arch Western Finance, LLC on August 1, 2003).
3.2	Limited Liability Company Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-107569) filed by Arch Western Finance, LLC on August 1, 2003).
4.1	Indenture, dated as of June 25, 2003, by and among Arch Western Finance, LLC, Arch Coal, Inc., Arch Western Resources, LLC, Arch of Wyoming, LLC, Mountain Coal Company, L.L.C., Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and The Bank of New York, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-107569) filed by Arch Western Finance, LLC on August 1, 2003).
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture, dated October 22, 2004, by and among Arch Western Finance, LLC, Arch Western Resources, LLC, Arch of Wyoming, LLC, Mountain Coal Company, L.L.C., Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and The Bank of New York, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on October 23, 2004).
4.3	Form of 6 ³ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2013 (included in Exhibit 4.1).
4.4	Form of Guarantee of 6 ³ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2013 (included in Exhibit 4.1).
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 22, 2004, among Arch Coal, Inc., Arch Western Resources, LLC, Arch Western Finance, LLC, Triton Coal Company, LLC, Arch Western Bituminous Group, LLC, Arch of Wyoming, LLC, Mountain Coal Company, L.L.C. and Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, as representatives of the initial purchasers named therein (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on October 23, 2004).

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<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.1	Federal Coal Lease dated as of June 24, 1993 between the United States Department of the Interior and Southern Utah Fuel Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.2	Federal Coal Lease between the United States Department of the Interior and Utah Fuel Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.3	Federal Coal Lease dated as of July 19, 1997 between the United States Department of the Interior and Canyon Fuel Company, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.4	Federal Coal Lease dated as of January 24, 1996 between the United States Department of the Interior and the Thunder Basin Coal Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.5	Federal Coal Lease Readjustment dated as of November 1, 1967 between the United States Department of the Interior and the Thunder Basin Coal Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.6	Federal Coal Lease effective as of May 1, 1995 between the United States Department of the Interior and Mountain Coal Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.22 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.7	Federal Coal Lease dated as of January 1, 1999 between the Department of the Interior and Ark Land Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
10.8	Federal Coal Lease dated as of October 1, 1999 between the United States Department of the Interior and Canyon Fuel Company, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 of Arch Coal, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999).
10.9	Federal Coal Lease effective as of March 1, 2005 by and between the United States of America and Ark Land LT, Inc. covering the tract of land known as "Little Thunder" in Campbell County, Wyoming (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Arch Coal, Inc. on February 10, 2005).
10.10	Modified Coal Lease (WYW71692) executed January 1, 2003 by and between the United States of America, through the Bureau of Land Management, as lessor, and Triton Coal Company, LLC, as lessee, covering a tract of land known as "North Rochelle" in Campbell County, Wyoming (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004).
10.11	Coal Lease (WYW71692) executed January 1, 1998 by and between the United States of America, through the Bureau of Land Management, as lessor, and Triton Coal Company, LLC, as lessee, covering a tract of land known as "North Roundup" in Campbell County, Wyoming (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Arch Coal, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004).
10.12	Master Lease and Sublease Agreement, dated effective as of April 1, 2005, by and between Ark Land Company, Ark Land LT, Inc., Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and Triton Coal Company, LLC.
10.13	Amendment No. 1 to Master Lease and Sublease Agreement, dated effective as of December 30, 2005, by and between Ark Land Company, Ark Land LT, Inc., Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and Triton Coal Company, LLC.
21.1	Subsidiaries of the registrant.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Paul A. Lang.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Robert J. Messey.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Paul A. Lang.

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<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Robert J. Messey.

* Denotes management contract or compensatory plan arrangements.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Arch Western Resources, LLC

By: /s/ Robert J. Messey

Robert J. Messey
Vice President

March 30, 2006

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS: That each of the undersigned directors and the undersigned director/officer of Arch Western Resources, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, hereby constitutes and appoints Robert G. Jones and Gregory A. Billhartz, and each of them, his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power to act without the other, to sign Arch Western Resources, LLC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; to file such Annual Report and the exhibits thereto and any and all other documents in connection therewith, including without limitation, amendments thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and to do and perform any and all other acts and things requisite and necessary to be done in connection with the foregoing as fully as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signatures</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Paul A. Lang</u> Paul A. Lang	President (Principal Executive Officer)	March 30, 2006
<u>/s/ Robert J. Messey</u> Robert J. Messey	Vice President (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 30, 2006
Arch Western Acquisition Corporation	Sole Managing Member	March 30, 2006

By: /s/ Robert J. Messey

Robert J. Messey, Vice President

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Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The consolidated financial statements of Arch Western Resources, LLC and subsidiaries and related notes thereto and report of independent registered public accounting firm follow.

Index to Financial Statements of Arch Western Resources, LLC and Subsidiaries

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003	F-3
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Non-Redeemable Members' Equity at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003	F-6
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Members

Arch Western Resources, LLC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Arch Western Resources, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, non-redeemable membership interest and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Arch Western Resources, LLC at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
March 1, 2006

ARCH WESTERN RESOURCES, LLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands of dollars)		
Revenues			
Coal sales	\$ 1,126,742	\$ 735,162	\$ 500,555
Costs and Expenses			
Cost of coal sales	865,760	577,660	392,840
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	98,347	80,703	63,053
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23,958	17,168	15,686
	<u>988,065</u>	<u>675,531</u>	<u>471,579</u>
Other Operating Income			
Income from equity investment	—	8,410	19,707
Gain on sale of Powder River Basin assets	43,297	—	—
Other operating income	4,087	15,234	14,027
	<u>47,384</u>	<u>23,644</u>	<u>33,734</u>
Income from operations	<u>186,061</u>	<u>83,275</u>	<u>62,710</u>
Interest expense, net:			
Interest expense	(65,543)	(55,582)	(44,681)
Interest income, primarily from Arch Coal, Inc.	45,233	20,570	14,638
	<u>(20,310)</u>	<u>(35,012)</u>	<u>(30,043)</u>
Other non-operating expense:			
Expenses resulting from early debt extinguishment and termination of hedge accounting for interest rate swaps	(12,688)	(14,295)	(11,671)
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change and minority interest	153,063	33,968	20,996
Minority interest	(24,219)	(1,022)	—
Cumulative effect of accounting change	—	—	(18,278)
Net income	<u>\$ 128,844</u>	<u>\$ 32,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,718</u>
Net income attributable to redeemable membership interest	\$ 644	\$ 165	\$ 14
Net income attributable to non-redeemable membership interest	<u>\$ 128,200</u>	<u>\$ 32,781</u>	<u>\$ 2,704</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ARCH WESTERN RESOURCES, LLC
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands of dollars)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 152	\$ 1,351
Trade accounts receivable	111,948	83,230
Other receivables	5,469	5,691
Inventories	98,478	78,372
Prepaid royalties	—	7,792
Other	17,318	11,529
Total current assets	233,365	187,965
Property, plant and equipment		
Coal lands and mineral rights	762,699	763,509
Plant and equipment	772,027	744,589
Deferred mine development	280,996	263,319
	1,815,722	1,771,417
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(747,563)	(669,743)
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,068,159	1,101,674
Other assets		
Receivable from Arch Coal, Inc.	869,056	677,934
Other	44,796	45,863
Total other assets	913,852	723,797
Total assets	\$ 2,215,376	\$ 2,013,436
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 89,632	\$ 56,612
Accrued expenses	111,821	129,435
Total current liabilities	201,453	186,047
Long-term debt		
Accrued postretirement benefits other than pension	27,016	24,643
Asset retirement obligations	136,092	128,184
Accrued workers' compensation	11,446	12,749
Other noncurrent liabilities	62,060	42,770
Total liabilities	1,398,314	1,356,006
Minority interest	133,620	109,401
Redeemable membership interest	5,647	4,971
Non-redeemable membership interest	677,795	543,058
Total liabilities and membership interests	\$ 2,215,376	\$ 2,013,436

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ARCH WESTERN RESOURCES, LLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands of dollars)		
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 128,844	\$ 32,946	\$ 2,718
Adjustments to reconcile to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	98,347	80,703	63,053
Prepaid royalties expensed	12,722	10,051	10,000
Accretion on asset retirement obligations	11,418	9,311	9,428
Gain on sale of Powder River Basin assets	(43,297)	—	—
Net loss (gain) on disposition of property, plant and equipment	(1,228)	(5,826)	240
Income from equity investment	—	(8,410)	(19,707)
Net distributions from equity investment	—	16,049	33,979
Minority interest	24,220	1,022	—
Cumulative effect of accounting change	—	—	18,278
Other non-operating expense	12,688	14,295	11,671
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (see Note 18)	(205,379)	(356,267)	(61,906)
Other	183	2,662	(1,397)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>38,518</u>	<u>(203,464)</u>	<u>66,357</u>
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	(108,600)	(78,313)	(27,322)
Additions to prepaid royalties	(12,807)	(14,643)	(12,703)
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment	81,755	6,059	7
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(39,652)</u>	<u>(86,897)</u>	<u>(40,018)</u>
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	—	261,875	700,000
Payments on term loans	—	—	(675,000)
Debt financing costs	(65)	(5,334)	(16,417)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(65)</u>	<u>256,541</u>	<u>8,583</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,199)	(33,820)	34,922
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,351	35,171	249
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 1,351</u>	<u>\$ 35,171</u>
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 65,423	\$ 46,636	\$ 24,794

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ARCH WESTERN RESOURCES, LLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NON-REDEEMABLE MEMBERSHIP INTEREST
Three years ended December 31, 2005
(in thousands of dollars)

	Non-redeemable Common Membership Interest
Balance at January 1, 2003	\$ 469,241
Comprehensive income	
Net income	2,704
Other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to income (See Note 7)	40
Total comprehensive income	2,744
Dividends on preferred membership interest	(95)
Balance at December 31, 2003	471,890
Comprehensive income	
Net income	32,781
Contribution of North Rochelle (see Note 4)	26,450
Other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to income (See Note 7)	12,032
Total comprehensive income	71,263
Dividends on preferred membership interest	(95)
Balance at December 31, 2004	543,058
Comprehensive income	
Net income	128,200
Other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to income (See Note 7)	6,509
Total comprehensive income	134,709
Contribution by BP p.l.c.	120
Unearned compensation	3
Dividends on preferred membership interest	(95)
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 677,795

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ARCH WESTERN RESOURCES, LLC
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Formation of the Company

On June 1, 1998, Arch Coal, Inc. (“Arch Coal”) acquired the Colorado and Utah coal operations of Atlantic Richfield Company (“ARCO”) and simultaneously combined the acquired ARCO operations and Arch Coal’s Wyoming operation with ARCO’s Wyoming operations in a new joint venture named Arch Western Resources, LLC (the “Company”). ARCO was acquired by BP p.l.c. (formerly BP Amoco) in 2000. Arch Coal has a 99.5% common membership interest in the Company, while BP p.l.c. has a 0.5% common membership interest and a 0.5% preferred membership interest in the Company. Net profits and losses are allocated only to the common membership interests on the basis of 99.5% to Arch Coal and 0.5% to BP p.l.c. In accordance with the membership agreement of the Company, no profit or loss is allocated to the preferred membership interest of BP p.l.c. Except for a Preferred Return, distributions to members are allocated on the basis of 99.5% to Arch Coal and 0.5% to BP p.l.c. The Preferred Return entitles BP p.l.c. to receive an annual distribution from the common membership interests equal to 4% of the preferred capital account balance at the end of the year. The Preferred Return is payable at the Company’s discretion.

Under the terms of the agreement, BP p.l.c. has a put right which allows BP p.l.c. to cause Arch Coal to purchase its members’ interest. (See additional discussion in Note 3, “Redeemable Equity Interests”). In addition, Arch Coal has a call right which allows Arch Coal to purchase BP p.l.c.’s members’ interest as long as it pays damages as set forth in the agreement between the members. It is the members’ intention at this point to continue the joint venture.

In connection with the formation of the Company, Arch Coal agreed to indemnify BP p.l.c. against certain tax liabilities in the event that such liabilities arise as a result of certain actions taken by Arch Coal or the Company prior to June 1, 2013. The provisions of the indemnification agreement may restrict the Company’s ability to sell or dispose of certain properties, repurchase certain of its equity interests, or reduce its indebtedness.

As of and for the period ending July 31, 2004, the membership interests in the Utah coal operations, Canyon Fuel Company, LLC (“Canyon Fuel”), were owned 65% by the Company and 35% by a subsidiary of ITOCHU Corporation. Through July 31, 2004, the Company’s 65% ownership of Canyon Fuel was accounted for on the equity method in the Consolidated Financial Statements as a result of certain super-majority voting rights in the joint venture agreement. On July 31, 2004, Arch Coal acquired the remaining 35% of Canyon Fuel. Income from Canyon Fuel through July 31, 2004 is reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Income as income from equity investments. See additional discussion in Note 6, “Investment in Canyon Fuel”).

2. Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financials include the accounts of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost. Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

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Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Coal	\$ 49,144	\$ 46,538
Supplies, net of allowance	49,334	31,834
	<u>\$ 98,478</u>	<u>\$ 78,372</u>

Coal and supplies inventories are valued at the lower of average cost or market. Coal inventory costs include labor, supplies, equipment costs and operating overhead. The valuation allowance for slow-moving and obsolete supplies inventories was \$12.4 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Prepaid Royalties

Rights to leased coal lands are often acquired through royalty payments. Where royalty payments represent prepayments recoupable against production, they are recorded as a prepaid asset, and amounts expected to be recouped within one year are classified as a current asset. As mining occurs on these leases, the prepayment is charged to cost of coal sales.

Coal Supply Agreements

Acquisition costs allocated to coal supply agreements (sales contracts) are capitalized and amortized on the basis of coal to be shipped over the term of the contract. Value is allocated to coal supply agreements based on discounted cash flows attributable to the difference between the above or below-market contract price and the then-prevailing market price. The net book value of the Company's above-market coal supply agreements was \$2.1 million and \$11.1 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. These amounts are recorded in other assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net book value of all below-market coal supply agreements was \$16.5 million and \$29.2 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This amount is recorded in other noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization expense on all above-market coal supply agreements was \$5.5 million, \$1.8 million and \$0.4 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Amortization income on all below-market coal supply agreements was \$16.0 million and \$4.1 million in 2005 and 2004, respectively. Based on expected shipments related to these contracts, the Company expects to record annual amortization expense on the above-market coal supply agreements and annual amortization income on the below-market coal supply agreements in each of the next four years as reflected in the table below.

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	<u>Above-market contracts</u>	<u>Below-market contracts</u>
2006	\$1,391	\$12,810
2007	744	2,754
2008	—	595
2009	—	310

Exploration Costs

Costs related to locating coal deposits and evaluating the economic viability of such deposits are expensed as incurred.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Interest costs applicable to major asset additions are capitalized during the construction period. Expenditures which extend the useful lives of existing plant and equipment or increase the productivity of the asset are capitalized. The cost of maintenance and repairs that do not extend the useful life or increase the productivity of the asset are expensed as incurred. Plant and equipment are depreciated principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which generally range from three to 30 years except for preparation plants and loadouts. Preparation plants and loadouts are depreciated using the units-of-production method over the estimated recoverable reserves, subject to a minimum level of depreciation.

If facts and circumstances suggest that a long-lived asset may be impaired, the carrying value is reviewed for recoverability. If this review indicates that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable through projected undiscounted cash flows related to the asset over its remaining life, then an impairment loss is recognized by reducing the carrying value of the asset to its fair value.

Deferred Mine Development

Costs of developing new mines or significantly expanding the capacity of existing mines are capitalized and amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated recoverable reserves that are associated with the property being benefited. Additionally, the asset retirement obligation asset has been recorded as a component of deferred mine development.

Coal Lands and Mineral Rights

A significant portion of the Company's coal reserves are controlled through leasing arrangements. Amounts paid to acquire such reserves are capitalized and depleted over the life of those reserves that are proven and probable. Depletion of coal lease rights is computed using the units-of-production method and the rights are assumed to have no residual value. The leases are generally long-term in nature (original terms range from 10 to 50 years), and substantially all of the leases contain provisions that allow for automatic extension of the lease term as long as mining continues. The net book value of the Company's leased coal interests was \$486.2 million and \$522.7 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

Coal sales revenues include sales to customers of coal produced at Company operations and coal purchased from other companies. The Company recognizes revenue from coal sales at the time risk of loss passes to the customer at our mine locations at contracted amounts. Transportation costs are included in cost of sales and amounts billed by the Company to its customers for transportation are included in coal sales.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income reflects income from sources other than coal sales, including administration and production fees from Canyon Fuel (these fees ceased as of the July 31, 2004 acquisition by Arch Coal of the remaining 35% interest in Canyon Fuel),

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and gains and losses from dispositions of long-term assets. These amounts are recognized as services are performed or otherwise earned.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets are recognized at fair value at the time the obligations are incurred. Obligations are incurred at the time development of a mine commences for underground and surface mines or construction begins for support facilities, refuse areas and slurry ponds. The liability is determined using discounted cash flow techniques and is accreted to its present value at the end of each period. Accretion on the asset retirement obligation begins at the time the liability is incurred. Upon initial recognition of a liability, a corresponding amount is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Amortization of the related asset is recorded on a units-of-production basis over the mine's estimated recoverable reserves. See additional discussion in Note 13, "Asset Retirement Obligations."

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended ("Statement No. 133"). Statement No. 133 requires all derivative financial instruments to be reported on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized either in earnings or equity, depending on the nature of the underlying exposure being hedged and how effective the derivatives are at offsetting price movements in the underlying exposure.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company evaluates the effectiveness of its hedging relationships both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis. Any ineffectiveness is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company has utilized interest-rate swap agreements to modify the interest characteristics of outstanding Company debt. The swap agreements essentially convert variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt. These agreements required the exchange of amounts based on variable interest rates for amounts based on fixed interest rates over the life of the agreement. The Company accrues amounts to be paid or received under interest-rate swap agreements over the lives of the agreements.

The Company had designated certain interest rate swaps as hedges of the variable rate interest payments due under the Company's term loans. Historical unrealized losses related to these swaps through June 25, 2003 were deferred as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. Subsequent to the repayment of the term loans on June 25, 2003, these deferred amounts are amortized as additional expense over the contractual terms of the swap agreements. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recognized \$12.7 million, \$13.6 million and \$7.0 million of expense, respectively, related to the amortization of the balance in other comprehensive income.

Income Taxes

The financial statements do not include a provision for income taxes as the Company is treated as a partnership for income tax purposes and does not incur federal or state income taxes. Instead, its earnings and losses are included in the Members' separate income tax returns.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 151, *Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4* ("Statement No. 151"). This Statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material

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(spoilage). Provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (“Statement No. 123R”), which requires all public companies to measure compensation cost in the income statement for all share-based payments (including employee stock options) at fair value for interim and annual periods. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) delayed the implementation of Statement No. 123R from its original implementation date by six months for most registrants, requiring all public companies to adopt Statement No. 123R no later than the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. Certain of the Company’s employees are granted share-based awards under the Arch Coal plans. The Company will adopt Statement No. 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified-prospective method. Under this method, companies are required to recognize compensation cost for share-based payments to employees based on their grant-date fair value from the beginning of the fiscal period in which the recognition provisions are first applied. Measurement and recognition of compensation cost for awards that were granted prior to, but not vested as of, the date Statement No. 123(R) is adopted would be based on the same estimate of the grant-date fair value and the same recognition method used previously under Statement No. 123. Statement No. 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. The effect of Statement No. 123R will not be significant.

On March 30, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ratified the consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) on issue No. 04-6, *Accounting for Stripping Costs in the Mining Industry*. This issue applies to stripping costs incurred in the production phase of a mine for the removal of overburden or waste materials for the purpose of obtaining access to coal that will be extracted. Under the EITF, stripping costs incurred during the production phase of the mine are variable production costs that are included in the cost of inventory produced and extracted during the period the stripping costs are incurred. Historically, the Company has associated stripping costs at its surface mining operations with the cost of tons of coal uncovered and has classified tons uncovered but not yet extracted as coal inventory (pit inventory). Pit inventory, reported as coal inventory, was \$37.6 million at December 31, 2005. The guidance in this EITF consensus is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 for which the cumulative effect of adoption should be recognized as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings during the period. The Company adopted the change on January 1, 2006.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior years’ financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the classifications in the current year’s financial statements.

3. Redeemable Membership Interest

As discussed in Note 1, the terms of the Company’s membership agreement grant a put right to BP p.l.c. which allows BP p.l.c. to cause Arch Coal to purchase its membership interest. The terms of the agreement state that the price of the membership interest shall be determined by mutual agreement between the members. In the absence of an agreed-upon price, the price is equal to the sum of the Preferred Capital Amount (defined as \$2,399,000) and the Net Equity of BP p.l.c.’s common membership interest, as defined in the agreement. The following table presents the components of and changes in BP p.l.c.’s membership interest:

	Common Membership Interest	Preferred Membership Interest	Total Redeemable Membership Interest
Balance at January 1, 2003	\$ 2,334	\$ 2,399	\$ 4,733
Net income attributable to BP p.l.c. common membership interest	14	—	14
Dividends on preferred membership interest	(1)	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 2,347	\$ 2,399	\$ 4,746
Net income attributable to BP p.l.c. common membership interest	165	—	165
Other comprehensive income attributable to BP p.l.c. common membership interest	61	—	61
Dividends on preferred membership interest	(1)	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 2,572	\$ 2,399	\$ 4,971
Net income attributable to BP p.l.c. common membership interest	644	—	644
Other comprehensive income attributable to BP p.l.c. common membership interest	33	—	33
Dividends on preferred membership interest	(1)	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 3,248	\$ 2,399	\$ 5,647

4. Contribution of North Rochelle Mine

On August 20, 2004, Arch Coal acquired (1) Vulcan Coal Holdings, L.L.C., which owns all of the common equity of Triton Coal Company, LLC (“Triton”), and (2) all of the preferred units of Triton for a total purchase price of \$382.1 million. Upon acquisition, Arch Coal contributed the assets and liabilities of Triton’s North Rochelle mine (excluding coal reserves) to the Company. Upon contribution the North Rochelle mine was integrated with the Company’s Black Thunder mine in the Powder River Basin.

The effects of the contribution have been recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the periods subsequent to August 20, 2004. The contributed assets and liabilities have been recorded at their fair value. The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of contribution:

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Cash	\$ 407
Accounts receivable	14,233
Materials and supplies	4,161
Coal inventory	4,874
Other current assets	3,792
Property, plant, equipment and mine development	81,059
Coal supply agreements	8,486
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(72,326)
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities, net	(18,236)
Total contribution	<u>\$ 26,450</u>

Amounts allocated to coal supply agreements noted in the table above represent the value attributed to the net above-market coal supply agreements to be amortized over the remaining terms of the contracts. See Note 2, "Accounting Policies" for amortization related to coal supply agreements.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company, and the contributed North Rochelle mine, as well as the consolidation of Canyon Fuel (net of Arch Coal's minority interest), on a pro forma basis, as though the contribution and consolidation had occurred as of the beginning of each period presented. The pro forma financial information does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have occurred had the Company and the North Rochelle mine constituted a single entity during those periods:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
Revenues:		
As reported	\$735,162	\$500,555
Pro forma	984,952	941,272
Income before accounting changes:		
As reported	32,946	20,996
Pro forma	33,981	34,446
Net income:		
As reported	32,946	2,718
Pro forma	33,981	13,722

5. Dispositions

On December 30, 2005, the Company sold to Peabody Energy a rail spur, rail loadout and an idle office complex located in the Powder River Basin for a purchase price of \$79.6 million. In conjunction with the transactions, the Company will continue to lease the rail spur and loadout and office facilities through 2008 while the Company mines adjacent reserves. The Company recognized a gain of \$43.3 million on the transaction, after the deferral of \$7.0 million of the gain, equal to the present value of the lease payments. The deferred gain will be recognized over the term of the lease. See further discussion in Note 16, "Leases."

6. Investment in Canyon Fuel

On July 31, 2004, Arch Coal purchased the 35% interest in Canyon Fuel that was not owned by the Company from ITOCHU Corporation. As a result of the acquisition, the Company no longer accounts for its investment in Canyon Fuel on the equity method but consolidates Canyon Fuel in its financial statements. The results of operations of the Canyon Fuel mines are included in the Company's Western Bituminous segment.

The following table presents unaudited summarized financial information for Canyon Fuel, for periods in which it was accounted for on the equity method:

Condensed Income Statement Information

	Period Ended July 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Revenues	\$ 142,893	\$ 242,060
Total costs and expenses	133,546	223,357
Net income before cumulative effect of accounting change	<u>\$ 9,347</u>	<u>\$ 18,703</u>
65% of Canyon Fuel net income	\$ 6,075	\$ 12,157
Effect of purchase adjustments	2,335	7,550
Arch Western's income from its equity investment in Canyon Fuel	<u>\$ 8,410</u>	<u>\$ 19,707</u>

Through July 31, 2004, the Company's income from its equity investment in Canyon Fuel represented 65% of Canyon Fuel's net income after adjusting for the effect of purchase adjustments related to its investment in Canyon Fuel. The Company's investment in Canyon Fuel reflects purchase adjustments primarily related to the reduction in amounts assigned to sales contracts, mineral reserves and other property, plant and equipment. The purchase adjustments were amortized consistent with the underlying assets of the joint venture.

