

NO ACT

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2-2-11



DIVISION OF
CORPORATION FINANCE

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549-4561



February 4, 2011

Robert G. Jones
Senior Vice President
Law, General Counsel and Secretary
Arch Coal, Inc.
1 City Place Dr., Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63141

Act: 1934
Section: _____
Rule: 14a-8
Public
Availability: 2-4-11

Received SEC
FEB 04 2011
Washington, DC 20549

Re: Arch Coal, Inc.

Dear Mr. Jones:

This is in regard to your letter dated February 2, 2011 concerning the shareholder proposal submitted by the New York State Common Retirement Fund for inclusion in Arch's proxy materials for its upcoming annual meeting of security holders. Your letter indicates that the proponent has withdrawn the proposal and that Arch therefore withdraws its December 28, 2010 request for a no-action letter from the Division. Because the matter is now moot, we will have no further comment.

Sincerely,

Carmen Moncada-Terry
Special Counsel

cc: Patrick Doherty
State of New York Office of the State Comptroller
Pension Investments & Cash Management
633 Third Avenue-31st Floor
New York, NY 10017



ROBERT G. JONES
Senior Vice President
Law & General Counsel

February 2, 2011

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549-2000

Re: Arch Coal, Inc. – Withdrawal of No-Action Request Dated December 28, 2010

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the no-action request letter, dated December 28, 2010 (the "Request Letter"), sent to you on behalf of Arch Coal, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), relating to the Company's proposed omission of the shareholder proposal (the "Proposal") submitted to it by the Comptroller of the State of New York on behalf of the New York State Common Retirement Fund (collectively, the "Proponent") from the Company's proxy materials to be distributed in connection with its 2011 annual meeting of shareholders. By letter to the Company dated February 2, 2011, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A hereto, the Proponent withdrew the Proposal. Accordingly, the Company hereby withdraws the Request Letter. A copy of this submission is being sent simultaneously to the Proponent.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (314) 994-2716.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert G. Jones", written over a horizontal line.

Robert G. Jones
Senior Vice President – Law, General Counsel and Secretary

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Thomas P. DiNapoli
The Office of the Comptroller of the State of New York

Exhibit A

Withdrawal Letter

THOMAS P. DINAPOLI
STATE COMPTROLLER



STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

PENSION INVESTMENTS
& CASH MANAGEMENT
633 Third Avenue-31st Floor
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 681-4489
Fax: (212) 681-4468

February 2, 2011

Mr. Jon S. Ploetz
Assistant General Counsel
& Assistant Secretary
Arch Coal, Inc.
1 CityPlace Dr., Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63141

Dear Mr. Ploetz:

On the basis of the commitments contained in your letter to me of February 2, I hereby withdraw the resolution filed with your company by the Office of the State Comptroller on behalf of the New York State Common Retirement Fund.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Patrick Doherty', written over a horizontal line.

Patrick Doherty
pd:jm
Enclosures



ROBERT G. JONES
Senior Vice President
Law & General Counsel

December 28, 2010

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549-2000

Re: Securities Exchange Act of 1934 – Section 14(a), Rule 14a-8; Omission of Shareholder Proposal

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am writing on behalf of Arch Coal, Inc. (“Arch”) to inform you, pursuant to Rule 14a-8(j) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), that Arch intends to omit from its proxy solicitation materials for its 2011 annual meeting of shareholders a shareholder proposal (the “Proposal”) submitted by the Comptroller of the State of New York on behalf of the New York State Common Retirement Fund (collectively, the “Proponent”). In accordance with Rule 14a-8(j), Arch hereby respectfully requests that the staff (the “Staff”) of the Division of Corporation Finance of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) confirm that it will not recommend enforcement action against Arch if the Proposal is omitted from Arch’s proxy solicitation materials for its 2011 annual meeting of shareholders in reliance on Rules 14a-8(i)(7) and 14a-8(i)(5). Copies of the Proposal and accompanying materials are attached as Exhibit A.

Arch expects to file its proxy solicitation materials for the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders on or about March 18, 2011. Accordingly, as contemplated by Rule 14a-8(j), this letter is being filed with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before the date upon which Arch expects to file the definitive proxy solicitation materials for the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders.

Pursuant to Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14D (“SLB 14D”), I am submitting this request for no-action relief to the Commission under Rule 14a-8 by use of the Commission’s email address, shareholderproposals@sec.gov, and have included my name and telephone number both in this letter and the cover email accompanying this letter. In accordance with the Staff’s instruction in Section E of SLB 14D, I am simultaneously forwarding by email and/or facsimile a copy of this letter to the Proponent. The Proponent is requested to copy the undersigned on any response he/she may choose to make to the Staff.

THE PROPOSAL

The Proposal requests that Arch issue a report reviewed by a board committee of independent directors on how Arch is “responding to increasing regulatory and public pressure to significantly reduce pollution from the company’s operations and use of its primary products.” The requested report would omit proprietary information, be prepared at reasonable cost and be made available to shareholders by September 1, 2011. The Proposal includes supporting statements suggesting that total demand for energy will decrease in the future, and that coal will be “substantially replaced by natural gas” as a source of energy generation.

DISCUSSION

As set forth more fully below, Arch believes that it may properly omit the Proposal from its proxy solicitation materials pursuant to Rules 14a-8(i)(7) and 14a-8(i)(5), both because the Proposal deals with a matter relating to the conduct of Arch's ordinary business operations and because the Proposal is not relevant to Arch's operations.

A. The Proposal Involves Ordinary Business Matters

Rule 14a-8(i)(7) under the Exchange Act permits the exclusion of a shareholder proposal that deals with matters relating to a company's "ordinary business operations." The Commission has stated that the policy underlying this exclusion is "to confine the solution of ordinary business problems to the board of directors and place such problems beyond the competence and direction of the stockholders. The basic reason for this policy is that it is manifestly impracticable in most cases for stockholders to decide management problems at corporate meetings." Hearing on SEC Enforcement Problems before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 85th Congress, 1st Session part 1, at 119 (1957), reprinted in part in Release 34-19135, n. 47 (October 14, 1982). In its release adopting revisions to Rule 14a-8 in 1998, the Commission described the two "central considerations" underpinning the exclusion. The first is that certain tasks are "so fundamental to management's ability to run a company on a day-to-day basis that they could not, as a practical matter, be subject to direct shareholder oversight." SEC Release No. 34-40018 (May 21, 1998) (the "1998 Release"). The second consideration relates to "the degree to which the proposal seeks to 'micro-manage' the company by probing too deeply into matters of a complex nature upon which shareholders, as a group, would not be in a position to make an informed judgment." *Id.* In addition, the Staff has indicated that where a proposal requests a report on a specific aspect of the registrant's business, the Staff will consider whether the subject matter of the proposal relates to the conduct of the ordinary business operations. In cases where it does, such proposal, although only requiring the preparation of a report, will be excludable. SEC Release No. 34-20091 (August 16, 1983).

In Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14C ("SLB 14C"), the Staff provided guidance with respect to Rule 14a-8(i)(7) in the context of shareholder proposals involving an evaluation of risk by a company. Specifically, the Staff distinguished between shareholder proposals requesting an internal assessment of the risks or liabilities that a company faces as a result of its operations that may adversely affect the environment or the public's health, and shareholder proposals which instead focus on the company minimizing or eliminating operations that may adversely affect the environment or the public's health. The Staff took the position in SLB 14C that the first type of proposal would be excludable as relating to an evaluation of the risk, while the second type of proposal would not be excludable.

The Staff provided additional guidance with respect to shareholder proposals involving an evaluation of risk in Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14E ("SLB 14E"). SLB 14E clarifies that "[t]he fact that a shareholder proposal would require an evaluation of risk will no longer be dispositive of whether the proposal may be excluded under Rule 14a-8(i)(7)." Instead, the Staff will evaluate the merits of a shareholder proposal by focusing on "the subject matter to which the risk pertains or that gives rise to the risk" and where a proposal's underlying subject matter transcends the day-to-day business matters of the company and raises policy issues so significant that it would be appropriate for a shareholder vote, the proposal generally will not be excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(7) as long as a *sufficient nexus exists between the nature of the proposal and the company*. On the other hand, "in those cases in which a proposal's

underlying subject matter involves an ordinary business matter to the company, the proposal generally will be excludable under Rule 14a-8(i)(7).”

1. The Nature of the Proposal Lacks a Sufficient Nexus to Arch

The Proposal requests Arch to report on how it is responding to increasing regulatory and public pressure to significantly reduce pollution from its operations and from the use of its primary products. Arch’s primary business, however, is to mine, process and market coal, not to burn it. Arch currently does not engage in any operations in which the burning of coal accounts for a significant portion of its total assets, net earnings and/or gross sales, nor does it currently own or operate any power plants or currently have any plans to operate power plants or to enter into a business that burns coal.

The Proposal’s supporting statements relate solely to pollution arising from the burning of coal, not the mining, processing or marketing of coal, including statements such as “the burning of coal to generate electricity in the U.S. causes about \$62 billion a year in ‘hidden costs’ for environmental damages” and “as coal-fired plants lose their competitive advantage to more stringent regulations, many will be forced into the red and early retirement, while others will be encouraged to switch to more emission-efficient natural gas.” Based on these statements and the fact that Arch’s business is the mining, processing and marketing of coal, not the burning of it, Arch believes that the subject matter of the Proposal lacks a sufficient nexus to Arch and its operations.

2. The Focus of the Proposal is on Ordinary Business Operations, Not Significant Policy Issues

The Staff historically has taken the position that proposals related to day-to-day company activities are excludable, regardless of the fact that such day-to-day activities could be tied to larger social issues, including in several recent instances described below.

- Assurant, Inc. (March 17, 2009) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on the company’s plans to address climate change);
- Foundation Coal Holdings, Inc. (March 11, 2009) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on how the company is responding to rising regulatory and public pressure to significantly reduce the social and environmental harm associated with carbon dioxide emissions from its operations and from the use of its primary products);
- CONSOL Energy Inc. (February 23, 2009) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on how the company is responding to rising regulatory and public pressure to significantly reduce the social and environmental harm associated with carbon dioxide emissions from its operations and from the use of its primary products);
- Alpha Natural Resources, Inc. (February 17, 2009) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on how the company is responding to rising regulatory and public pressure to significantly reduce the social and environmental harm associated with carbon dioxide emissions from its operations and from the use of its primary products);

- General Electric Co. (January 9, 2009) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on the costs and benefits of divesting the company's nuclear energy investment and instead investing in renewable energy);
- Centex Corporation (May 14, 2007) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for management to "assess how the company is responding to rising regulatory, competitive and public pressure to address climate change" as an evaluation of risk relating to the company's ordinary business);
- Standard Pacific Corp. (January 29, 2007) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for management to "assess its response to rising regulatory, competitive and public pressure to increase energy efficiency" as an evaluation of risk relating to the company's ordinary business);
- Ryland Group, Inc. (February 13, 2006) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on the company's "response to rising regulatory, competitive and public pressure to increase energy efficiency" as an evaluation of risk relating to the company's ordinary business);
- Hewlett-Packard Company (December 12, 2006) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report on the company's "response to rising regulatory, competitive and public pressure to increase energy efficiency" as an evaluation of risk relating to the company's ordinary business);
- Newmont Mining Corp. (February 5, 2005) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for management to review "its policies concerning waste disposal" at certain of its mining operations, "with a particular reference to potential environmental and public health risks incurred by the company");
- Ford Motor Company (March 2, 2004) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for an annual report on climate change science where the request set forth "the specific method of preparation and the specific information to be included in a highly detailed report");
- American International Group, Inc. (February 11, 2004) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report providing a comprehensive assessment of strategies to address the impacts of climate change on the company's business);
- Chubb Corporation (January 25, 2004) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal calling for a report providing a comprehensive assessment of strategies to address the impacts of climate change on the company's business); and
- Cinergy Corp. (February 5, 2003) (concurring that the company could exclude a proposal requesting a report on, among other things, economic risks associated with the company's past, present and future emissions of certain substances).

Arch received a similar proposal in 2008, which requested that it issue a report on how Arch was “responding to rising regulatory, competitive and public pressure to significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions” from its coal mining operations and “from the use of its primary product: coal.” Following the submission of a similar request by Arch with respect to the 2008 proposal, the Staff indicated that it would not recommend enforcement action against Arch if the 2008 proposal was omitted from Arch’s proxy solicitation materials for its 2009 annual meeting of shareholders in reliance on Rules 14a-8(i)(7).

The Proposal does not request that Arch change its policies or minimize or eliminate operations that may adversely affect the environment or public health, but instead focuses on the impact of regulatory and public pressures on Arch. Thus, Arch believes that the Proposal requests precisely the type of report involving ordinary business activities noted by the Commission in the 1998 Release as falling within the ordinary business exclusion. This is evidenced not only by the terms of the Proposal itself but also by claims regarding the economic implications of environmental regulations on coal companies, including multiple assertions that such regulation will result in “a migration to natural gas.” These statements clearly indicate that the Proposal is focused on the economic implications on and liability of Arch rather than social policy. These are matters for the business judgment of management and are not appropriate for oversight by shareholders.

3. The Proposal calls for micro-management of ordinary business operations

Arch believes that the Proposal is excludable because it calls for the micro-management of particular aspects of Arch’s ordinary business operations. The impact of environmental regulation on Arch’s business operations is an integral part of Arch’s day-to-day business strategy and operations. Arch has a standing Energy and Environmental Policy Committee of its Board of Directors, which is charged with the responsibility of reviewing, assessing and providing advice to the Board of Directors on current and emerging environmental policy trends and developments that affect or could affect Arch, as well as making recommendations concerning whether and to what extent Arch should become involved in current and emerging environmental policy issues. Arch views these matters, which include regulatory and public pressure to reduce pollution, as fundamental to Arch’s ordinary business. The committee and management also believe that they, and not Arch’s stockholders, are in the best position to determine how resources already committed by Arch to environmental matters should be deployed.

Arch is one of the largest coal producers in the United States, focusing on mining, processing and marketing bituminous and sub-bituminous coal with low sulfur content. At December 31, 2009, Arch operated 19 active mines located in each of the major low-sulfur coal-producing regions of the United States. Due to the nature of Arch’s business, the requested report on its response to regulatory and public pressure to reduce pollution would be a laborious task because the Proposal appears to contemplate a report more detailed than the information already compiled and made publicly available by Arch in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or otherwise. Preparing such a detailed report would be an onerous task, requiring analysis of the day-to-day management decisions, strategies and plans necessary for the operation of a large coal mining company, including an analysis of various decisions, strategies and plans formulated and implemented at Arch locations which, individually, are not material to Arch on a consolidated basis. Such an undertaking would necessarily encompass Arch’s financial budgets, capital expenditure plans, coal-pricing philosophy, coal production plans and short- and long-term business strategies. In addition, undertaking to prepare a report in such detail would necessarily divert important resources from alternate uses that Arch’s board of directors and management deem to be in the best interests

of Arch and its shareholders. This is the type of micro-management by shareholders that the Commission sought to enjoin in the 1998 Release.

Arch clearly views its consideration and response to regulatory and public pressure regarding pollution as an important ordinary business consideration, as demonstrated by Arch's disclosure in its most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, in "Item 1. Business" and "Item 1A. Risk Factors" sections of such Form 10-K, and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" (the relevant pages of this Form 10-K and Form 10-Q are attached hereto as Exhibit B). In these sections, Arch provides substantial disclosure regarding current and future environmental regulation and the potential effects to its business relating to such regulation. Arch clearly views monitoring environmental regulation as part of its ordinary business operations and, therefore, the Proposal relates directly to Arch's policies and programs for risk management, assessments of exposure and loss prevention and other business strategies. Such critical matters to Arch's business are not appropriate for shareholder oversight. Further, given the high level of complexity involved with the substance of the report called for by the Proposal, it is unlikely that the average shareholder would have sufficient expertise in environmental matters to be in a position to make informed judgments on the basis of the requested information.

It is well established that shareholder proposals seeking a company's assessment of the implications of particular aspects of its business operations do not raise significant policy issues and instead delve into the minutiae and details of the ordinary conduct of a company's business. The type of report requested by the Proposal necessarily entails Arch's assessment of the adequacy of its reporting on environmental matters, and the Proposal and the supporting statements suggest that the reason to do so is for competitive purposes. For example, the supporting statements suggest there will be "a migration to natural gas" in the coming years and cite numerous market share forecasts for coal and natural gas. Arch is currently in the business of mining, processing and marketing coal, and any future decision to pursue operations in natural gas, along with considerations regarding Arch's market share, are the fundamental responsibility of management and are not matters appropriate for shareholder oversight.

4. The Proposal Relates to Arch's Compliance with Applicable Law

The Staff has concurred with the omission of shareholder proposals on the basis that they related to a company's compliance with applicable law. See e.g., Humana Inc. (February 25, 1998) (proposal requesting that the board of directors appoint a committee of outside directors to oversee the company's corporate anti-fraud compliance program to investigate possible corporate misconduct and report to shareholders the findings of its review); General Electric Co. (January 4, 2005) (proposal requesting a report detailing the company's broadcast television stations' activities to meet public interest obligations); and Allstate Corp. (February 16, 1999) (proposal requesting an independent shareholder committee to investigate issues of illegal activity by the company). In each of the foregoing matters, the Staff concurred with the omission of the proposal on the basis that it related to the company's ordinary business operations, i.e., the conduct of a legal compliance program. Arch's operations are subject to extensive safety, health, and environmental regulations as discussed in its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 (the relevant pages of which are attached hereto as Exhibit B) and Arch clearly views monitoring these regulatory developments as part of its ordinary business operations. Accordingly, the Proposal deals with the day-to-day business operations of Arch as it relates to legal and regulatory compliance.

B. The Proposal is Not Relevant to Arch's Operations

Rule 14a-8(i)(5) permits the exclusion of a shareholder proposal that relates to operations which account for less than 5% of a company's (i) total assets at the end of its most recent fiscal year, (ii) net earnings for the most recent fiscal year and (iii) gross sales for the most recent fiscal year, and that is not otherwise significantly related to the company's business.

The Proposal requests Arch to report on pollution from its operations and use of its primary products. Arch's primary business, however, is to mine, process and market coal, not to burn it. Arch does not own or operate any power plants, has no current plans to do so and does not engage in any operations in which the burning of coal accounts for 5% or more of its total assets or represents 5% or more of its net earnings or gross sales. Further, the proposal does not otherwise significantly relate to Arch's business. As a result, the Proposal is not relevant to Arch's operations and should be excludable from Arch's proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8(i)(5).