Effective January 1, 2003, Canyon Fuel adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations ("Statement No. 143"), and recorded a cumulative effect loss of \$2.4 million. The Company's 65% share of this amount was offset by purchase adjustments of \$0.5 million. These amounts are included in the cumulative effect of accounting change reported in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.

7. Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive loss includes the following:

	Financial Derivatives	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance January 1, 2003	\$ (34,729)	\$ (9,550)	\$ (44,279)
2003 activity	(2,594)	2,634	40
Balance December 31, 2003	(37,323)	(6,916)	(44,239)
2004 activity	13,561	(1,468)	12,093
Balance December 31, 2004	(23,762)	(8,384)	(32,146)
2005 activity	12,689	(6,147)	6,542
Balance December 31, 2005	<u>\$ (11,073)</u>	<u>\$ (14,531)</u>	<u>\$ (25,604)</u>

8. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Payroll and related benefits	\$ 11,163	\$ 11,739
Taxes other than income taxes	51,889	62,942
Interest	32,063	33,360
Postretirement benefits other than pension	2,562	2,300
Workers' compensation	1,314	1,397
Asset retirement obligations	8,352	12,436
Other accrued expenses	4,478	5,261
	<u>\$ 111,821</u>	<u>\$ 129,435</u>

9. Debt and Financing Arrangements

On October 22, 2004, the Company issued \$250.0 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due 2013 at a price of 104.75% of par. Interest on the notes is payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year, beginning on January 1, 2005. The debt offering was issued under an indenture dated June 25, 2003, under which the Company previously issued \$700.0 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due 2013. The senior notes are guaranteed by the Company and certain of the Company's subsidiaries and are secured by a security interest in the Company's receivable from Arch Coal. The terms of the senior notes contain restrictive covenants that limit the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, sell or transfer assets, and make investments. The net proceeds were used to repay \$100.0 million in borrowings under the Company's term loan facility maturing in 2007, with the remainder loaned to Arch Coal.

10. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Debt: At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the fair value of the Company's senior notes was \$979.5 million and \$951.0 million, respectively.

11. Accrued Workers' Compensation

The Company is liable under the federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969, as subsequently amended, to provide for pneumoconiosis (black lung) benefits to eligible employees, former employees, and dependents. The Company is also liable under various states' statutes for black lung benefits. The Company currently provides for federal and state claims principally through a self-insurance program. Charges are being made to operations as determined by independent actuaries, at the present value of the actuarially computed present and future liabilities for such benefits over the employees' applicable years of service.

In addition, the Company is liable for workers' compensation benefits for traumatic injuries that are accrued as injuries are incurred. Traumatic claims are either covered through self-insured programs or through state sponsored workers' compensation programs.

Summarized below is information about the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets for workers' compensation benefits:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Black lung costs	\$ 9,313	\$ 9,132
Traumatic Claims	3,447	5,014
Total obligations	\$ 12,760	\$ 14,146
Current obligations	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,397
Noncurrent obligations	\$ 11,446	\$ 12,749

Expense recognized in the consolidated statement of income for workers' compensation benefits was \$.4 million and \$1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

12. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

Essentially all of the Company's employees are covered by a defined benefit pension plan sponsored by Arch Coal. The benefits are based on the employee's age and compensation. Arch Coal funds the plans in an amount not less than the minimum statutory funding requirements or more than the maximum amount that can be deducted for federal income tax purposes. Arch Coal allocates a portion of the funding to the Company, which is charged to the intercompany balance. See Note 15, "Related Party Transactions" for further discussion.

The Company also provides certain postretirement medical/life insurance benefits for eligible employees under Arch Coal's plans. Generally, covered employees who terminate employment after meeting eligibility requirements are eligible for postretirement coverage for themselves and their dependents. The employee postretirement medical/life plans are contributory, with retiree contributions adjusted periodically, and contain other cost-sharing features such as deductibles and coinsurance. Arch Coal allocates a portion of the funding to the Company, which is charged to the intercompany balance as benefits are paid.

The Company's allocated expense related to these plans was \$12.8 million, \$6.9 million and \$4.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The Company's balance sheet reflects its allocated portion of Arch Coal's liabilities and assets related to its benefit plans, including amounts recorded through other comprehensive income. The Company's recorded balance sheet amounts are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Intangible asset (noncurrent assets)	\$ 2,139	\$ 951
Accrued benefit liabilities (current)	2,562	1,054
Accrued benefit liabilities (noncurrent)	(10,990)	(8,816)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	14,531	8,385

Other Plans

The Company sponsors savings plans which were established to assist eligible employees in providing for their future retirement needs. The Company's contributions to the plans were \$5.7 million in 2005, \$3.7 million in 2004 and \$3.0 million in 2003.

13. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's asset retirement obligations arise from the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and similar state statutes, which require that mine property be restored in accordance with specified standards and an approved reclamation plan. The required reclamation activities to be performed are outlined in the Company's mining permits. These activities include reclaiming the pit and support acreage at surface mines, sealing portals at deep mines, and reclaiming refuse areas and slurry ponds.

The Company reviews its asset retirement obligations at least annually and makes necessary adjustments for permit changes as granted by state authorities and for revisions of estimates of costs and productivities. For ongoing operations, adjustments to the liability result in an adjustment to the corresponding asset. For idle operations, adjustments to the liability are recognized as income or expense in the period the adjustment is recorded.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company began accounting for its reclamation obligations in accordance with Statement No. 143. The cumulative effect of this change on periods prior to January 1, 2003 resulted in a charge to income of \$18.3 million, which is included in the Company's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2003.

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The following table describes the changes to the Company's asset retirement obligation for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Balance January 1 (including current portion)	\$ 140,620	\$ 106,285
Accretion expense	11,418	9,311
Additions resulting from property additions	—	37,784
Adjustments to the liability from changes in estimates	(2,318)	(4,620)
Liabilities settled	<u>(5,276)</u>	<u>(8,140)</u>
Balance at December 31	144,444	140,620
Current portion included in accrued expenses	<u>(8,352)</u>	<u>(12,436)</u>
Long-term liability	<u>\$ 136,092</u>	<u>\$ 128,184</u>

14. Risk Concentrations

Credit Risk and Major Customers

The Company places its cash equivalents in investment-grade short-term investments and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one commercial issuer.

The Company markets its coal principally to electric utilities in the United States. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, accounts receivable from electric utilities located in the United States totaled \$102.3 million and \$66.7 million, respectively. Generally, credit is extended based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition, and collateral is not generally required. Credit losses are provided for in the financial statements and historically have been minimal.

The Company is committed under long-term contracts to supply coal that meets certain quality requirements at specified prices. These prices are generally adjusted based on indices. Quantities sold under some of these contracts may vary from year to year within certain limits at the option of the customer. Sales (including spot sales) to major customers were as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Tennessee Valley Authority	\$149,994	\$83,950	\$58,377
Southern Company	\$ 62,268	\$75,778	\$69,628

Transportation

The Company depends upon barge, rail, truck and belt transportation systems to deliver coal to its customers. Disruption of these transportation services due to weather-related problems, mechanical difficulties, strikes, lockouts, bottlenecks, and other events could temporarily impair the Company's ability to supply coal to its customers, resulting in decreased shipments. Disruptions in rail service in 2004 and 2005 resulted in missed shipments and production interruptions. The Company has no long-term contracts with transportation providers to ensure consistent and reliable service.

15. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Arch Coal may not be at arms length. If the transactions were negotiated with an unrelated party, the impact could be material to the Company's results of operations.

The Company's cash transactions are managed by Arch Coal. Cash paid to or from the Company that is not considered a distribution or a contribution is recorded in an Arch Coal receivable account. In addition, any amounts owed between the Company and Arch Coal are recorded in the account. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the receivable from Arch Coal was \$869.1 million and \$677.9 million, respectively. This amount earns interest from Arch Coal at the prime interest rate. Interest earned for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$44.8 million, \$20.5 million and \$14.6 million, respectively. The receivable is payable on demand by the Company; however, it is currently management's intention to not demand payment of the receivable within the next year. Therefore, the receivable is classified on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as long-term.

The Company mines on tracts that are owned by Arch Coal and subleased to the Company. Certain subleases required annual advance royalty payments of \$10.0 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 which were fully recoupable against production through production royalties.

All sublease agreements between the Company and Arch Coal were amended as of April 1, 2005 such that royalties on all properties leased from Arch Coal are 7% of the value of the coal mined and removed from the leased land, pursuant to Federal coal regulations. No advance royalties are required under the new agreement.

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company incurred production royalties of \$23.2 million, \$11.5 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, to Arch Coal under sublease agreements.

Amounts charged to the intercompany account for the Company's allocated portion of pension and postretirement contributions totaled \$12.9 million, \$11.3 million and \$9.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

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The Company is charged selling, general and administrative services fees by Arch Coal. Expenses are allocated based on Arch Coal's best estimates of proportional or incremental costs, whichever is more representative of costs incurred by Arch Coal on behalf of the Company. Amounts allocated to the Company by Arch Coal were \$24.0 million, \$17.2 million and \$15.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Such amounts are reported as selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company received administration and production fees from Canyon Fuel for managing the Canyon Fuel operations through July 31, 2004. The fee arrangement was calculated annually and was approved by the Canyon Fuel Management Board. The production fee was calculated on a per-ton basis while the administration fee represented the costs incurred by the Company's employees related to Canyon Fuel administrative matters. The fees recognized as other income by the Company and as expense by Canyon Fuel were \$4.8 million and \$8.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Through 2003 the Company leased certain assets at its Thunder Basin operation from Little Thunder Leasing Company, a subsidiary of BP p.l.c. Lease expense for Little Thunder Leasing Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 totaled \$3.3 million.

16. Leases

The Company leases equipment, land and various other properties under noncancelable long-term leases, expiring at various dates. Certain leases contain options that would allow the Company to renew the lease or purchase the leased asset at the end of the base lease term. Rental expense related to these operating leases amounted to \$17.2 million in 2005, \$9.0 million in 2004 and \$5.8 million in 2003. The Company has also entered into various non-cancelable royalty lease agreements under which future minimum payments are due.

Minimum payments due in future years under these agreements in effect at December 31, 2005 are as follows:

	Operating Leases	Royalties
2006	\$ 18,667	\$ 4,120
2007	17,767	1,786
2008	16,372	1,788
2009	12,074	1,611
2010	8,929	1,451
Thereafter	28,948	7,632
	<u>\$ 102,757</u>	<u>\$ 18,388</u>

On December 31, 2005, the Company sold its rail spur, rail loadout and idle office complex at its Thunder Basin mining complex in Wyoming, which it will lease back while the Company mines adjacent reserves. The Company will pay \$0.2 million per month through September, 2008, with an option to extend on a month to month basis through September, 2010. The Company deferred \$7.0 million of the gain on the sale, equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, to be amortized over the term of the lease.

17. Contingencies

The Company is a party to numerous claims and lawsuits with respect to various matters. The Company provides for costs related to contingencies when a loss is probable and the amount is reasonably determinable. After conferring with counsel, it is the opinion of management that the ultimate resolution of pending claims will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

18. Cash Flow

The changes in operating assets and liabilities as shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows are comprised of the following:

	2005	2004	2003
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:			
Trade and other receivables	\$ (28,496)	\$ (881)	\$ 9,150
Receivable from Arch Coal, Inc.	(187,280)	(318,766)	(62,688)
Inventories	(20,577)	(4,978)	(103)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	35,054	(23,531)	11,426
Accrued postretirement benefits other than pension	2,344	249	(573)
Accrued reclamation and mine closure	(5,275)	(8,319)	(18,922)
Accrued workers' compensation	(1,149)	(41)	(196)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>\$ (205,379)</u>	<u>\$ (356,267)</u>	<u>\$ (61,906)</u>

19. Segment Information

The Company produces steam and metallurgical coal from surface and deep mines for sale to utility, industrial and export markets. The Company operates only in the United States, with mines in the major western low-sulfur coal basins. The Company has two reportable segments, which are based on the coal basins in which the Company operates. Coal quality, coal seam height, transportation methods and regulatory issues are generally consistent within a basin. Accordingly, market and contract pricing have developed by coal basin. The Company manages its coal sales by coal basin, not by individual mine complex. Mine operations are evaluated based on their per-ton operating costs (which include all mining costs but exclude pass-through transportation expenses). The Company's reportable segments are Powder River Basin (PRB) and Western Bituminous (WBIT) segments. The Company's operations in the Powder River Basin are located in Wyoming and include one active surface mine and one idle surface mine. The Company's operations in the Western Bituminous region are located in southern Wyoming, Colorado and Utah and include four underground mines and two inactive surface mines in reclamation mode.

Operating segment results for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 are presented below. Results for the operating segments include all direct costs of mining. Corporate, Other and Eliminations includes overhead, other support functions, and the elimination of intercompany transactions.