The supporting statements themselves state that the "burning of coal," not the mining, processing or marketing of coal, is responsible for \$62 billion a year in "hidden costs" for environmental damage. The Staff has permitted companies to exclude shareholder proposals unrelated to their businesses. For example, in Arch Coal, Inc. (January 19, 2007) (the "2007 Letter"), Arch sought to exclude a similar proposal under Rule 14a-8(i)(5). In the 2007 Letter, Arch indicated that it did not have or plan to have any power plant operations. Arch also explained that because its primary business was to mine, process and market low sulfur coal through its active mining operations, the proposal did not relate to any of Arch's assets, net earnings or gross sales and was therefore irrelevant to Arch's operations under Rule 14a-8(i)(5). Similarly, in The Proctor & Gamble Company (August 11, 2003), two shareholders submitted a proposal requesting that The Proctor & Gamble Company ("P&G") adopt a new policy forbidding human embryonic stem cell research. P&G sought to exclude the proposal pursuant to Rule 14a-8(i)(5). P&G indicated that it did not conduct human embryonic stem cell research and that it had no plans to conduct such research in the future. In these examples, the Commission indicated that it would not recommend enforcement if Arch and P&G, respectively, excluded the proposals in reliance on Rule 14a-8(i)(5).

The Staff has historically adhered to the proposition that proposals that are "ethically significant in the abstract but have no meaningful relationship to the [company's] business" may be excluded. *See e.g., Hewlett-Packard Company* (January 7, 2003) (Israeli operations and land owned in Israel were not otherwise significantly related to the company's business despite revenues related to Israeli operations accounting for nearly 3.5% of the company's total net revenues for the previous fiscal year); and Merck & Co., Inc. (January 4, 2006) (the company's practice of obtaining and distributing gifts obtained from the Peoples Republic of China to participants in its Partnership for Giving Campaign was not otherwise significantly related to the company's business).

Based upon the foregoing, Arch believes that the Proposal may properly be omitted from its proxy solicitation materials for its 2011 annual meeting of shareholders under Rule 14a-8(i)(7) because the Proposal deals with the ordinary business operations of Arch and under Rule 14a-8(i)(5) because the Proposal is not relevant to Arch's operations.

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
December 28, 2010
Page 8

STAFF'S USE OF FACSIMILE NUMBERS FOR RESPONSE

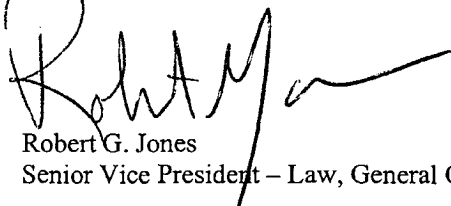
Pursuant to Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14C, in order to facilitate transmission of the Staff's response to our request during the highest volume period of the shareholder proposal season, our facsimile number is (314) 994-2734, and the Proponent's facsimile number is (212) 681-4468.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing analysis, Arch respectfully requests that the Staff concur that it will not recommend enforcement action against Arch if Arch omits the Proposal from its proxy solicitation materials for its 2011 annual meeting of shareholders. If the Staff does not concur with the positions of Arch discussed above, we would appreciate the opportunity to confer with the Staff concerning these matters prior to the issuance of its Rule 14a-8 response.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (314) 994-2716.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert G. Jones", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Robert G. Jones
Senior Vice President – Law, General Counsel and Secretary

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Thomas P. DiNapoli
The Office of the Comptroller of the State of New York

Exhibit A

Proposal and accompanying materials

THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI
STATE COMPTROLLER



STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

PENSION INVESTMENTS
& CASH MANAGEMENT
633 Third Avenue-31st Floor
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 681-4489
Fax: (212) 681-4468

November 19, 2010

Mr. Robert G. Jones
Senior Vice President - Law
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Arch Coal, Inc.
One City Place Dr. - Suite 300
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

Dear Mr. Jones:

The Comptroller of the State of New York, The Honorable Thomas P. DiNapoli, is the sole Trustee of the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the "Fund") and the administrative head of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and the New York State Police and Fire Retirement System. The Comptroller has authorized me to inform Arch Coal of his intention to offer the enclosed shareholder proposal for consideration of stockholders at the next annual meeting.

I submit the enclosed proposal to you in accordance with rule 14a-8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and ask that it be included in your proxy statement.

A letter from J.P. Morgan Chase, the Fund's custodial bank, is also enclosed. It verifies the Fund's ownership, continually for over a year, of Arch Coal shares. The Fund intends to continue to hold at least \$2,000 worth of these securities through the date of the annual meeting.

We would be happy to discuss this initiative with you. Should the board decide to endorse its provisions as compar y policy, we will ask that the proposal be withdrawn from consideration at the annual meeting. Please feel free to contact me at (212) 681-4823 should you have any further questions on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Patrick Doherty
pd:jm
Enclosures

ARCH COAL

WHEREAS:

In October 2009, a National Academy of Sciences report stated that the burning of coal to generate electricity in the U.S. causes about \$67 billion a year in "hidden costs" for environmental damage, not including the costs for damage associated with GHG emissions. According to the U.S. EPA, monetized costs and benefits of complying with the Clean Air Act and its amendments total over \$700 million and \$23 billion, respectively.

In September 2010, Wood Mackenzie stated, "Of the several EPA anticipated and proposed non-carbon regulations, those with the most significant anticipated impact on the coal-fired fleet are: the Clean Air Transport Rule; Mercury Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard; Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) standards; and a new rule under the Clean Water Act (CWA)." "Compliance with the anticipated EPA rules for further regulating non-carbon emissions would require installing expensive emissions controls on generators not yet retrofitted." As coal-fired plants lose their competitive advantage to more stringent regulations, many will be forced into the red and early retirement, while others will be encouraged to switch to more emitter-efficient natural gas.

In September 2010, the Wall Street Journal reported that if all coal-fired power plants must install sulfur-dioxide scrubbers to meet EPA emissions standards for mercury and acid gases, energy production by coal-fired plants will decrease by approximately 9.6% by 2015, and this slack in production will probably be buttressed by a migration to natural gas. For instance, in August 2010 the Tennessee Valley Authority announced that it will idle nine coal-fired plants while continuing to expand its natural gas capacity. The U.S. Energy Information Administration reports that, whereas coal accounted for 18% and natural gas accounted for 42% of total new capacity in 2009, it's predicted that coal will decrease to 10% and natural gas will increase to 82% of total new capacity by 2013.

A comprehensive two-year study released by the MIT Energy Initiative in 2010 (assuming a scenario where the U.S. mandates a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to 50% of 2005 levels by 2050) predicts that total energy use would decrease, as well as coal's share of the generation mix – to be substantially replaced by natural gas. "Because national energy use is substantially reduced, the share represented by gas is projected to rise from about 20% of the current national total to around 40% in 2040."

RESOLVED: Shareholders request a report (reviewed by a board committee of independent directors) on how the company is responding to increasing regulatory and public pressure to significantly reduce pollution from the company's operations and use of its primary products. This report will omit proprietary information, be prepared at reasonable cost, and be made available to shareholders by September 1, 2011.

J.P.Morgan

J.P. Morgan Worldwide Securities Services

4 New York Plaza 12th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Daniel F. Murphy
Vice President
Tel 212-623-8538

November 18, 2010

Mr. Robert G. Jones
Sr. Vice President-Law, General Counsel and Secretary
Arch Coal Incorporated
One City Place Drive
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63141

Dear Mr. Jones,

This letter is in response to a request by The Honorable Thomas P. DiNapoli, New York State Comptroller, regarding confirmation from J.P. Morgan Chase, that the New York State Common Retirement Fund has been a beneficial owner of Arch Coal Incorporated continuously for at least one year as of November 16, 2010.

Please note, that J.P. Morgan Chase, as custodian, for the New York State Common Retirement Fund, held a total of 637,400 shares of common stock as of November 16, 2010 and continues to hold shares in the company. The value of the ownership had a market value of at least \$2,000.00 for at least twelve months prior to said date.

If there are any questions, please contact me or Madelene Chan at (212) 623-8551.

Regards,



Daniel Murphy

cc: Elaine Reilly – NYSCRF

Exhibit B

Selected disclosure

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

Commission file number: 1-13105



(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

<p>Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)</p>	<p>43-0921172 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)</p>
<p>One CityPlace Drive, Ste. 300, St. Louis, Missouri (Address of principal executive offices)</p>	<p>63141 (Zip code)</p>

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange

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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). 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, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (excluding outstanding shares beneficially owned by directors, officers and treasury shares) as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$2.2 billion.

On February 22, 2010, 162,474,101 shares of the company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding.

Portions of the company's definitive proxy statement for the annual stockholders' meeting to be held on April 22, 2010 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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GLOSSARY OF SELECTED MINING TERMS

Certain terms that we use in this document are specific to the coal mining industry and may be technical in nature. The following is a list of selected mining terms and the definitions we attribute to them.

Assigned reserves	Recoverable reserves designated for mining by a specific operation.
Btu	A measure of the energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree of Fahrenheit.
Compliance coal	Coal which, when burned, emits 1.2 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btus, requiring no blending or other sulfur dioxide reduction technologies in order to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.
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.
Dragline	A large machine used in surface mining to remove the overburden, or layers of earth and rock, covering a coal seam. The dragline has a large bucket, suspended by cables from the end of a long boom, which is able to scoop up large amounts of overburden as it is dragged across the excavation area and redeposit the overburden in another area.
Longwall mining	One of two major underground coal mining methods, generally employing two rotating drums pulled mechanically back and forth across a long face of coal.
Low-sulfur coal	Coal which, when burned, emits 1.6 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btus.
Preparation plant	A facility used for crushing, sizing and washing coal to remove impurities and to prepare it for use by a particular customer.
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 or are otherwise less adequately spaced.
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. 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.

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Reserves	That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.
Room-and-pillar mining	One of two major underground coal mining methods, utilizing continuous miners creating a network of "rooms" within a coal seam, leaving behind "pillars" of coal used to support the roof of a mine.
Unassigned reserves	Recoverable reserves that have not yet been designated for mining by a specific operation.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Introduction

We are one of the largest coal producers in the United States. For the year ended December 31, 2009 (which includes fourth quarter sales only from the former Jacobs Ranch mine complex, which we acquired on October 1, 2009), we sold approximately 126.1 million tons of coal, including approximately 7.5 million tons of coal we purchased from third parties, fueling approximately 12.7% of all coal-based electricity generated in the United States. We sell substantially all of our coal to power plants, steel mills and industrial facilities. At December 31, 2009, we operated 19 active mines located in each of the major low-sulfur coal-producing regions of the United States. The locations of our mines enable us to ship coal to most of the major coal-fueled power plants, steel mills and export facilities located in the United States.

Significant federal and state environmental regulations affect the demand for coal. Existing environmental regulations limiting the emission of certain impurities caused by coal combustion and new regulations, including those aimed at curbing the emission of certain greenhouse gases, have had and are likely to continue to have a considerable impact on our business. For example, certain federal and state environmental regulations currently limit the amount of sulfur dioxide that may be emitted as a result of combustion. As a result, we focus on mining, processing and marketing coal with low sulfur content.

Despite these and other regulations, we expect worldwide coal demand to increase over time, particularly in developing countries such as China and India where electricity demand is increasing much faster than in developed parts of the world. Although the global economic recession has had a significant impact on certain regions of the world, we expect worldwide energy demand to increase over the next 20 years. As a result of its availability, stability and affordability, we expect coal to satisfy a large portion of that demand.

Domestically, we anticipate that production in certain regions, particularly the Central Appalachian region, will decrease over time as reserves are depleted and permitting becomes more challenging. We expect United States coal exports to increase in 2010, driven primarily by improving metallurgical coal demand. We also expect domestic coal consumption to increase over the intermediate and longer term. We believe that these trends collectively will exert upward pressure on coal pricing.

Our History

We were organized in Delaware in 1969 as Arch Mineral Corporation. In July 1997, we merged with Ashland Coal, Inc., a subsidiary of Ashland Inc. formed in 1975. As a result of the merger, we became one of the largest producers of low-sulfur coal in the eastern United States.

In June 1998, we expanded into the western United States when we acquired the coal assets of Atlantic Richfield Company, which we refer to as ARCO. This acquisition included the Black Thunder and Coal Creek mines in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming, the West Elk mine in Colorado and a 65% interest in Canyon Fuel Company which operates three mines in Utah. In October 1998, we acquired a leasehold interest in the Thundercloud reserve, a 412-million-ton federal reserve tract adjacent to the Black Thunder mine.

In July 2004, we acquired the remaining 35% interest in Canyon Fuel Company. In August 2004, we acquired Triton Coal Company's North Rochelle mine adjacent to our Black Thunder operation. In September 2004, we acquired a leasehold interest in the Little Thunder reserve, a 719-million-ton federal reserve tract adjacent to the Black Thunder mine.

In December 2005, we sold the stock of Hobet Mining, Inc., Apogee Coal Company and Catenary Coal Company and their four associated mining complexes (Hobet 21, Arch of West Virginia, Samples and Campbells Creek) and approximately 455.0 million tons of coal reserves in Central Appalachia to Magnum. On October 1, 2009, we acquired Rio Tinto's Jacobs Ranch mine complex in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming which included 345 million tons of low-cost, low-sulfur coal reserves and integrated it into the Black Thunder mine.

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Competition

The coal industry is intensely competitive. The most important factors on which we compete are coal quality, delivered costs to the customer and reliability of supply. Our principal domestic competitors include Alpha Natural Resources, Inc., CONSOL Energy Inc., Massey Energy Company, Patriot Coal Corporation, Peabody Energy Corp. and Cloud Peak Energy. Some of these coal producers are larger than we are and have greater financial resources and larger reserve bases than we do. We also compete directly with a number of smaller producers in each of the geographic regions in which we operate. As the price of domestic coal increases, we also compete with companies that produce coal from one or more foreign countries, such as Colombia, Indonesia and Venezuela.

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

Suppliers

Principal supplies used in our business include petroleum-based fuels, explosives, tires, steel and other raw materials as well as spare parts and other consumables used in the mining process. We use third-party suppliers for a significant portion of our equipment rebuilds and repairs, drilling services and construction. We use sole source suppliers for certain parts of our business such as explosives and fuel, and preferred suppliers for other parts at our business such as dragline and shovel parts and related services. We believe adequate substitute suppliers are available. For more information about our suppliers, you should see "Risk Factors — Increases in the costs of mining and other industrial supplies, including steel-based supplies, diesel fuel and rubber tires, or the inability to obtain a sufficient quantity of those supplies, could negatively affect our operating costs or disrupt or delay our production."

Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters.

Federal, state and local authorities regulate the U.S. coal mining industry with respect to matters such as employee health and safety and the environment, including protection of air quality, water quality, wetlands, special status species of plants and animals, land uses, cultural and historic properties and other environmental resources identified during the permitting process. Contemporaneous reclamation is required during and after mining has been completed. Materials used and generated by mining operations must also be managed according to applicable regulations and law. These laws have, and will continue to have, a significant effect on our production costs and our competitive position. Future laws, regulations or orders, as well as future interpretations and more rigorous enforcement of existing laws, regulations or orders, may require substantial increases in equipment and operating costs and delays, interruptions or a termination of operations, the extent to which we cannot predict. Future laws, regulations or orders may also cause coal to become a less attractive fuel source, thereby reducing coal's share of the market for fuels and other energy sources used to generate electricity. As a result, future laws, regulations or orders may adversely affect our mining operations, cost structure or our customers' demand for coal.

We endeavor to conduct our mining operations in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. However, due in part to the extensive and comprehensive regulatory requirements, violations during mining operations occur from time to time. We cannot assure you that we have been or will be at all times in complete compliance with such laws and regulations. While it is not possible to accurately 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 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 domestic coal producers.

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

Mining Permits and Approvals. Numerous governmental permits or approvals are required for mining operations. When we apply for 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 or processing of coal may have upon the environment. For example, in order to obtain a federal coal lease, an environmental impact statement must be prepared to assist the BLM in determining the potential environmental impact of lease issuance, including any collateral effects from the mining, transportation and burning of coal. The authorization, permitting and implementation requirements imposed by federal, state and local authorities may be costly and time consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of mining operations. In the states where we operate, the applicable laws and regulations also provide that a mining permit or modification can be delayed, refused or revoked if officers, directors, shareholders with specified interests or certain other affiliated entities with specified interests in the applicant or permittee have, or are affiliated with another entity that has, outstanding permit violations. Thus, past or ongoing violations of applicable laws and regulations could provide a basis to revoke existing permits and to deny the issuance of additional permits.

In order to obtain mining permits and approvals from federal and state regulatory authorities, mine operators must submit a reclamation plan for restoring, upon the completion of mining operations, the mined property to its prior condition or other authorized use. Typically, we submit the necessary permit applications several months or even years 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.

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.

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, which we refer to as SMCRA, establishes mining, environmental protection, reclamation and closure standards for all aspects of surface mining as well as many aspects of underground mining. Mining operators must obtain SMCRA permits and permit renewals from the Office of Surface Mining, which we refer to as OSM, or from the applicable state agency if the state agency has obtained regulatory primacy. A state agency may achieve primacy if the state regulatory agency develops a mining regulatory program that is no less stringent than the federal mining regulatory program under SMCRA. All states in which we conduct mining operations have achieved primacy and issue permits in lieu of OSM.

On December 12, 2008, OSM finalized a rulemaking regarding the interpretation of the stream buffer zone provisions of SMCRA which confirmed that excess spoil from mining and refuse from coal preparation could be placed in permitted areas of a mine site that constitute waters of the United States. On November 30, 2009, OSM announced another rulemaking that would reinterpret the regulations finalized eleven months earlier. We cannot predict how the regulations may change or how they may affect coal production.

SMCRA permit provisions include a complex set of requirements which include, among other things, coal prospecting; mine plan development; topsoil or growth medium removal and replacement; selective handling of overburden materials; mine pit backfilling and grading; disposal of excess spoil; protection of the hydrologic balance; subsidence control for underground mines; surface runoff and drainage control; establishment of suitable post mining land uses; and revegetation. We begin the process of preparing a mining permit application by collecting baseline data to adequately characterize the pre-mining environmental conditions of the permit area. This work is typically conducted by third-party consultants with specialized expertise and includes surveys and/or assessments of the following: cultural and historical resources; geology; soils; vegetation; aquatic organisms; wildlife; potential for threatened, endangered or other special status species; surface and ground water hydrology; climatology; riverine and riparian habitat; and wetlands. The geologic data and information derived from the other surveys and/or assessments are used to develop the mining and reclamation plans presented in the permit application. The mining and reclamation plans address the provisions and performance standards of the state's

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equivalent SMCRA regulatory program, and are also used to support applications for other authorizations and/or permits required to conduct coal mining activities. Also included in the permit application is information used for documenting surface and mineral ownership, variance requests, access roads, bonding information, mining methods, mining phases, other agreements that may relate to coal, other minerals, oil and gas rights, water rights, permitted areas, and ownership and control information required to determine compliance with OSM's Applicant Violator System, including the mining and compliance history of officers, directors and principal owners of the entity.

Once a permit application is prepared and submitted to the regulatory agency, it goes through an administrative completeness review and a thorough technical review. Also, before a SMCRA permit is issued, a mine operator must submit a bond or otherwise secure the performance of all reclamation obligations. After the application is submitted, a public notice or advertisement of the proposed permit is required to be given, which begins a notice period that is followed by a public comment period before a permit can be issued. It is not uncommon for a SMCRA mine permit application to take over a year to prepare, depending on the size and complexity of the mine, and anywhere from six months to two years or even longer for the permit to be issued. The variability in time frame required to prepare the application and issue the permit can be attributed primarily to the various regulatory authorities' discretion in the handling of comments and objections relating to the project received from the general public and other agencies. Also, it is not uncommon for a permit to be delayed as a result of litigation related to the specific permit or another related company's permit.