December 31, 2005 (Amounts in thousands, except per ton amounts)	PRB	WBIT	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Coal sales	\$ 724,509	\$ 402,233	\$ —	\$1,126,742
Income from operations	149,434	59,747	(23,120)	186,061
Total assets	1,333,289	1,723,744	(841,657)	2,215,376
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	64,983	33,364	—	98,347
Capital expenditures	30,668	77,932	—	108,600
Operating cost per ton	6.97	16.40		

December 31, 2004 (Amounts in thousands, except per ton amounts)	PRB	WBIT	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Coal sales	\$ 536,673	\$ 198,489	\$ —	\$ 735,162
Income from equity investments	—	8,410	—	8,410
Income from operations	75,453	18,145	(10,323)	83,275
Total assets	1,154,317	1,663,764	(804,645)	2,013,436
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	56,590	24,113	—	80,703
Capital expenditures	55,035	23,278	—	78,313
Operating cost per ton	6.14	15.71		

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December 31, 2003 (Amounts in thousands, except per ton amounts)	PRB	WBIT	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Coal sales	\$392,400	\$ 108,155	\$ —	\$ 500,555
Income from equity investments	—	19,707	—	19,707
Income from operations	54,044	22,951	(14,285)	62,710
Total assets	975,796	1,087,508	(651,789)	1,411,515
Equity investments	—	146,180	—	146,180
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	44,202	18,851	—	63,053
Capital expenditures	18,351	8,971	—	27,322
Operating cost per ton	5.50	15.42		

Reconciliation of income from operations to consolidated income before cumulative effect of accounting change:

	2005	2004	2003
Income from operations	\$ 186,061	\$ 83,275	\$ 62,710
Interest expense	(65,543)	(55,582)	(44,681)
Interest income	45,233	20,570	14,638
Other non-operating expense	(12,688)	(14,295)	(11,671)
Minority interest	(24,219)	(1,022)	—
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	<u>\$ 128,844</u>	<u>\$ 32,946</u>	<u>\$ 20,996</u>

19. Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Pursuant to the indenture governing the Arch Western Finance senior notes, certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company have fully and unconditionally guaranteed the senior notes on a joint and several basis. The following tables present unaudited condensed consolidating financial information for (i) the Company, (ii) the issuer of the senior notes (Arch Western Finance, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), (iii) the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries (Thunder Basin Coal Company, LLC, Mountain Coal Company, LLC, and Arch of Wyoming, LLC), on a combined basis, which are guarantors under the Notes, and (iv) the Company's majority-owned subsidiary (Canyon Fuel Company, LLC) which is not a guarantor under the Notes. Amounts for Canyon Fuel included in the following consolidating condensed financial statements are recorded by the Company under the equity method of accounting through July 31, 2004 and consolidated thereafter.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Parent Company	Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Coal sales revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 865,892	\$ 260,850	\$ —	\$ 1,126,742
Cost of coal sales	1,410	—	670,340	194,539	(529)	865,760
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	81,133	17,214	—	98,347
Selling, general and administrative	23,958	—	—	—	—	23,958
	<u>25,368</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>751,473</u>	<u>211,753</u>	<u>(529)</u>	<u>988,065</u>
Income from equity investment	209,584	—	—	—	(209,584)	—
Gain on sale of Powder River Basin assets	—	—	43,297	—	—	43,297
Other operating income	823	—	2,531	1,262	(529)	4,087
	<u>210,407</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>45,828</u>	<u>1,262</u>	<u>(210,113)</u>	<u>47,384</u>
Income from operations	185,039	—	160,247	50,359	(209,584)	186,061
Interest expense	(64,063)	(63,340)	(2,207)	—	64,067	(65,543)
Interest income, primarily from Arch Coal, Inc.	44,775	64,067	409	49	(64,067)	45,233
	<u>(19,288)</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>(1,798)</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(20,310)</u>
Other non-operating expense	(12,688)	—	—	—	—	(12,688)
Minority interest	(24,219)	—	—	—	—	(24,219)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 128,844</u>	<u>\$ 727</u>	<u>\$ 158,449</u>	<u>\$ 50,408</u>	<u>\$ (209,584)</u>	<u>\$ 128,844</u>

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2005

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 126	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 152
Trade accounts receivable	87,012	—	31	24,905	—	111,948
Other receivables	1,072	—	673	3,724	—	5,469
Inventories	—	—	78,993	19,485	—	98,478
Other current assets	6,947	2,146	3,212	5,013	—	17,318
Total current assets	<u>95,031</u>	<u>2,146</u>	<u>83,035</u>	<u>53,153</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>233,365</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	—	778,945	289,214	—	1,068,159
Investment in subsidiaries	1,604,489	—	—	—	(1,604,489)	—
Receivable from Arch Coal, Inc.	869,056	—	—	—	—	869,056
Intercompanies	(1,702,182)	973,558	687,985	40,639	—	—
Other	1,865	13,916	25,210	3,805	—	44,796
Total other assets	<u>773,228</u>	<u>987,474</u>	<u>713,195</u>	<u>44,444</u>	<u>(1,604,489)</u>	<u>913,852</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 868,259</u>	<u>\$ 989,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,175</u>	<u>\$ 386,811</u>	<u>\$ (1,604,489)</u>	<u>\$ 2,215,376</u>
Accounts payable	18,499	—	51,980	19,153	—	89,632
Accrued expenses	3,862	32,063	67,919	7,977	—	111,821
Total current liabilities	<u>22,361</u>	<u>32,063</u>	<u>119,899</u>	<u>27,130</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>201,453</u>
Long-term debt	—	960,247	—	—	—	960,247
Accrued postretirement benefits other than pension	15,826	—	2,486	8,704	—	27,016
Asset retirement obligations	—	—	126,255	9,837	—	136,092
Accrued workers' compensation.	5,947	—	1,325	4,174	—	11,446
Other noncurrent liabilities	7,063	—	35,748	19,249	—	62,060
Total liabilities	<u>51,197</u>	<u>992,310</u>	<u>285,713</u>	<u>69,094</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,398,314</u>
Minority interest	133,620	—	—	—	—	133,620
Redeemable membership interest	5,647	—	—	—	—	5,647
Non-redeemable membership interest	<u>677,795</u>	<u>(2,690)</u>	<u>1,289,462</u>	<u>317,717</u>	<u>(1,604,489)</u>	<u>677,795</u>
Total liabilities and membership interests	<u>\$ 868,259</u>	<u>\$ 989,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,175</u>	<u>\$ 386,811</u>	<u>\$ (1,604,489)</u>	<u>\$ 2,215,376</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Year Ended December 31, 2005

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Operating Activities					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 65	\$ —	\$ (17,542)	\$ 55,995	\$ 38,518
Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(52,173)	(56,427)	(108,600)
Proceeds from dispositions of capital assets	—	—	81,117	638	81,755
Additions to prepaid royalties	—	—	(12,461)	(346)	(12,807)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	—	—	16,483	(56,135)	(39,652)
Financing Activities					
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financing costs	(65)	—	—	—	(65)
Transactions with affiliates	—	—	—	—	—
Payments on term loans	—	—	—	—	—
Cash provided by financing activities	(65)	—	—	—	(65)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(1,059)	(140)	(1,199)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	—	—	1,185	166	1,351
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Year Ended December 31, 2004

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Coal sales revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 646,473	\$ 88,689	\$ —	\$ 735,162
Cost of coal sales	3,445	—	492,009	82,206	—	577,660
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	72,820	7,883	—	80,703
Selling, general and administrative	17,168	—	—	—	—	17,168
	<u>20,613</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>564,829</u>	<u>90,089</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>675,531</u>
Income from equity investment	89,325	—	—	8,410	(89,325)	8,410
Other operating income	12,734	—	1,913	587	—	15,234
	<u>102,059</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,913</u>	<u>8,997</u>	<u>(89,325)</u>	<u>23,644</u>
Income from operations	81,446	—	83,557	7,597	(89,325)	83,275
Interest expense	(53,753)	(54,165)	—	—	52,336	(55,582)
Interest income primarily from Arch						
Coal, Inc.	20,570	52,336	—	—	(52,336)	20,570
	<u>(33,183)</u>	<u>(1,829)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(35,012)</u>
Other non-operating expense	(14,295)	—	—	—	—	(14,295)
Minority interest	(1,022)	—	—	—	—	(1,022)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 32,946</u>	<u>\$ (1,829)</u>	<u>\$ 83,557</u>	<u>\$ 7,597</u>	<u>\$ (89,325)</u>	<u>\$ 32,946</u>

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2004

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,185	\$ 166	\$ —	\$ 1,351
Trade accounts receivable	70,443	—	449	12,338	—	83,230
Other receivables	—	—	1,040	4,651	—	5,691
Inventories	—	—	58,815	19,557	—	78,372
Prepaid royalties	—	—	2,660	5,132	—	7,792
Other current assets	4,894	—	2,034	4,601	—	11,529
Total current assets	<u>75,337</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>66,183</u>	<u>46,445</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>187,965</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	—	834,265	267,409	—	1,101,674
Investment in subsidiaries	1,393,809	—	—	—	(1,393,809)	—
Receivable from Arch Coal, Inc.	677,934	—	—	—	—	677,934
Intercompanies	(1,451,422)	973,310	449,449	28,663	—	—
Other	1,225	18,246	26,392	—	—	45,863
Total other assets	<u>621,546</u>	<u>991,556</u>	<u>475,841</u>	<u>28,663</u>	<u>(1,393,809)</u>	<u>723,797</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 696,883</u>	<u>\$ 991,556</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,289</u>	<u>\$ 342,517</u>	<u>\$ (1,393,809)</u>	<u>\$ 2,013,436</u>
Accounts payable	8,854	—	35,942	11,816	—	56,612
Accrued expenses	4,482	33,360	84,660	6,933	—	129,435
Total current liabilities	<u>13,336</u>	<u>33,360</u>	<u>120,602</u>	<u>18,749</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>186,047</u>
Long-term debt	—	961,613	—	—	—	961,613
Accrued postretirement benefits other than pension	14,576	—	2,485	7,582	—	24,643
Asset retirement obligations	—	—	116,627	11,557	—	128,184
Accrued workers' compensation.	6,018	—	1,527	5,204	—	12,749
Other noncurrent liabilities	5,523	—	5,128	32,119	—	42,770
Total liabilities	<u>39,453</u>	<u>994,973</u>	<u>246,369</u>	<u>75,211</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,356,006</u>
Minority interest	109,401	—	—	—	—	109,401
Redeemable membership interest	4,971	—	—	—	—	4,971
Non-redeemable membership interest	<u>543,058</u>	<u>(3,417)</u>	<u>1,129,920</u>	<u>267,306</u>	<u>(1,393,809)</u>	<u>543,058</u>
Total liabilities and membership interests	<u>\$ 696,883</u>	<u>\$ 991,556</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,289</u>	<u>\$ 342,517</u>	<u>\$ (1,393,809)</u>	<u>\$ 2,013,436</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Year Ended December 31, 2004

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Operating Activities					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (257,923)	\$ —	\$ 48,271	\$ 6,188	\$ (203,464)
Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(68,034)	(10,279)	(78,313)
Proceeds from dispositions of capital assets	5,750	—	125	184	6,059
Additions to prepaid royalties	—	—	(14,348)	(295)	(14,643)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	5,750	—	(82,257)	(10,390)	(86,897)
Financing Activities					
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	—	261,875	—	—	261,875
Debt financing costs	(5,334)	—	—	—	(5,334)
Transactions with affiliates	257,507	(261,875)	—	4,368	—
Payments on term loans	—	—	—	—	—
Cash provided by financing activities	252,173	—	—	4,368	256,541
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(33,986)	166	(33,820)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	—	—	35,171	—	35,171
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,185</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>	<u>\$ 1,351</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Year Ended December 31, 2003

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Coal sales revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 500,555	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 500,555
Cost of coal sales	6,658	—	386,182	—	—	392,840
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	63,053	—	—	63,053
Selling, general and administrative	15,686	—	—	—	—	15,686
	<u>22,344</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>449,235</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>471,579</u>
Income from equity investment	69,679	—	—	19,707	(69,679)	19,707
Other operating income	13,722	—	305	—	—	14,027
	<u>83,401</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>19,707</u>	<u>(69,679)</u>	<u>33,734</u>
Income from operations	61,057	—	51,625	19,707	(69,679)	62,710
Interest expense	(43,003)	(25,225)	(13)	—	23,560	(44,681)
Interest income primarily from Arch Coal, Inc.	14,613	23,560	25	—	(23,560)	14,638
	<u>(28,390)</u>	<u>(1,665)</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(30,043)</u>
Other non-operating expense	(11,671)	—	—	—	—	(11,671)
Income before cumulative effect	20,996	(1,665)	51,637	19,707	(69,679)	20,996
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(18,278)	—	—	—	—	(18,278)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 2,718</u>	<u>\$ (1,665)</u>	<u>\$ 51,637</u>	<u>\$ 19,707</u>	<u>\$ (69,679)</u>	<u>\$ 2,718</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Year Ended December 31, 2003