In addition to the bond requirement for an active or proposed permit, the Abandoned Mine Land Fund, which was created by SMCRA, requires a fee on all coal produced. The proceeds of the fee are used to restore mines closed or abandoned prior to SMCRA's adoption in 1977. The current fee is \$0.315 per ton of coal produced from surface mines and \$0.135 per ton of coal produced from underground mines. In 2009, we recorded \$32.7 million of expense related to these reclamation fees.

Surety Bonds. Mine operators are often required by federal and/or state laws, including SMCRA, to assure, usually through the use of surety bonds, payment of certain long-term obligations including mine closure or reclamation costs, federal and state workers' compensation costs, coal leases and other miscellaneous obligations. Although surety bonds are usually noncancelable during their term, many of these bonds are renewable on an annual basis.

The costs of these bonds have fluctuated in recent years while the market terms of surety bonds have generally become more unfavorable to mine operators. These changes in the terms of the bonds have been accompanied at times by a decrease in the number of companies willing to issue surety bonds. In order to address some of these uncertainties, we use self-bonding to secure performance of certain obligations in Wyoming. As of December 31, 2009, we have self-bonded an aggregate of approximately \$352.0 million and have posted an aggregate of approximately \$297.3 million in surety bonds for reclamation purposes. In addition, we had approximately \$153.5 million of surety bonds and letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2009 to secure workers' compensation, coal lease and other obligations.

Mine Safety and Health. Stringent safety and health standards have been imposed by federal legislation since Congress adopted the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969. The Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 significantly expanded the enforcement of safety and health standards and imposed comprehensive safety and health standards on all aspects of mining operations. In addition to federal regulatory programs, all of the states in which we operate also have programs aimed at improving mine safety and health. Collectively, federal and state safety and health regulation in the coal mining industry is among the most comprehensive and pervasive systems for the protection of employee health and safety affecting any segment of U.S. industry. In reaction to recent mine accidents, federal and state legislatures and regulatory authorities have increased scrutiny of mine safety matters and passed more stringent laws governing mining. For example, in 2006, Congress enacted the MINER Act. The MINER Act imposes additional obligations on coal operators including, among other things, the following:

- development of new emergency response plans that address post-accident communications, tracking of miners, breathable air, lifelines, training and communication with local emergency response personnel;

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- establishment of additional requirements for mine rescue teams;
- notification of federal authorities in the event of certain events;
- increased penalties for violations of the applicable federal laws and regulations; and
- requirement that standards be implemented regarding the manner in which closed areas of underground mines are sealed.

In 2008, the U.S. House of Representatives approved additional federal legislation which would have required new regulations on a variety of mine safety issues such as underground refuges, mine ventilation and communication systems. Although the U.S. Senate failed to pass that legislation, it is possible that similar legislation may be proposed in the future. Various states, including West Virginia, have also enacted new laws to address many of the same subjects. The costs of implementing these new safety and health regulations at the federal and state level have been, and will continue to be, substantial. In addition to the cost of implementation, there are increased penalties for violations which may also be substantial. Expanded enforcement has resulted in a proliferation of litigation regarding citations and orders issued as a result of the regulations.

Under the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977 and the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977, each coal mine operator must secure payment of federal black lung benefits to claimants who are current and former employees and to a trust fund for the payment of benefits and medical expenses to claimants who last worked in the coal industry prior to July 1, 1973. The trust fund is funded by an excise tax on production of up to \$1.10 per ton for coal mined in underground operations and up to \$0.35 per ton for coal mined in surface operations. These amounts may not exceed 4.4% of the gross sales price. This excise tax does not apply to coal shipped outside the United States. In 2009, we recorded \$64.9 million of expense related to this excise tax.

Clean Air Act. The federal Clean Air Act and similar state and local laws that regulate air emissions affect coal mining directly and indirectly. Direct impacts on coal mining and processing operations include Clean Air Act permitting requirements and emissions control requirements relating to particulate matter which may include controlling fugitive dust. The Clean Air Act also indirectly affects coal mining operations by extensively regulating the emissions of fine particulate matter measuring 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury and other compounds emitted by coal-fueled power plants and industrial boilers, which are the largest end-users of our coal. Continued tightening of the already stringent regulation of emissions is likely, such as EPA's proposal published on December 8, 2009 to revise the national ambient air quality standard for oxides of sulfur and a similar proposal announced on January 6, 2010 for ozone. Regulation of additional emissions such as carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases as proposed or determined by EPA on October 27, October 30 and December 15, 2009 may eventually be applied to stationary sources such as coal-fueled power plants and industrial boilers (see discussion of Climate Change, below). This application could eventually reduce the demand for coal.

Clean Air Act requirements that may directly or indirectly affect our operations include the following:

- *Acid Rain.* Title IV of the Clean Air Act, promulgated in 1990, imposed a two-phase reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions by electric utilities. Phase II became effective in 2000 and applies to all coal-fueled power plants with a capacity of more than 25-megawatts. Generally, the affected power plants have sought to comply with these requirements by switching to lower sulfur fuels, installing pollution control devices, reducing electricity generating levels or purchasing or trading sulfur dioxide emissions allowances. Although we cannot accurately predict the future effect of this Clean Air Act provision on our operations, we believe that implementation of Phase II has been factored into the pricing of the coal market.
- *Particulate Matter.* The Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which we refer to as EPA, to set national ambient air quality standards, which we refer to as NAAQS, for certain pollutants associated with the combustion of coal, including sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and ozone. Areas that are not in compliance with these standards, referred to as non-attainment areas, must take steps to reduce emissions levels. For example, NAAQS currently exist for particulate matter measuring 10 micrometers in diameter or smaller (PM10) and for fine particulate matter measuring 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller (PM2.5). The EPA designated all or part of

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- 225 counties in 20 states as well as the District of Columbia as non-attainment areas with respect to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Those designations have been challenged. Individual states must identify the sources of emissions and develop emission reduction plans. These plans may be state-specific or regional in scope. Under the Clean Air Act, individual states have up to 12 years from the date of designation to secure emissions reductions from sources contributing to the problem. Future regulation and enforcement of the new PM_{2.5} standard will affect many power plants, especially coal-fueled power plants, and all plants in non-attainment areas.
- **Ozone.** Significant additional emission control expenditures will be required at coal-fueled power plants to meet the new NAAQS for ozone. Nitrogen oxides, which are a byproduct of coal combustion, are classified as an ozone precursor. As a result, emissions control requirements for new and expanded coal-fueled power plants and industrial boilers will continue to become more demanding in the years ahead. For example, in 2004, the EPA designated counties in 32 states as non-attainment areas under the then-current standard. These states had until June 2007 to develop plans, referred to as state implementation plans, or SIPs, for pollution control measures that allow them to comply with the standards. The EPA described the action that states must take to reduce ground-level ozone in a final rule promulgated in November 2005. The rule is still subject to judicial challenge, however, making its impact difficult to assess.

In addition, EPA announced on January 6, 2010 a proposal to adopt a new, more stringent primary ambient air quality standard for ozone and to change the way in which the secondary standard is calculated. Should these NAAQS withstand scrutiny, additional emission control expenditures will likely be required at coal-fueled power plants.
 - **NO_x SIP Call.** The NO_x SIP Call program was established by the EPA in October 1998 to reduce the transport of ozone on prevailing winds from the Midwest and South to states in the Northeast, which said that they could not meet federal air quality standards because of migrating pollution. The program is designed to reduce nitrous oxide emissions by one million tons per year in 22 eastern states and the District of Columbia. Phase II reductions were required by May 2007. As a result of the program, many power plants have been or will be required to install additional emission control measures, such as selective catalytic reduction devices. Installation of additional emission control measures will make it more costly to operate coal-fueled power plants, which could make coal a less attractive fuel.
 - **Clean Air Interstate Rule.** The EPA finalized the Clean Air Interstate Rule, which we refer to as CAIR, in March 2005. CAIR calls for power plants in 28 eastern states and the District of Columbia to reduce emission levels of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide pursuant to a cap and trade program similar to the system now in effect for acid deposition control and to that proposed by the Clean Skies Initiative. The stringency of the cap may require some coal-fueled power plants to install additional pollution control equipment, such as wet scrubbers, which could decrease the demand for low-sulfur coal at these plants and thereby potentially reduce market prices for low-sulfur coal. Emissions are permanently capped and cannot increase. In July 2008, in *State of North Carolina v. EPA* and consolidated cases, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit disagreed with the EPA's reading of the Clean Air Act and vacated CAIR in its entirety. In December 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit revised its remedy and remanded the rule to the EPA. The result is that CAIR will be implemented and will remain in effect at least until the EPA responds to the remand which the agency predicts will take approximately two years.
 - **Mercury.** In February 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated the EPA's Clean Air Mercury Rule, which we refer to as CAMR, and remanded it to the EPA for reconsideration. The EPA is reviewing the court decision and evaluating its impacts. Before the court decision, some states had either adopted CAMR or adopted state-specific rules to regulate mercury emissions from power plants that are more stringent than CAMR. CAMR, as promulgated, would have permanently capped and reduced mercury emissions from coal-fueled power plants by establishing mercury emissions limits from new and existing coal-fueled power plants and creating a market-based cap-and-trade program that was expected to reduce nationwide emissions of mercury in two phases.

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Under CAMR, coal-fueled power plants would have had until 2010 to cut mercury emission levels from 48 tons to 38 tons a year and until 2018 to bring that level down to 15 tons, a 69% reduction. On December 24, 2009, the EPA announced that it had recommended to the Office of Management and Budget an Information Collection Request that would require all US power plants with coal or oil-fired generating units to submit emissions information. With this information the EPA intends to propose standards for all air toxic emissions, including mercury, for coal and oil-fired units by March 10, 2011. The EPA hopes to make these new standards final by November 16, 2011. Regardless of how the EPA responds on reconsideration or how states implement their state-specific mercury rules, rules imposing stricter limitations on mercury emissions from power plants will likely be promulgated and implemented. Any such rules may adversely affect the demand for coal.

- *Regional Haze.* The EPA has initiated a regional haze program designed to protect and 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 may result in additional emissions restrictions from new coal-fueled power plants whose operations may impair visibility at and around federally protected areas. This program may also require certain existing coal-fueled power plants to install additional control measures designed to limit haze-causing emissions, such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic chemicals and particulate matter. These limitations could affect the future market for coal.
- *New Source Review.* A number of pending regulatory changes and court actions will affect the scope of the EPA's new source review program, which under certain circumstances requires existing coal-fueled power plants to install the more stringent air emissions control equipment required of new plants. The changes to the new source review program may impact demand for coal nationally, but as the final form of the requirements after their revision is not yet known, we are unable to predict the magnitude of the impact.

Climate Change. One by-product of burning coal is carbon dioxide, which is considered a greenhouse gas and is a major source of concern with respect to global warming. In November 2004, Russia ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, which establishes a binding set of emission targets for greenhouse gases. With Russia's accession, the Kyoto Protocol became binding on all those countries that had ratified it in February 2005. To date, the United States has refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. Although the targets vary from country to country, if the United States were to ratify the Kyoto Protocol our nation would be required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 93% of 1990 levels from 2008 to 2012.

Future regulation of greenhouse gases in the United States could occur pursuant to future U.S. treaty obligations, statutory or regulatory changes under the Clean Air Act, federal or state adoption of a greenhouse gas regulatory scheme, or otherwise. The U.S. Congress has considered various proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but to date, none have become law. In April 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court rendered its decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, finding that the EPA has authority under the Clean Air Act to regulate carbon dioxide emissions from automobiles and can decide against regulation only if the EPA determines that carbon dioxide does not significantly contribute to climate change and does not endanger public health or the environment. On December 15, 2009, EPA published a formal determination that six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, endanger both the public health and welfare of current and future generations. In the same Federal Register rulemaking, EPA found that emission of greenhouse gases from new motor vehicles and their engines contribute to greenhouse gas pollution. Although *Massachusetts v. EPA* did not involve the EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources, such as coal-fueled power plants, the decision is likely to impact regulation of stationary sources.

For example, a challenge in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia with respect to the EPA's decision not to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from power plants and other stationary sources under the Clean Air Act's new source performance standards was remanded to the EPA for further consideration in light of *Massachusetts v. EPA*. In June 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit heard oral argument in a public nuisance action filed by eight states (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire,

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New Jersey, New York, and Vermont) and New York City to curb carbon dioxide emissions from power plants. The parties have filed post-argument briefs on the impact of the Massachusetts v. EPA decision, and a decision is currently pending. In response to Massachusetts v. EPA, in July 2008, the EPA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking requesting public comment on the regulation of greenhouse gases. On October 27, 2009, the EPA announced how it will establish thresholds for phasing-in and regulating greenhouse gas emissions under various provisions of the Clean Air Act. Three days later, on October 30, 2009, the EPA published a final rule in the Federal Register that requires the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors of the American economy, although reporting of emissions from underground coal mines and coal suppliers as originally proposed has been deferred pending further review. If as a result of these actions the EPA were to set emission limits for carbon dioxide from electric utilities or steel mills, the demand for coal could decrease.

In the absence of federal legislation or regulation, many states and regions have adopted greenhouse gas initiatives. These state and regional climate change rules will likely require additional controls on coal-fueled power plants and industrial boilers and may even cause some users of coal to switch from coal to a lower carbon fuel. There can be no assurance at this time that a carbon dioxide cap and trade program, a carbon tax or other regulatory regime, if implemented by the states in which our customers operate or at the federal level, will not affect the future market for coal in those regions. The permitting of new coal-fueled power plants has also recently been contested by state regulators and environmental organizations based on concerns relating to greenhouse gas emissions. Increased efforts to control greenhouse gas emissions could result in reduced demand for coal.

Clean Water Act. The federal Clean Water Act and corresponding state and local laws and regulations affect coal mining operations by restricting the discharge of pollutants, including dredged and fill materials, into waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act provisions and associated state and federal regulations are complex and subject to amendments, legal challenges and changes in implementation. Recent court decisions and regulatory actions have created uncertainty over Clean Water Act jurisdiction and permitting requirements that could variously increase or decrease the cost and time we expend on Clean Water Act compliance.

Clean Water Act requirements that may directly or indirectly affect our operations include the following:

- *Wastewater Discharge.* Section 402 of the Clean Water Act creates a process for establishing effluent limitations for discharges to streams that are protective of water quality standards through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, which we refer to as the NPDES, or an equally stringent program delegated to a state regulatory agency. Regular monitoring, reporting and compliance with performance standards are preconditions for the issuance and renewal of NPDES permits that govern discharges into waters of the United States. Discharges that exceed the limits specified under NPDES permits can lead to the imposition of penalties, and persistent non-compliance could lead to significant penalties, compliance costs and delays in coal production. In addition, the imposition of future restrictions on the discharge of certain pollutants into waters of the United States could increase the difficulty of obtaining and complying with NPDES permits, which could impose additional time and cost burdens on our operations. You should see Item 3 — Legal Proceedings for more information about certain regulatory actions pertaining to our operations.

Discharges of pollutants into waters that states have designated as impaired (i.e., as not meeting present water quality standards) are subject to Total Maximum Daily Load, which we refer to as TMDL, regulations. The TMDL regulations establish a process for calculating the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive while maintaining state water quality standards. Pollutant loads are allocated among the various sources that discharge pollutants into that water body. Mine operations that discharge into water bodies designated as impaired will be required to meet new TMDL allocations. The adoption of more stringent TMDL-related allocations for our coal mines could require more costly water treatment and could adversely affect our coal production.

The Clean Water Act also requires states to develop anti-degradation policies to ensure that non-impaired water bodies continue to meet water quality standards. The issuance and renewal of permits for the discharge of pollutants to waters that have been designated as “high quality” are subject to anti-

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degradation review that may increase the costs, time and difficulty associated with obtaining and complying with NPDES permits.

Dredge and Fill Permits. Many mining activities, such as the development of refuse impoundments, fresh water impoundments, refuse fills, valley fills, and other similar structures, may result in impacts to waters of the United States, including wetlands, streams and, in certain instances, man-made conveyances that have a hydrologic connection to such streams or wetlands. Under the Clean Water Act, coal companies are required to obtain a Section 404 permit from the Army Corps of Engineers, which we refer to as the Corps, prior to conducting such mining activities. The Corps is authorized to issue general "nationwide" permits for specific categories of activities that are similar in nature and that are determined to have minimal adverse effects on the environment. Permits issued pursuant to Nationwide Permit 21, which we refer to as NWP 21, generally authorize the disposal of dredged and fill material from surface coal mining activities into waters of the United States, subject to certain restrictions. Since March 2007, permits under NWP 21 were reissued for a five-year period with new provisions intended to strengthen environmental protections. There must be appropriate mitigation in accordance with nationwide general permit conditions rather than less restricted state-required mitigation requirements, and permit holders must receive explicit authorization from the Corps before proceeding with proposed mining activities.

Notwithstanding the additional environmental protections designed in the 2007 NWP 21, on July 15, 2009, the Corps proposed to immediately suspend the use of the NWP 21 in six Appalachian states, including West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia where the Company conducts operations. In addition, in the same notice, the Corps proposed to modify the NWP 21 following the receipt and review of public comments to prohibit its further use in the same states during the remaining term of the permit which is March 12, 2012. The Corps is now reviewing the more than 21,000 public comments it has received. The agency has not announced when it is expected to complete its review and reach a final decision.

Regardless of the outcome of the Corps' decision about any continuing use of NWP 21, it does not prevent the Company's operations from seeking an individual permit under § 404 of the CWA, nor does it restrict an operation from utilizing another version of the nationwide permit authorized for small underground coal mines that must construct fills as part of their mining operations.

The use of nationwide permits to authorize stream impacts from mining activities has been the subject of significant litigation. You should see Item 3 — Legal Proceedings for more information about certain litigation pertaining to our permits.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which we refer to as RCRA, may affect coal mining operations by establishing requirements for the proper management, handling, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes. Currently, certain coal mine wastes, such as overburden and coal cleaning wastes, are exempted from hazardous waste management. Subtitle C of RCRA exempted fossil fuel combustion wastes from hazardous waste regulation until the EPA completed a report to Congress and made a determination on whether the wastes should be regulated as hazardous. In a 1993 regulatory determination, the EPA addressed some high volume-low toxicity coal combustion products generated at electric utility and independent power producing facilities, such as coal ash. In May 2000, the EPA concluded that coal combustion products do not warrant regulation as hazardous waste under RCRA. The EPA is retaining the hazardous waste exemption for these wastes. However, the EPA has determined that national non-hazardous waste regulations under RCRA Subtitle D are needed for coal combustion products disposed in surface impoundments and landfills and used as mine-fill. The Office of Surface Mining and EPA have recently proposed regulations regarding the management of coal combustion products. The EPA also concluded beneficial uses of these wastes, other than for mine-filling, pose no significant risk and no additional national regulations are needed. As long as this exemption remains in effect, it is not anticipated that regulation of coal combustion waste will have any material effect on the amount of coal used by electricity generators. Most state hazardous waste laws also exempt coal combustion products, and instead treat it as either a solid waste or a special waste. Any costs associated with handling or disposal of hazardous wastes would increase our customers' operating costs and potentially reduce their ability to purchase coal. In addition, contamination caused by the past disposal of ash can lead to material liability.