	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non—Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Operating Activities					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (42,755)	\$ —	\$ 75,134	\$ 33,978	\$ 66,357
Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures	—	—	(27,322)	—	(27,322)
Proceeds from dispositions of capital assets	—	—	7	—	7
Additions to prepaid royalties	—	—	(12,703)	—	(12,703)
Cash used in investing activities	—	—	(40,018)	—	(40,018)
Financing Activities					
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	—	700,000	—	—	700,000
Debt financing costs	(16,417)	—	—	—	(16,417)
Transactions with affiliates	733,978	(700,000)	—	(33,978)	—
Payments on term loans	(675,000)	—	—	—	(675,000)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	42,561	—	—	(33,978)	8,583
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(194)	—	35,116	—	34,922
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	194	—	55	—	249
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 35,171</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 35,171</u>

ARCH WESTERN RESOURCES, LLC

SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses</u>	<u>Charged to Other Accounts</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
Year Ended Dec. 31, 2005					
Reserves deducted from asset accounts					
Other assets — other notes and accounts receivable	\$ 962	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 962
Current assets — supplies inventory	12,441	377	—	407	12,411
Year Ended Dec. 31, 2004					
Reserves deducted from asset accounts					
Other assets — other notes and accounts receivable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 962(1)	\$ —	\$ 962
Current assets — supplies inventory	8,739	999	3,010(2)	307	12,441
Year Ended Dec. 31, 2003					
Reserves deducted from asset accounts					
Other assets — other notes and accounts receivable	383	—	—	383	0
Current assets — supplies inventory	8,304	622	—	187	8,739

(1) Represents amounts added as a result of the contribution of North Rochelle.

(2) Represents amounts added as a result of the consolidation of Canyon Fuel.

MASTER LEASE AND SUBLEASE AGREEMENT

among

**Ark Land Company
Ark Land LT, Inc.**

and

**Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.
Triton Coal Company, LLC**

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MASTER LEASE AND SUBLEASE AGREEMENT

THIS MASTER LEASE AND SUBLEASE AGREEMENT ("Master Agreement"), dated effective as of April 1, 2005 ("Effective Date"), is by and among **Ark Land Company** ("Ark"), a Delaware corporation, and **Ark Land LT, Inc.** ("Ark LT") a Delaware corporation (Ark and Ark LT are collectively referred to herein as "Land Companies") and **Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.**, a Delaware limited liability company ("TBCC") and **Triton Coal Company, LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company ("Triton Coal") (TBCC and Triton Coal are collectively referred to herein as "Operating Companies").

WHEREAS, Land Companies are the individual lessees under and pursuant to the coal leases more particularly described on **Schedule A** hereto, as amended, restated or reissued ("Coal Leases") insofar as such Coal Leases cover and relate to the lands located in Campbell County, Wyoming, and more particularly described on **Schedule A** ("Lease Lands");

WHEREAS, Ark is the owner of the surface of the lands located in Campbell County, Wyoming, more particularly described on **Schedule B** hereto ("Surface Lands");

WHEREAS, the Coal Leases, the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands are all depicted on the map attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**;

WHEREAS, certain of the Parties, individually and jointly, have heretofore entered into various lease and sublease arrangements relating to the Coal Leases and the Surface Lands as more particularly set forth on **Schedule C** hereto ("Prior Lease Agreements"); and

WHEREAS, Land Companies and Operating Companies desire to enter into a master agreement replacing the Prior Lease Agreements and granting rights to the coal reserves subject to the Coal Leases and to the Surface Lands in accordance with the terms of this Master Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, Land Companies and Operating Companies agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Definitions

1.1 Definitions.

"*Ark LT*" has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

"*Ark*" has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

"*Base Lessors*" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.7.

"*Benefits*" has the meaning set forth in Section 7.3.

“*Coal Leases*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Effective Date*” is defined in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Federal Coal Regulations*” means the regulations relating to calculation of federal coal royalties set forth in 30 C.F.R. Subchapter A, and specifically 30 C.F.R. Part 206 Subpart F.

“*Land Companies*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Laws*” means any law, statute, code, ordinance, treaty, rule, regulation or ruling.

“*Lease Lands*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Leased Coal*” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1.

“*Little Thunder Creek Reserves*” means all mineable and merchantable coal subject to the Coal Leases described in Part 2 of **Schedule A**.

“*Master Agreement*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Mining Rights*” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.3.

“*Parties*” means Ark, Ark LT, TBCC and Triton Coal, and “*Party*” refers to one of them.

“*Prior Lease Agreements*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Production Royalty*” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.1(a).

“*Operating Companies*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Surface Lands*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*TBCC*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Thundercloud Reserves*” means all mineable and merchantable coal subject to the Coal Leases described in Part 1 of **Schedule A**.

“*Triton Coal*” has the meaning set forth in the preamble of this Agreement.

“*Triton Reserves*” means all mineable and merchantable coal subject to the Coal Leases described in Part 3 of **Schedule A**.

ARTICLE II

Grant

2.1 Demise of Coal Reserves. Subject to the reservations and restrictions contained herein and to the extent, and only to the extent, of Land Companies’ interest in the Coal Leases, Land Companies do hereby sublease and demise unto Operating Companies all of Land Companies’ right, title and interest in and to all of the minable and merchantable coal (“Leased”

Coal”) in and underlying the Lease Lands insofar as such right, title and interest are derived from the Coal Leases, together with the exclusive right to mine, store, save, waste, remove, transport, own, sell and market, treat, process, and stockpile the Leased Coal in compliance with the terms of the Coal Leases, as expressly granted in Subsections 2.1(a) and (b) as follows:

(a) Ark subleases to TBCC all Leased Coal constituting the Thundercloud Reserves subject to the Coal Leases described in Part 1 of **Schedule A**;

(b) Ark LT subleases to TBCC all Leased Coal constituting the Little Thunder Creek Reserves subject to the Coal Leases described in Part 2 of **Schedule A**; and

(c) Ark subleases to Triton Coal all Leased Coal constituting the Triton Reserves subject to the Coal Leases described in Part 3 of **Schedule A**.

2.2 **Grant of Surface Rights.** Ark hereby leases and demises unto TBCC so much of the Surface Lands as TBCC may require for the execution of the Mining Rights granted pursuant to Section 2.3.

2.3 **Mining Rights.** Subject to the reservations and restrictions contained herein and to the extent Land Companies have the power to grant such rights, Land Companies grant unto Operating Companies all rights conveyed by the Coal Leases to Land Companies as are necessary to enable Operating Companies to mine and remove the Leased Coal covered by the rights granted under Section 2.1, including, without limitation, the following (“**Mining Rights**”):

(a) The right to mine the Leased Coal by strip, open pit, underground, auger, borehole, drilling, and in-situ solution method, together with all rights-of-way, easements and servitudes as may be necessary, useful or convenient for such purposes, and the right of ingress and egress therefore; and

(b) The right to construct, use, maintain, repair, replace and relocate any and all facilities and structures on and in the Surface Lands as may be necessary, useful or convenient in connection with such operations on the Surface Lands, including but not limited to buildings, roads, railroads, pits, tailing ponds, piles or waste earth, waste dumps, ditches, drains, pumping stations, boreholes, drill holes, tanks, dams, wells, reservoirs, ponds or other alterations, coal stock piles, pipelines, telephone lines, utility lines, power lines, processing facilities, and plants, shops, and transportation facilities and other utilities, and the maintenance thereof, and all rights-of-way, easements and servitudes as may be necessary, useful or convenient for such purposes, and the right to ingress and egress therefore; and

(c) The right to use and destroy so much of the surface and subsurface of the Surface Lands as may be found necessary, useful, convenient or incidental for carrying out the purposes of this Master Agreement, without being required to leave or provide subjacent or lateral support for the overlying strata or surface or anything thereon, therein or thereunder.

2.4 **Acceptance.** Operating Companies accept this Master Agreement with the understanding that the rights and privileges granted hereunder are and shall be construed as limited to only such rights and privileges as Land Companies possess and have the lawful right to lease, sublease or otherwise grant to Operating Companies. Operating Companies

acknowledge that they have inspected, are satisfied with and accept the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands in their existing condition, which includes any limitations of the area involved. It shall be the sole responsibility of Operating Companies to ascertain the accurate boundary lines of the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands before conducting any mining operations therein.

2.5 No Warranty.

(a) LAND COMPANIES MAKE NO IMPLIED OR EXPRESS WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION CONCERNING THE EXISTENCE, QUANTITY, QUALITY, MINABILITY OR MERCHANTABILITY OF THE LEASED COAL UNDERLYING THE LEASE LANDS OR TITLE THERETO, AND OPERATING COMPANIES ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT NO REPRESENTATIONS, STATEMENTS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, HAVE BEEN MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF LAND COMPANIES REGARDING THE LEASE LANDS OR THE SURFACE LANDS, THEIR CONDITION, THE USE OR OCCUPATION THAT MAY BE MADE THEREOF OR THE INCOME THEREFROM.

(b) Land Companies do not make, and shall not be deemed to have made, any representations or covenants, express or implied, as to the title of the Leased Coal, the Lease Lands, the Surface Lands or Land Companies' right to sublease the Leased Coal.

2.6 Incorporation by Reference. All of the provisions of the Coal Leases are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. In addition, all Laws applicable to the Coal Leases and to this Master Agreement or to the operations on the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands, in force from and after the Effective Date, and as and when changed and to the extent applicable to the Coal Leases and this Master Agreement, are incorporated by reference herein. Changes in laws which affect a change in the Coal Leases shall be deemed to constitute a corresponding change in this Master Agreement.

2.7 Limitations. This Master Agreement is made subject to the Coal Leases and to all limitations, reservations and exceptions specified therein and to all other deeds, easements and conveyances of public record and to such easements as are apparent by visible inspection of the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands. The rights herein granted to Operating Companies are subject to the limitation of Land Companies' power to grant same and to such rights as Land Companies possess by virtue of the Coal Leases. Land Companies make no representation or warranty that (i) Land Companies or the lessors of the Coal Leases ("Base Lessors") have good and marketable title to the Leased Coal, or that (ii) the rights herein granted to Operating Companies are sufficient to enable Operating Companies to conduct the mining operations contemplated by Operating Companies.

2.8 Obligations under the Coal Leases.

(a) From and after the Effective Date, TBCC, for and on behalf of Triton Coal as to the Triton Reserves and for and on behalf of itself with respect to the Thundercloud Reserves and the Little Thunder Creek Reserves, assumes all the obligations of Land Companies under the Coal Leases (excluding any bonus bid obligations payable under the Coal Lease covering and relating to the Little Thunder Creek Reserves), including without limitation

production obligations, provided, however, that the obligation to pay rentals, and minimum and production royalties shall be rendered directly to Land Companies. Land Companies recognize TBCC as the principal Party obligated for all covenants hereunder and, notwithstanding terms referencing Operating Companies, shall look to TBCC for performance of all such obligations.

(b) Payments due the Base Lessors pursuant to the Coal Leases shall be made by Operating Companies directly to the Land Companies, and upon such payment by Operating Companies to Land Companies, Land Companies shall have full liability therefore, provided, that upon failure by Operating Companies to make such payment Land Companies shall have the right, but not the obligation, to make the required payments to maintain the Coal Leases in good standing.

(c) Operating Companies covenant and agree to comply with all terms and conditions of the Coal Leases.

(d) Except as otherwise required of Operating Companies by this Master Agreement, Land Companies shall maintain the Coal Leases in full force and effect, and shall not amend, modify, supplement or terminate the Coal Leases, or waive the terms thereof, or further convey, transfer, assign or sublease any portion of the Lease Lands or the Surface Lands without the prior written consent of Operating Companies. Land Companies shall give to Operating Companies, as their respective rights may pertain to the Coal Leases, a copy of each notice of default or other material notices given to Land Companies by the Base Lessors relating to the Coal Leases. Operating Companies shall have the right to cure any defaults under the Coal Leases.

2.9 Compliance with Terms of Coal Leases. Notwithstanding anything therein to the contrary, in mining and removing the Leased Coal and in exercising the Mining Rights hereunder, Operating Companies shall be limited to the exercise of the rights and privileges specifically authorized by the Coal Leases and any other instruments by which Land Companies acquired their title or interest. Operating Companies shall comply with all terms and conditions thereof as if such terms had been specifically set forth in this Master Agreement.

2.10 Reservations.

(a) Land Companies except and reserve the entire ownership and control of the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands not herein specifically granted to Operating Companies. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Ark shall have the following rights: (i) the exclusive use of the Surface Lands not required by TBCC for its mining operations, including the right to grant farm leases, commercial, residential or mineral leases to third parties; (ii) the right to the non-exclusive use of existing roads, roads hereafter constructed by TBCC and the right to construct and maintain new roads; (iii) the non-exclusive right to construct, operate and maintain any and all types of pipe, power, transportation and communication lines, or the equivalent thereof, on and through the Lease Lands; and (iv) the right to conduct or cause to be conducted coalbed methane development operations on the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands.

(b) Land Companies shall exercise the reserved rights in such way as not unreasonably to interfere with and in such a way as to minimize the inconvenience to the mining

operations of the Operating Companies hereunder. In the exercise of all reserved rights Land Companies shall comply with (i) the terms and provisions of all laws, rules and regulations of any government or agency having jurisdiction of the Lease Lands, the Surface Lands and any operations of Land Companies and (ii) any and all permit and bonding requirements of Land Companies governing the operations of Land Companies on the Lease Lands or the Surface Lands.

2.11 No Cross Conveyance.

(a) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, nothing in this Master Agreement shall result in, nor shall it be construed to represent, a conveyance or grant by or among the Parties constituting the Land Companies of any rights in or to the Coal Leases or Lease Lands and all such rights shall be maintained separate and distinct as such rights are held prior to the Effective Date.

(b) Except as expressly provided herein, nothing in this Master Agreement shall result in, nor shall it be construed to represent, a conveyance or grant to the Parties constituting the Operating Companies of undivided interests in and to the Coal Leases or Lease Lands and all such rights under this Master Agreement shall be maintained separate and distinct as such rights are specifically granted hereunder.

ARTICLE III

Term

3.1 Term. The term of this Master Agreement shall begin on the Effective Date, and (i) with respect to the Leased Coal shall run for a period concurrently with the terms of the Coal Leases insofar as such leases cover and relate to their respective portions of the Lease Lands, and (ii) with respect to the Surface Lands shall run for a period until all reclamation activities (including release of all applicable reclamation bonds) are completed for the Surface Lands, provided that unless agreed to in writing among the Parties the term of this Master Agreement shall not extend beyond a period of fifty (50) years from the Effective Date. This Master Agreement shall be subject to the right of the Base Lessors to readjust the terms and conditions of the Coal Leases as otherwise provided in the Coal Leases agreements and by applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Master Agreement may terminate with respect to portions of the Lease Lands without termination of the entire Master Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

Royalties

4.1 Land Companies' Production Royalty.

(a) From and after the Effective Date, Operating Companies shall pay to Land Companies an overriding production royalty ("Production Royalty") equal to seven percent (7%) of the value of Leased Coal mined and removed from the Lease Lands and calculated pursuant to the Federal Coal Regulations.

(b) Payment of the Production Royalty shall be made within thirty (30) days after each calendar month during which Leased Coal was mined and shipped from the Lease Lands and shall be made by payment to Land Companies at the address shown herein.

(c) Unless otherwise provided in any of the Coal Leases, in which case the provisions of such Coal Leases shall govern, weights of Leased Coal shall be determined by the most modern and equitable means available, as determined by Operating Companies but subject to the prior approval of Land Companies.

(d) With each month payment of Production Royalty, Operating Companies shall furnish to Land Companies' engineer written reports for all Leased Coal mined and removed from the Lease Lands. Operating Companies shall provide Land Companies with copies of all mining and production reports required by the Coal Leases or Base Lessors.

(e) All credit balances and outstanding advances existing under the Prior Lease Agreements as of the Effective Date relating to the Leased Coal shall survive termination under Section 11.7 and are hereby expressly assumed and ratified by the Parties. Any such credit balances or outstanding advances may be offset against Production Royalty obligations under this Master Agreement between the Parties.

4.2 Royalties Payable under Coal Leases. In addition to Production Royalty, Operating Companies shall pay to Land Companies all rentals, minimum and production royalties and overriding royalties (excluding any bonus bid obligations payable under the Coal Lease covering and relating to the Little Thunder Creek Reserves) due and payable under and required by the terms and conditions of the Coal Leases and applicable laws, rules and regulations governing the Coal Leases.

ARTICLE V

Operations

5.1 Diligent Operations. Operating Companies shall conduct their operations on the Lease Lands in compliance with all applicable terms of the Coal Leases and, unless a higher standard is set forth in any such Coal Lease, in a diligent and workmanlike manner, so as to mine and produce coal from the Lease Lands in a logical sequence according to a reasonable system and plan of mining, consistent with the safety and preservation of the Lease Lands as a coal mining operation, with due regard for future mining operations upon the Lease Lands, and so as to permit the eventual recovery of all coal which is recoverable with good mining practices and techniques in use on the date mining operations are conducted pursuant to this Master Agreement.

5.2 Compliance with Laws. Operating Companies shall comply with all federal, state and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations pertaining to its operations under this Master Agreement or applicable to the Lease Lands by virtue of said operations.

5.3 Permits and Bonds. Operating Companies, at Operating Companies' cost and expense, shall obtain any and all required and necessary licenses, permits and bonds and shall be bound by the terms thereof and shall perform work in accordance therewith. Operating Companies shall provide copies of permits and bonds to Land Companies at Land Companies'

written request. Operating Companies shall have full responsibility therefore, including all requisite reclamation work and mine site reclamation work, and Operating Companies shall pay all fees, fines and assessments related thereto. Upon completion of mining operations upon the Lease Lands and Surface Lands pursuant to this Master Agreement, Operating Companies shall complete all required reclamation upon the Lease Lands and Surface Lands in full compliance with all then applicable lease terms, permit requirements and applicable law. Unless otherwise provided in any applicable Coal Lease, Operating Companies shall have the right to reenter the Lease Lands and Surface Lands after termination of this Master Agreement for the purpose of performing or completing such reclamation.

ARTICLE VI

Maps And Records

6.1 Compliance with Terms of Applicable Coal Leases. Operating Companies acknowledge that each of the Coal Leases contains certain provisions requiring the Land Companies to furnish to the Base Lessors mine plans, progress maps, surveys and other maps of mining operations. No later than twenty (20) days prior to the date on which Land Companies are required to furnish any such mine plan, progress map, survey or other map to a Base Lessors under any Coal Lease, Operating Companies shall furnish to Land Companies the required mine plan, progress map, survey or other map in the form specified under the terms and provisions of such Coal Lease.

6.2 Annual Mine Plan. Operating Companies shall furnish to Land Companies on or before January 1 of each calendar year, a detailed plan for all mining operations to be conducted upon the Lease Lands which shall show, inter alia, the mines to be opened and developed, the mine openings, entries, loading points, surface uses and surface areas to be disturbed, buildings and other structures or facilities to be erected, plans for reclamation of areas to be disturbed, and other relevant plans for mining the Leased Coal and developing the Lease Lands. Operating Companies shall use their commercially reasonable efforts to conduct operations in accordance with such mine plan.

6.3 Progress Maps. In addition to the mine plans, progress maps, surveys and other maps required to be furnished by Operating Companies, Operating Companies shall furnish to Land Companies on April 15, July 15, October 15, and January 15 of each calendar year mine progress maps on a scale of not more than four hundred feet (400') to the inch showing for each month in the preceding calendar quarter the progress of Operating Companies' operations on the Lease Lands sufficient to compute volumes of coal removed in the preceding quarter. Such map shall be made by a competent mining engineer as the work progresses and shall conform in all respects with the requirements of applicable mining law. Such progress maps shall clearly show all Lease Lands lines, lease lines, surface improvements and such natural topography as may require protection.

6.4 Permit Maps. At the request of the Land Companies, Operating Companies shall furnish to Land Companies true, complete and correct copies of each of the maps required by all governmental agencies within thirty (30) days from the date the maps are finally approved by any such governmental agency.

6.5 Books and Records. Operating Companies shall keep and cause to be kept complete and accurate records showing the amount and quality of Leased Coal mined from the Lease Lands, the method of recovery and shipment, the amount of Leased Coal consumed on or off the Lease Lands without sale, and the sales price of all Leased Coal mined and sold or consumed from the Lease Lands.

6.6 Designated Office of Land Companies. Mine plans, progress maps, surveys and other information to be furnished to Land Companies pursuant to this Article VI shall be delivered to offices at Ark Land Company, One CityPlace Drive, Suite 300, St. Louis, Missouri 63141, Attention: Engineer, or such other place as Land Companies may from time to time designate in writing.

6.7 Inspections. Land Companies, their agents, engineers or other persons in their behalf shall have the right, but not the obligation, to enter the Lease Lands at all reasonable times during standard business hours to inspect and examine the Lease Lands or any part thereof, select samples of coal, survey or measure the seam or any part thereof, for any lawful purpose. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Land Companies may make volumetric measurements of the Lease Lands for the purpose of determining the actual amount of coal mined and removed therefrom.

6.8 Audit. Land Companies, their agents, engineers, accountants, lawyers or other persons on its behalf, may, at all reasonable times during standard business hours, perform audits to verify information and data of Operating Companies concerning the Lease Lands and the Leased Coal removed therefrom.

ARTICLE VII

Taxes and Assessments

7.1 Ad Valorem Lease Lands Taxes. Operating Companies shall pay all real Lease Lands taxes, ad valorem taxes, unmined mineral taxes, and all other similar taxes, levies, assessments, fees and other charges imposed by any government having authority to impose same upon the Lease Lands, the Leased Coal in place and all fixtures, improvements, buildings, structures, machinery, equipment and other personal property located on the Lease Lands.

7.2 Reclamation, Black Lung and Severance Fees. Operating Companies shall pay all taxes and assessments relating to reclamation, black lung, and severance taxes imposed by any government having authority to impose same.

7.3 Black Lung Benefits. Operating Companies guarantees the payment of all benefits required to be paid pursuant to the Black Lung Benefits Act, Title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. 901 *et. seq.*, and the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 1 *et. seq.*, Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-239), Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1981, and the Black Lung Benefits Amendments of 1981 (P.L. 97-110), 95 Stat. 1635, as now or hereafter amended, and all rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto (collectively the "Acts" and the benefits payable pursuant thereto the "Benefits").

7.4 Other Assessments. Operating Companies shall pay all contributions, levies, taxes, or other sums, by whatever name called, for which Land Companies might otherwise be or

become liable with reference to all wages or other sums paid employees of Operating Companies whose labor enters into the production, shipment, or sale of coal or any goods, wares, merchandise, or materials of any kind whatsoever produced under this Master Agreement in all cases where such contributions, levies, taxes, or other sums are or shall be required to be paid under any federal or state Unemployment or Social Security Act, by whatever name called, and to hold Land Companies harmless against any federal or state claims whatsoever fixed or levied with reference to the wages of employees of Operating Companies.

7.5 Proof of Compliance. Upon request, Operating Companies shall furnish immediately copies of all statements, receipts, or other information pertaining to any taxes, benefits, assessments or other fees required to be paid by Operating Companies pursuant to this Article VII showing the type of tax, benefit, assessment or fee, the amount thereof, to whom paid, and the basis for same. If any such tax, benefit, assessment or other fee is assessed in the name of the Land Companies or is paid by Land Companies, Operating Companies shall promptly repay Land Companies the amount thereof upon receipt of a statement therefore.

ARTICLE VIII

Insurance and Indemnification

8.1 Insurance. Operating Companies shall, at all times during the term of this Master Agreement, or any extension hereof, maintain, or cause to be maintained, in effect general liability insurance for personal injury and damage to the Lease Lands or the Surface Lands, as well as insurance covering Operating Companies's contractual obligations of indemnification hereunder, with companies and in amounts satisfactory to Land Companies.

8.2 Indemnification. Operating Companies shall indemnify and hold Land Companies harmless against any and all liabilities, demands, losses, claims and damages of any kind, whether on account of injuries to or the death of any person or persons, damage to or loss of Lease Lands or the Surface Lands, violation of law or regulation, or otherwise arising out of or attributed, directly or indirectly, to Operating Companies's operations hereunder or Operating Companies's use or enjoyment of the Lease Lands or the Surface Lands, together with any and all costs and expenses including attorneys' fees that may be incurred by Land Companies in connection therewith. Operating Companies shall further be liable to and shall indemnify and hold Land Companies harmless from and against any and all liabilities, demands, losses, claims and damages of any kind arising from or in any way connected with a breach of any covenant, representation, warranty or other term of this Master Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

Default

9.1 Default under Coal Leases. If (i) Operating Companies fail to comply with any obligation for the payment of money under the Coal Leases, or (ii) Operating Companies fail to comply with any material non-monetary obligation under the Coal Leases which failure would be a cause for termination or cancellation of the Coal Leases by the Base Lessors; or (iii) Land Companies or Operating Companies receive a notice of default from the Base Lessors or a notice specifying facts or circumstances which with the giving of notice, the passage of time, or both may become a default attributable to Operating Companies under the Coal Leases, Land

Companies shall have the immediate right, but not the obligation, to take whatever action is needed to cure, or to commence to cure such non-compliance, or threatened default. Operating Companies shall indemnify Land Companies for all costs incurred by Land Companies in curing or attempting to cure such non-compliance or default. Land Companies shall have no obligation to Operating Companies of any sort whatsoever for failure to cure any default Land Companies may attempt to cure, for failure or refusal to attempt to cure a default, for an incomplete cure of a default, or for abandonment of an attempt to cure a default.