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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 trigger 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.

Endangered Species. The Endangered Species Act and other related federal and state statutes protect species threatened or endangered with possible extinction. Protection of threatened, endangered and other special status 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 or other related laws or regulations. 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. We have been able to continue our operations within the existing spatial, temporal and other restrictions associated with special status species. Should more stringent protective measures be applied to threatened, endangered or other special status species or to their critical habitat, then we could experience increased operating costs or difficulty in obtaining future mining permits.

Use of Explosives. Our surface mining operations are subject to numerous regulations relating to blasting activities. Pursuant to these regulations, we incur costs to design and implement blast schedules and to conduct pre-blast surveys and blast monitoring. In addition, the storage of explosives is subject to strict regulatory requirements established by four different federal regulatory agencies. For example, pursuant to a rule issued by the Department of Homeland Security in 2007, facilities in possession of chemicals of interest, including ammonium nitrate at certain threshold levels, must complete a screening review in order to help determine whether there is a high level of security risk such that a security vulnerability assessment and site security plan will be required.

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 Safe Drinking Water Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Employees

General. At February 11, 2010, we employed a total of approximately 4,601 persons, approximately 152 of whom are represented by the Scotia Employees Association. We believe that our relations with all employees are good.

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correlation or lack thereof among prices of various assets or other market indicators. These correlations may change significantly in times of market turbulence or other unforeseen circumstances. As a result, we may experience volatility in our earnings as a result of our marketing, trading and asset optimization strategies.

Terrorist attacks and threats, escalation of military activity in response to such attacks or acts of war may adversely affect our business.

Terrorist attacks and threats, escalation of military activity or acts of war have significant effects on general economic conditions, fluctuations in consumer confidence and spending and market liquidity. Future terrorist attacks, rumors or threats of war, actual conflicts involving the United States or its allies, or military or trade disruptions affecting our customers may significantly affect our operations and those of our customers. As a result, we could experience delays or losses in transportation and deliveries of coal to our customers, decreased sales of our coal or extended collections from our customers.

Risks Related to Environmental, Other Regulations and Legislation

Extensive environmental regulations, including existing and potential future regulatory requirements relating to air emissions, affect our customers and could reduce the demand for coal as a fuel source and cause coal prices and sales of our coal to materially decline.

The operations of our customers are subject to extensive environmental regulation particularly with respect to air emissions. For example, the federal Clean Air Act and similar state and local laws extensively regulate the amount of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and other compounds emitted into the air from electric power plants, which are the largest end-users of our coal. A series of more stringent requirements relating to particulate matter, ozone, haze, mercury, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and other air pollutants are expected to be proposed or become effective in coming years. In addition, concerted conservation efforts that result in reduced electricity consumption could cause coal prices and sales of our coal to materially decline.

Considerable uncertainty is associated with these air emissions initiatives. The content of regulatory requirements in the U.S. is in the process of being developed, and many new regulatory initiatives remain subject to review by federal or state agencies or the courts. Stringent air emissions limitations are either in place or are likely to be imposed in the short to medium term, and these limitations will likely require significant emissions control expenditures for many coal-fueled power plants. As a result, these power plants may switch to other fuels that generate fewer of these emissions or may install more effective pollution control equipment that reduces the need for low sulfur coal, possibly reducing future demand for coal and a reduced need to construct new coal-fueled power plants. The EIA's expectations for the coal industry assume there will be a significant number of as yet unplanned coal-fired plants built in the future which may not occur. Any switching of fuel sources away from coal, closure of existing coal-fired plants, or reduced construction of new plants could have a material adverse effect on demand for and prices received for our coal. Alternatively, less stringent air emissions limitations, particularly related to sulfur, to the extent enacted could make low sulfur coal less attractive, which could also have a material adverse effect on the demand for and prices received for our coal.

You should see "Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters" for more information about the various governmental regulations affecting us.

Our failure to obtain and renew permits necessary for our mining operations could negatively affect our business.

Mining companies must obtain numerous permits that impose strict regulations on various environmental and operational matters in connection with coal mining. These include permits issued by various federal, state and local agencies and regulatory bodies. The permitting rules, and the interpretations of these rules, are complex, change frequently and are often subject to discretionary interpretations by the regulators, all of which may make compliance more difficult or impractical, and may possibly preclude the continuance of ongoing operations or the development of future mining operations. The public, including non-governmental organizations, anti-mining groups and individuals, have certain statutory rights to comment upon and submit objections

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to requested permits and environmental impact statements prepared in connection with applicable regulatory processes, and otherwise engage in the permitting process, including bringing citizens' lawsuits to challenge the issuance of permits, the validity of environmental impact statements or performance of mining activities. Accordingly, required permits may not be issued or renewed in a timely fashion or at all, or permits issued or renewed may be conditioned in a manner that may restrict our ability to efficiently and economically conduct our mining activities, any of which would materially reduce our production, cash flow and profitability.

Federal or state regulatory agencies have the authority to order certain of our mines to be temporarily or permanently closed under certain circumstances, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to meet our customers' demands.

Federal or state regulatory agencies have the authority under certain circumstances following significant health and safety incidents, such as fatalities, to order a mine to be temporarily or permanently closed. If this occurred, we may be required to incur capital expenditures to re-open the mine. In the event that these agencies order the closing of our mines, our coal sales contracts generally permit us to issue *force majeure* notices which suspend our obligations to deliver coal under these contracts. However, our customers may challenge our issuances of *force majeure* notices. If these challenges are successful, we may have to purchase coal from third-party sources, if it is available, to fulfill these obligations, incur capital expenditures to re-open the mines and/or negotiate settlements with the customers, which may include price reductions, the reduction of commitments or the extension of time for delivery or terminate customers' contracts. Any of these actions could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The characteristics of coal may make it difficult for coal users to comply with various environmental standards related to coal combustion or utilization. As a result, coal users may switch to other fuels, which could affect the volume of our sales and the price of our products.

Coal contains impurities, including but not limited to sulfur, mercury, chlorine, carbon and other elements or compounds, many of which are released into the air when coal is burned. Stricter environmental regulations of emissions from coal-fueled power plants could increase the costs of using coal thereby reducing demand for coal as a fuel source and the volume and price of our coal sales. Stricter regulations could make coal a less attractive fuel alternative in the planning and building of power plants in the future.

Proposed reductions in emissions of mercury, sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter or greenhouse gases may require the installation of costly emission control technology or the implementation of other measures, including trading of emission allowances and switching to other fuels. For example, in order to meet the federal Clean Air Act limits for sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants, coal users may need to install scrubbers, use sulfur dioxide emission allowances (some of which they may purchase), blend high sulfur coal with low-sulfur coal or switch to other fuels. Reductions in mercury emissions required by certain states will likely require some power plants to install new equipment at substantial cost, or discourage the use of certain coals containing higher levels of mercury. Recent and new proposals calling for reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases could significantly increase the cost of operating existing coal-fueled power plants and could inhibit construction of new coal-fueled power plants. Existing or proposed legislation focusing on emissions enacted by the United States or individual states could make coal a less attractive fuel alternative for our customers and could impose a tax or fee on the producer of the coal. If our customers decrease the volume of coal they purchase from us or switch to alternative fuels as a result of existing or future environmental regulations aimed at reducing emissions, our operations and financial results could be adversely impacted.

Extensive environmental regulations impose significant costs on our mining operations, and future regulations could materially 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 environmental matters such as:

- limitations on land use;
- 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;
- the storage, treatment and disposal of wastes;
- remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater;
- air quality standards;
- water pollution;
- protection of human health, plant-life and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species;
- protection of wetlands;
- the discharge of materials into the environment;
- the effects of mining on surface water and groundwater quality and availability; and
- the management of electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls.

The costs, liabilities and requirements associated with the laws and regulations related to these and other environmental matters may be costly and time-consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of exploration or production operations. We cannot assure you that we have been or will be at all times in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these laws and 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 incur material costs and liabilities resulting from claims for damages to property or injury to persons arising from our operations. If we are pursued for sanctions, costs and liabilities in respect of these matters, our mining operations and, as a result, our profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

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 to change operations significantly or incur increased costs. Such changes could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. You should see the section entitled "Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters" for more information about the various governmental regulations affecting us.

If the assumptions underlying our estimates of reclamation and mine closure obligations are inaccurate, our costs could be greater than anticipated.

SMCRA and counterpart state laws and regulations establish operational, reclamation and closure standards for all aspects of surface mining, as well as most aspects of underground mining. We base our estimates of reclamation and mine closure liabilities on permit requirements, engineering studies and our engineering expertise related to these requirements. Our management and engineers periodically review these estimates. The estimates can change significantly if actual costs vary from our original assumptions or if governmental regulations change significantly. We are required to record new obligations as liabilities at fair value under generally accepted accounting principles. In estimating fair value, we considered the estimated current costs of reclamation and mine closure and applied inflation rates and a third-party profit, as required. The third-party profit is an estimate of the approximate markup that would be charged by contractors for work performed on our behalf. The resulting estimated reclamation and mine closure obligations could change significantly if actual amounts change significantly from our assumptions, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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

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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 for more than our share of the contamination or other damages, or even for the entire share.