9.2 Events of Default. The following shall constitute events of default:

(a) Operating Companies shall fail to make any payment of Production Royalty when the same shall become due and such failure shall continue unremedied for a period of ten (10) days after notice by Land Companies.

(b) Operating Companies shall fail to perform or observe any other material covenant, condition or agreement to be performed or observed by it hereunder and such failure shall continue unremedied for a period of thirty (30) days after notice thereof by Land Companies, unless such failure is of such nature that it is susceptible of cure but with due diligence cannot be cured with such 30-day period in which event Operating Companies shall have such additional time as may be required to cure the same with such diligence and continuity as shall be reasonably satisfactory to Land Companies.

(c) Any appointment shall be made, with or without the consent of Operating Companies, or a receiver, trustee, or liquidator of Operating Companies for a substantial part of its properties or any proceedings shall be commenced by or against Operating Companies for any relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law, or any law relating to the relief of debtors, readjustments of indebtedness or reorganizations, unless such appointment or proceedings shall have been dismissed or nullified within sixty (60) days after such appointment or sixty (60) days after such proceedings shall have been commenced, whichever shall be earlier.

9.3 Remedies. Upon the occurrence of any event of default and at any time thereafter so long as the same shall be continuing, Land Companies may, at their option, (a) declare a forfeiture of all right, title and interest of Operating Companies to all or a portion of the Lease Lands or the Surface Lands, regardless of the adequacy of any remedy at law for monetary damages, or (b) seek any other remedy, including injunctive relief, available at law or in equity. The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Master Agreement may be partially forfeited or terminated as to a portion of the Lease Lands or the Surface Lands without forfeiture or termination of the entire Master Agreement.

9.4 No Waiver. No failure or failures to exercise any right by either Party under this Master Agreement shall be deemed to be a waiver or bar to the subsequent exercise or enforcement by such Party of any provision of this Master Agreement or any right of such Party hereunder.

ARTICLE X

Assignment

10.1 No Further Transfer. Operating Companies shall not assign in whole or in part, this Master Agreement or the estate created hereby or any interest therein, or relinquish possession of the Lease Lands, the Surface Lands or any part thereof or interests therein without first obtaining the consent in writing of Land Companies thereto. No such assignment, and no consent to any assignment by Land Companies in writing or otherwise, shall operate to release Operating Companies or their assignees (or other transferees) from securing the prior written consent of Land Companies as herein required to any other or further assignment.

ARTICLE XI

Miscellaneous

11.1 Notice. The giving of any notice to, or the making of any demand under the provisions hereof, by either Party to the other, shall be sufficient, if such notice or demand by either delivering the same in person or in writing and mailed to the Parties at:

If to Land Companies:

Ark Land Company
One CityPlace Drive, Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63141
Attention: President

If to Operating Companies:

Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.
One CityPlace Drive, Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63141
Attention: President

Either Party may by such notice designate a different addressee to whom or address to which any such notice shall be sent.

11.2 Relationship of Parties. This Master Agreement does not empower Land Companies to make any decisions and Land Companies hereby expressly waive and disclaim any right to exercise any supervision, operation or control with respect to the terms and conditions under which the Leased Coal is extracted or prepared, such as, but not limited to, the manner of extraction or preparation or the amount of such coal to be produced. The Parties hereto do acknowledge, however, that Land Companies have reserved certain rights and have imposed certain requirements under the terms of this Master Agreement solely for the purpose of preventing waste and protecting the reserved rights of the Land Companies. Notwithstanding anything in this Master Agreement to the contrary, it is expressly understood, stipulated, and agreed that the relationship between Land Companies and Operating Companies shall be that of landlord and tenant. Nothing herein shall be construed or interpreted to establish between Land Companies and Operating Companies a relationship of partners, joint venturers, principal and agent, vendor and purchaser, or any other relationship except that of landlord and tenant.

11.3 Agency.

(a) Ark LT hereby unconditionally appoints, designates and grants full authority to Ark as its sole and exclusive agent to act for and on behalf of Ark LT for all purposes under this Master Agreement. Operating Companies are authorized to rely upon written instructions, notices and decisions by Ark for and on behalf of Land Companies hereunder unless otherwise properly notified in writing by Land Companies that Ark has been replaced or that the agency has been revoked or modified. All payments required under this Master Agreement shall be made to Ark and Land Companies shall be responsible for making all allocations, contributions or payments among Land Companies as Land Companies deem appropriate and necessary to reflect their individual rights and interests in and to the Coal Leases, the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands. Land Companies, at their sole discretion, may enter into separate agreements to effectuate the terms of this Master Agreement.

(b) Triton Coal hereby unconditionally appoints, designates and grants full authority to TBCC as its sole and exclusive agent to act for and on behalf of Triton Coal for all purposes under this Master Agreement. Land Companies are authorized to rely upon written instructions, notices and decisions by TBCC for and on behalf of the Operating Companies hereunder unless otherwise properly notified in writing by the Operating Companies that TBCC has been replaced or that the agency has been revoked or modified. Operating Companies, at their sole discretion, may enter into separate agreements to effectuate the terms of this Master Agreement.

(c) Except as expressly provided in Section 11.7, nothing in this Section 11.3 shall, nor shall it be interpreted to, amend, modify or waive any provision of existing permits, agreements, licenses or authorizations relating to the operation, ownership or use of the Lease Lands or Surface Lands.

11.4 Headings. The titles preceding the text of the provisions of this Master Agreement are inserted solely for convenience of reference and shall not constitute a part of this Master Agreement or affect its meaning, construction or effect.

11.5 Applicable Law. This Master Agreement shall be construed and governed under the internal laws of the State of Wyoming.

11.6 Severability. In the event any provision of this Master Agreement conflicts with the law under which it is to be construed or if any such provision is held invalid by a court with jurisdiction over the Parties to this Master Agreement, such provision shall be deleted from the Master Agreement, and the Master Agreement shall be construed to give effect to the remaining provisions hereof.

11.7 Prior Lease Agreements. Effective as of the Effective Date and subject to Section 4.1(e), the Parties hereby terminate the Prior Lease Agreements and replace the business arrangements created by the Prior Lease Agreements by and among the Parties with the transactions contemplated by this Master Agreement, it being the intent that with respect to the Coal Leases, the Lease Lands and the Surface Lands, the Parties shall be governed by the terms and conditions of this Master Agreement as of the Effective Date and that the business

relationships between and among the Parties remain seamless so that there shall be no gap between the termination of the Prior Lease Agreements and this Master Agreement.

11.8 Entire Agreement. This Master Agreement sets forth the entire agreement and understanding of the Parties in respect to the transactions contemplated hereby. All prior leases and subleases, licenses arrangements and understandings of the Parties relating to the Leased Coal and Lease Lands, including without limitation the Prior Lease Agreements, are hereby superseded, and except as otherwise provided herein this Master Agreement may not be modified or changed in whole or in part other than by Land Companies and Operating Companies in writing signed by the Parties hereto or their respective successor or assigns.

11.9 Counterparts. This Master Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one and the same agreement.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Master Agreement to be effective for all purposes as of the Effective Date.

LAND COMPANIES

Ark Land Company
/s/ Douglas M. Downing

By: Douglas M. Downing
Its: Vice President

Ark Land LT, Inc.
/s/ Douglas M. Downing

By: Douglas M. Downing
Its: Vice President

OPERATING COMPANIES

Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.
/s/ Paul A. Lang

By: Paul A. Lang
Its: President

Triton Coal Company, LLC
/s/ Paul A. Lang

By: Paul A. Lang
Its: President

**SCHEDULE A
TO
MASTER AGREEMENT**

Coal Leases

Part 1: Thundercloud Reserves

<u>Lease</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Base Lessor</u>	<u>Original Lessee</u>	<u>Current Lessee</u>	<u>Lease Lands</u>	<u>Base Lessor Royalty</u>
Federal Coal Lease WYW-136458	BT-120	1/1/99	United States of America	Ark Land Company	Ark Land Company	T43N, R70W, 6th PM Section 4: W/2 of Lots 8, 9, 16 and 17; Section 5: Lots 5-20; Section 6: Lots 8-23; Section 7: Lots 5-7, N/2 of Lot 8, Lots 9-12, N/2 and SE/4 of Lot 13, NE/4 of Lot 19; Section 8: Lots 1-16; Section 9: W/2 of Lots 4, 5 and 12, Lots 13-14. T43N, R71W, 6th PM Section 1: Lots 5-15, N/2 of Lot 16, Lots 17-19, SE/4NE/4; Section 12: Lots 1, NE/4 of Lot 2.	12.5%

Part 1: Thundercloud Reserves

<u>Lease</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Base Lessor</u>	<u>Original Lessee</u>	<u>Current Lessee</u>	<u>Lease Lands</u>	<u>Base Lessor Royalty</u>
Federal Coal Lease WYW-149516	BT-133		Jacobs Land & Livestock Company (Sublessor)		Ark Land Company (Sublessee)	T43N, R70W, 6th PM That part of the east half of lots 8, 9, 16 and 17 of Section 4, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83, with an area of 15.07 acres more or less, and;	12.5%
Federal Coal Lease WYW-148123	BT-133		Jacobs Ranch Coal Company (Sublessor)		Ark Land Company (Sublessee)	That part of the east half of lots 4, 5 & 12 of Section 9, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83, with an area of 14.14 acres more or less.	12.5%

Part 2: Little Thunder Creek Reserves

<u>Lease</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Base Lessor</u>	<u>Original Lessee</u>	<u>Current Lessee</u>	<u>Lease Lands</u>	<u>Base Lessor Royalty</u>
Federal Coal Lease WYW-150318	BT-270	3/1/05	United States of America	Ark Land LT, Inc.	Ark Land LT, Inc.	T44N, R71W, 6th PM Section 35: Lots 1-16 T43N, R71W, 6th PM Section 1: S/2 of Lot 16; Section 2: Lots 5-20; Section 11: Lots 1-16; Section 12: W/2 and SE/4 of Lot 2, Lots 3-16; Section 13: Lots 1-16; Section 14: NW/4NW/4, Lots 1-15; Section 24: Lots 1-16; Section 25: Lots 1-16.	12.5%

Part 3: Triton Reserves

<u>Lease</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Base Lessor</u>	<u>Original Lessee</u>	<u>Current Lessee</u>	<u>Lease Lands</u>	<u>Base Lessor Royalty</u>
Federal Coal Lease W-71692	BT-248	12/1/66	United States of America		Ark Land Company	T42N, R70W, 6th PM Section 2: Lots 17, 18; Section 3: Lots 17-20; Section 9: Lots 9, 10, 15, 16; Section 10: Lots 1-16; Section 11: Lots 1-4, 8, 9, SW/4 of Lot 10; Section 14: Lots 1-8; Section 15: Lots 1-8.	12.5%
Federal Coal Lease WYW-127221	BT-249	1/1/98	United States of America	Triton Coal Company, LLC	Ark Land Company	T42N, R70W, 6th PM Section 4: Lots 5-16, 19 and 20; Section 5: Lots 5-16. T43N, R70W, 6th PM Section 32: Lots 9-16; Section 33: Lots 11-14.	12.5%
Fee Coal Leases	BT-250-1, 2, 3, 4	Counterpart Leases (William – 12/20/79) (Dorothy, Burton and Nancy – 12/27/79)	William E. Reno et ux; Dorothy M. Reno, Burton K. Reno, Jr. et ux, and Nancy Marie Reno	Peabody Coal Company	Ark Land Company	T42N, R70W, 6th PM Section 11: W/2NE/4.	

**SCHEDULE B
TO
MASTER AGREEMENT**

Surface Lands

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Lands</u>
Ark Land Company	BT-160	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 2: E/2, LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 370/Page 381, Campbell County, Wyoming); Section 14: W/2, LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 435/Page 434, Campbell County, Wyoming); Section 15: E/2. T44N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 25: SW/4. Section 35: All, LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 370/Page 381, Campbell County, Wyoming).
Ark Land Company	BT-187	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 11: Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 & 16 (fka E/2).
Ark Land Company	BT-143	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 1: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, SE/4NE/4, Lots 14, 15, 16, 17 (fka N/2, SW/4), LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 366/Page 299, Campbell County, Wyoming); Section 12: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 (fka NW/4), LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 370/Page 396, Campbell County, Wyoming).

**SCHEDULE C
TO
MASTER AGREEMENT**

Prior Lease Agreements

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lessor</u>	<u>Lessee</u>	<u>Lands</u>
Amended and Restated Lease and Sublease (Federal Leases)	BT-121	1/18/02	Ark Land Company	Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.	<p>WYW-136458</p> <p>T43N, R70W, 6th PM</p> <p>Section 4: W/2 of Lots 8, 9, 16 and 17; Section 5: Lots 5-20; Section 6: Lots 8-23; Section 7: Lots 5-7, N/2 of Lot 8, Lots 9-12, N/2 and SE/4 of Lot 13, NE/4 of Lot 19; Section 8: Lots 1-16; Section 9: W/2 of Lots 4, 5 and 12, Lots 13-14.</p> <p>T43N, R71W, 6th PM</p> <p>Section 1: Lots 5-15, N/2 of Lot 16, Lots 17-19, SE/4NE/4; Section 12: Lots 1, NE/4 of Lot 2.</p> <p>WYW-149516</p> <p>T43N, R70W, 6th PM</p> <p>That part of the east half of lots 8, 9, 16 and 17 of Section 4, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83,</p>

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lessor</u>	<u>Lessee</u>	<u>Lands</u>
					with an area of 15.07 acres more or less, and; WYW-148123 That part of the east half of lots 4, 5 & 12 of Section 9, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83, with an area of 14.14 acres more or less.
Sublease	BT-268	8/20/04, as amended	Ark Land Company	Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and Triton Coal Company, LLC	W-71692 T42N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 2: Lots 17, 18; Section 3: Lots 17-20; Section 9: Lots 9, 10, 15, 16; Section 10: Lots 1-16; Section 11: Lots 1-4, 8, 9, SW/4 of Lot 10; Section 14: Lots 1-8; Section 15: Lots 1-8. WYW-127221 T42N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 4: Lots 5-16, 19 and 20; Section 5: Lots 5-16. T43N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 32: Lots 9-16; Section 33: Lots 11-14. Reno T42N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 11: W/2NE/4

Amendment No. 1 to Master Lease and Sublease Agreement

This Amendment No. 1 to Master Lease and Sublease Agreement (this "Amendment"), effective as of December 30, 2005, is by and between Ark Land Company, a Delaware corporation ("Ark Land"), Ark Land LT, Inc., a Delaware corporation (together with Ark, the "Land Companies"), Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company ("TBCC"), and Triton Coal Company, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Triton" and, together with TBCC, the "Operating Companies").

Recitals

A. The Land Companies and the Operating Companies are party to that certain Master Lease and Sublease Agreement, dated effective as of April 1, 2005 (the "Master Lease").

B. Pursuant to a School Creek Master Agreement, dated as of December 30, 2005, between West Roundup Resources, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("WRRRI"), TBCC, Ark Land, Triton and Western Energy Resources, Inc., a Delaware corporation, WRRRI and Ark Land agreed to exchange certain coal reserves specified therein.

C. The Land Companies and the Operating Companies desire to amend the Master Lease to reflect the reserve exchange referenced above.

Agreements

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. Schedule A and Exhibit A to the Master Lease are hereby deleted in their entirety and replaced with Schedule A and Exhibit A hereto, respectively.
 2. The parties hereby ratify, adopt and confirm the Master Lease as amended hereby and acknowledge that the Master Lease is valid and in full force and effect.
 3. Except as expressly provided herein, this Amendment shall not, nor shall it be construed to, amend, modify or waive any provision of the Master Lease.
 4. This Amendment may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one amendment.
-

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed effective as of the date first set forth above.

Land Companies:

Ark Land Company

By: /s/ Douglas M. Downing

Douglas M. Downing
Vice President

Ark Land LT, Inc.

By: /s/ Douglas M. Downing

Douglas M. Downing
Vice President

Operating Companies:

Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C

By: /s/ Kenneth Cochran

Kenneth Cochran
President and General Manager

Triton Coal Company, LLC

By: /s/ Paul A. Lang

Paul A. Lang
President

**SCHEDULE A
TO
1ST AMENDMENT TO MASTER AGREEMENT**

Coal Leases

Part 1: Thundercloud Reserves

Lease	Property Control No.	Date	Base Lessor	Original Lessee	Current Lessee	Lease Lands	Base Lessor Royalty
Federal Coal Lease WYW-136458	BT-120	1/1/99	United States of America	Ark Land Company	Ark Land Company	T43N, R70W, 6th PM Section 4: W/2 of Lots 8, 9, 16 and 17; Section 5: Lots 5-20; Section 6: Lots 8-23; Section 7: Lots 5-7, N/2 of Lot 8, Lots 9- 12, N/2 and SE/4 of Lot 13, NE/4 of Lot 19; Section 8: Lots 1-16; Section 9: W/2 of Lots 4, 5 and 12, Lots 13-14. T43N, R71W, 6th PM Section 1: Lots 5-15, N/2 of Lot 16, Lots 17-19, SE/4NE/4; Section 12: Lots 1, NE/4 of Lot 2.	12.5%

Part 1: Thundercloud Reserves

Lease	Property Control No.	Date	Base Lessor	Original Lessee	Current Lessee	Lease Lands	Base Lessor Royalty
Federal Coal Lease WYW-149156	BT-133		Jacobs Land & Livestock Company (Sublessor)		Ark Land Company (Sublessee)	T43N, R70W, 6th PM That part of the east half of lots 8, 9, 16 and 17 of Section 4, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83, with an area of 15.07 acres more or less, and;	12.5%
Federal Coal Lease WYW-148123	BT-133		Jacobs Ranch Coal Company (Sublessor)		Ark Land Company (Sublessee)	That part of the east half of lots 4, 5 & 12 of Section 9, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536. 83, with an area of 14.14 acres more or less.	12.5%

Part 2: Little Thunder Creek Reserves

Lease	Property Control No.	Date	Base Lessor	Original Lessee	Current Lessee	Lease Lands	Base Lessor Royalty
Federal Coal Lease WYW-150318	BT-270	3/1/05	United States of America	Ark Land LT, Inc.	Ark Land LT, Inc.	T44N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 35: Lots 1-16 T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 1: S/2 of Lot 16; Section 2: Lots 5-20; Section 11: Lots 1-16; Section 12: W/2 and SE/4 of Lot 2, Lots 3-16; Section 13: Lots 1-16; Section 14: NW/4NW/4, Lots 1-15; Section 24: Lots 1-16; Section 25: Lots 1-16.	12.5%

Part 3: Triton Reserves

Lease	Property Control No.	Date	Base Lessor	Original Lessee	Current Lessee	Lease Lands	Base Lessor Royalty
Federal Coal Lease W-71692	BT-248	12/1/66	United States of America		Ark Land Company	T42N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 2: Lots 17, 18; Section 3: Lots 17-20; Section 10: Lots 1-4; 6-9; Section 11: Lots 1-4, and 8; Section 14: Lots 1,2,6,7, and 8,	12.5%
Federal Coal Lease WYW-127221	BT-249	1/1/98	United States of America	Triton Coal Company, LLC	Ark Land Company	T42N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 4: Lots 5-16, 19 and 20; Section 5: Lots 5-16. Section 32: Lots 9-16; Section 33: Lots 11-14	12.5%
Fee Coal Leases	BT-250-1, 2,3,4	Counterpart Leases (William - 12/20/79) (Dorthy, Burton and Nancy 12/27/79)	William E. Reno et ux; Dorothy M. Reno, Burton K. Reno, Jr. et ux, and	Peabody Coal Company	Ark Land Company	T42N, R70W, 6 th PM Section 11: W/2NE/4.	

**SCHEDULE B
TO
1ST AMENDMENT TO MASTER AGREEMENT**

Surface Lands

Owner	Property Control No.	Lands
Ark Land Company	BT-160	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 2: E/2, LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 370/Page 381, Campbell County, Wyoming); Section 14: W/2, LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 435/Page 434, Campbell County, Wyoming); Section 15: E/2. T44N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 25: SW/4. Section 35: All, LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 370/Page 381, Campbell County, Wyoming).
Ark Land Company	BT-187	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 11: Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 & 16 (fka E/2).
Ark Land Company	BT-143	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 1: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, SE/4NE/4, Lots 14, 15, 16, 17 (fka N/2, SW/4), LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 366/Page 299, Campbell County, Wyoming); Section 12: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 (fka NW/4), LESS and EXCEPTING THEREFROM the railroad right of way (See Deed recorded in Book 370/Page 396, Campbell County, Wyoming).
Ark Land Company	BT-271	T43N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 3: ALL; Section 10: W/2;
Ark Land Company	BT-271	T44N, R71W, 6 th PM Section 34: Lot 9, 10, 15 and 16 (fka SE/4)

**SCHEDULE C
TO
1ST AMENDMENT TO MASTER AGREEMENT**

Prior Lease Agreements

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lessor</u>	<u>Lessee</u>	<u>Lands</u>
Amended and Restated Lease and Sublease (State Lease)	BT-121-1	1/18/02	Arch Western Resources, LLC	Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.	T44N, R71W, 6th PM Section 36: All.
Amended and Restated Lease and Sublease (Federal Leases)	BT-121	1/18/02	Ark Land Company	Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C.	WYW-136458 T43N, R70W, 6th PM Section 4: W/2 of Lots 8, 9, 16 and 17; Section 5: Lots 5-20; Section 6: Lots 8-23; Section 7: Lots 5-7, N/2 of Lot 8, Lots 9-12, N/2 and SE/4 of Lot 13, NE/4 of Lot 19; Section 8: Lots 1-16; Section 9: W/2 of Lots 4, 5 and 12, Lots 13-14. T43N, R71W, 6th PM Section 1: Lots 5-15, N/2 of Lot 16, Lots 17-19, SE/4NE/4; Section 12: Lots 1, NE/4 of Lot 2. WYW-148123 T43N, R70W, 6th PM That part of the east half of lots

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Property Control No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lessor</u>	<u>Lessee</u>	<u>Lands</u>
					8, 9, 16 and 17 of Section 4, which is west of a line running north-south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83, with an area of 15.07 acres more or less, and; That part of the east half of lots 4, 5 & 12 of Section 9, which is west of a line running north- south along Wyoming State Plane (East Zone, NAD 1927) coordinate E470, 536.83, with an area of 14.14 acres more or less.
Sublease	BT-268	8/20/03, as amended	Ark Land Company	Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. and Triton Coal Company, LLC	<p>W-71692</p> <p>T42N, R70W, 6th PM Section 2: Lots 17, 18; Section 3: Lots 17-20; Section 9: Lots 9, 10, 15, 16; Section 10: Lots 1-16; Section 11: Lots 1-4, 8, 9, SW/4 of Lot 10; Section 14: Lots 1-8; Section 15: Lots 1-8.</p> <p>WYW-127221</p> <p>T42N, R70W, 6th PM Section 4: Lots 5-16, 19 and 20; Section 5: Lots 5-16.</p> <p>T43N, R70W, 6th PM Section 32: Lots 9-16; Section 33: Lots 11-14.</p> <p>Reno</p> <p>T42N, R70W, 6th PM Section 11: W/2NE/4</p>

Subsidiaries of the Company

The following is a complete list of the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Arch Western Resources, LLC, a Delaware corporation, including their respective states of incorporation or organization, as of March 1, 2006:

Arch of Wyoming, LLC (Delaware)	100%
Arch Western Finance LLC (Delaware)	100%
Arch Western Bituminous Group LLC (Delaware)	100%
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC (Delaware)	65%*
Mountain Coal Company, LLC (Delaware)	100%
Thunder Basin Coal Company, L.L.C. (Delaware)	100%
Triton Coal Company, LLC (Delaware)	100%

* The remaining 35% interest in Canyon Fuel is owned by Arch Coal, Inc.

Certification

I, Paul A. Lang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Arch Western Resources, LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) [Reserved.]
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Paul A. Lang

Paul A. Lang

President

Date: March 30, 2006

Certification

I, Robert J. Messey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Arch Western Resources, LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) [Reserved.]
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Robert J. Messey

Robert J. Messey
Vice President

Date: March 30, 2006

Certification of Periodic Financial Reports

I, Paul A. Lang, President of Arch Western Resources, LLC, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the "Periodic Report") which this statement accompanies fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Arch Western Resources, LLC.

/s/ Paul A. Lang

Paul A. Lang

President

Date: March 30, 2006

Certification of Periodic Financial Reports

I, Robert J. Messey, Vice President of Arch Western Resources, LLC, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the "Periodic Report") which this statement accompanies fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Arch Western Resources, LLC.

/s/ Robert J. Messey

Robert J. Messey

Vice President

Date: March 30, 2006