We maintain extensive coal refuse areas and slurry impoundments at a number of our mining complexes. Such areas and impoundments are subject to extensive regulation. Slurry impoundments have been known to fail, releasing large volumes of coal slurry into the surrounding environment. Structural failure of an impoundment can result in extensive damage to the environment and natural resources, such as bodies of water that the coal slurry reaches, as well as liability for related personal injuries and property damages, and injuries to wildlife. Some of our impoundments overlie mined out areas, which can pose a heightened risk of failure and of damages arising out of failure. If one of our impoundments were to fail, we could be subject to substantial claims for the resulting environmental contamination and associated liability, as well as for fines and penalties.

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 that restrict how we may dispose of mining wastes could significantly increase our operating costs, discourage customers from purchasing our coal and materially harm our financial condition and operating results.

To dispose of mining overburden generated by our surface mining operations, we often need to obtain permits to construct and operate valley fills and surface impoundments. Some of these permits are Clean Water Act § 404 permits issued by the Army Corps of Engineers. Two of our operating subsidiaries were identified in an existing lawsuit, which challenged the issuance of such permits and asked that the Corps be ordered to rescind them. Two of our operating subsidiaries intervened in the suit to protect their interests in being allowed to operate under the issued permits, and one of them thereafter was dismissed. On February 13, 2009, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled on appeals from decisions rendered prior to our intervention, which may have a favorable impact on our permits. The decision of the Fourth Circuit remains subject to appeal. 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. You should see Item 3 — Legal Proceedings for more information about the litigation described above.

Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, or result in litigation.

The conduct of our businesses is subject to various laws and regulations administered by federal, state and local governmental agencies in the United States. These laws and regulations may change, sometimes dramatically, as a result of political, economic or social events. Such regulatory environment changes may include changes in: accounting standards; taxation requirements; and competition laws. Changes in laws, regulations or governmental policy and the related interpretations may alter the environment in which we do business and, therefore, may impact our results or increase our costs or liabilities.

In particular, mining companies are entitled a tax deduction for percentage depletion, which may allow for depletion deductions in excess of the basis in the mineral reserves. The deduction is currently being reviewed by

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the federal government for repeal. If repealed, it could have a material impact on our financial position and future tax payments.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Our Properties

General

At December 31, 2009, we owned or controlled primarily through long-term leases approximately 100,100 acres of coal land in West Virginia, 107,800 acres of coal land in Wyoming, 98,900 acres of coal land in Illinois, 72,100 acres of coal land in Utah, 46,200 acres of coal land in Kentucky, 21,800 acres of coal land in New Mexico and 18,500 acres of coal land in Colorado. In addition, we also owned or controlled through long-term leases smaller parcels of property in Alabama, Indiana, Montana and Texas. We lease approximately 133,700 acres of our coal land from the federal government and approximately 28,000 acres of our coal land from various state governments. Certain of our preparation plants or loadout facilities are located on properties held under leases which expire at varying dates over the next 30 years. Most of the leases contain options to renew. Our remaining preparation plants and loadout facilities are located on property owned by us or for which we have a special use permit.

Our executive headquarters occupy approximately 92,900 square feet of leased space at One CityPlace Drive, in St. Louis, Missouri. Our subsidiaries currently own or lease the equipment utilized in their mining operations. You should see "Our Mining Operations" for more information about our mining operations, mining complexes and transportation facilities.

Our Coal Reserves

We estimate that we owned or controlled approximately 3.9 billion tons of proven and probable recoverable reserves at December 31, 2009. Our coal reserve estimates at December 31, 2009 were prepared by our engineers and geologists and reviewed by Weir International, Inc., a mining and geological consultant. Our coal reserve estimates are based on data obtained from our drilling activities and other available geologic data. Our coal reserve estimates are periodically updated to reflect past coal production and other geologic and mining data. Acquisitions or sales of coal properties will also change these estimates. Changes in mining methods or the utilization of new technologies may increase or decrease the recovery basis for a coal seam.

Our coal reserve estimates include reserves that can 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 use various assumptions in preparing our estimates of our coal reserves. You should see "Inaccuracies in our estimates of our coal reserves could result in decreased profitability from lower than expected revenues or higher than expected costs" contained under the heading "Risk Factors."

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010

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



(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

43-0921172
(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

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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

At May 5, 2010 there were 162,475,801 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

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Potential EPA Prohibitions Related to Water Discharges from the Spruce Permit

As described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, by letter of September 3, 2009, the EPA asked the Corps of Engineers to suspend, revoke or modify the existing permit it issued in January 2007 to Mingo Logan under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, claiming that "new information and circumstances have arisen which justify reconsideration of the permit." By letter of September 30, 2009, the Corps of Engineers advised the EPA that it would not reconsider its decision to issue the permit. By letter of October 16, 2009, the EPA advised the Corps that it has "reason to believe" that the Mingo Logan mine will have "unacceptable adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources" and that it intends to issue a public notice of a proposed determination to restrict or prohibit discharges of fill material that already are approved by the Corps' permit. By federal register publication dated April 2, 2010, EPA issued its "Proposed Determination to Prohibit, Restrict or Deny the Specification, or the Use for Specification of an Area as a Disposal Site: Spruce No. 1 Surface Mine, Logan County, WV" pursuant to Section 404 c of the Clean Water Act. EPA will accept comments on its proposed action, sometimes known as a "veto" proceeding, until June 1, 2010. We plan to provide comments on the action during this period. EPA also has announced that it will conduct a public hearing on its proposed "veto" on May 18, 2010. By separate action of April 2, 2010, Mingo Logan sued EPA in federal court in Washington, D.C. seeking a ruling that EPA has no authority under the Clean Water Act to "veto" an already issued permit (Mingo Logan Coal Company, Inc. v. USEPA, No. 1:10-cv-00541(D.D.C.)).

West Virginia Flooding Litigation

Over 2,000 plaintiffs sued us and more than 100 other defendants in Wyoming, Fayette, Kanawha, Raleigh, Boone and Mercer Counties, West Virginia, for property damage and personal injuries arising out of flooding that occurred in southern West Virginia on or about July 8, 2001. The plaintiffs sued coal, timber, oil and gas and land companies under the theory that mining, construction of haul roads and removal of timber caused natural surface waters to be diverted in an unnatural way, thereby causing damage to the plaintiffs.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals ruled that these cases, along with other flood damage cases not involving us, would be handled pursuant to the court's mass litigation rules. As a result of that ruling, the cases were initially transferred to the Circuit Court of Raleigh County in West Virginia to be handled by a panel consisting of three circuit court judges. Trials by watershed were initiated, to proceed in phases.

On May 2, 2006, following the Mullins/Ocean phase I trial in which we were not involved, the jury returned a verdict against the two non-settling defendants. However, the trial court set aside that verdict and granted judgment in favor of those defendants. The plaintiffs in that trial group appealed that decision, and, on June 26, 2008, the Supreme Court of Appeals reinstated the verdict. The court also reversed the January 18, 2007, dismissal of claims involving the Coal River watershed, in which we were named. Everything was remanded to the Mass Litigation Panel (the "Panel") on September 17, 2008.

The parties were ordered to mediate the case, and a confidential global settlement was reached on December 10, 2009. On March 23, 2010 the Panel conducted a hearing regarding the settlement agreements reached, including the global settlement. The Panel discussed the terms of the settlements and heard objections to the proposed distributions and allocations of the settlement amounts from certain individual plaintiffs and their representatives, and advised that an order as to whether the settlements would be approved would be issued within 30 days.

On April 14, 2010, the panel notified the parties that the global settlement had been approved and the objections that had been raised were overruled. On April 20, 2010, the Panel entered an Order approving the global settlement and dismisses with prejudice all claims.

You should see Part I, Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for more information about some of the additional proceedings and litigation in which we are involved.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our business inherently involves certain risks and uncertainties. The risks and uncertainties described below or in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 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

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business operations. Should one or more of any of these risks materialize, our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

Except as set forth below, there have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed under Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. The information below updates, and should be read in conjunction with, the risk factors and information disclosed under Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Changes in the legal and regulatory environment, particularly in light of recent developments, could complicate or limit our business activities, increase our operating costs or result in litigation.

The conduct of our businesses is subject to various laws and regulations administered by federal, state and local governmental agencies in the United States. These laws and regulations may change, sometimes dramatically, as a result of political, economic or social events or in response to significant events. Certain recent developments particularly may cause changes in the legal and regulatory environment in which we operate and may impact our results or increase our costs or liabilities. Such legal and regulatory environment changes may include changes in: the processes for obtaining or renewing permits; costs associated with providing healthcare benefits to employees; health and safety standards; accounting standards; taxation requirements; and competition laws.

For example, in April 2010, the EPA issued comprehensive guidance regarding the water quality standards that EPA believes should apply to certain new and renewed Clean Water Act permit applications for Appalachian surface coal mining operations. Under the EPA's guidance, applicants seeking to obtain state and federal Clean Water Act permits for surface coal mining in Appalachia must perform an evaluation to determine if a reasonable potential exists that the proposed mining would cause a violation of water quality standards. According to the EPA Administrator, the water quality standards set forth in the EPA's guidance may be difficult for most surface mining operations to meet. Additionally, the EPA's guidance contains requirements for the avoidance and minimization of environmental and mining impacts, consideration of the full range of potential impacts on the environment, human health and local communities, including low-income or minority populations, and provision of meaningful opportunities for public participation in the permit process. We may be required to meet these requirements in the future in order to obtain and maintain permits that are important to our Appalachian operations. We cannot give any assurance that we will be able to meet these or any other new standards.

In response to the April 2010 explosion at Massey Energy Company's Upper Big Branch Mine, we expect that safety matters pertaining to underground coal mining operations will be the topic of new legislation and regulation, as well as the subject of heightened enforcement efforts. For example, federal and West Virginia state authorities have announced special inspections of coal mines to evaluate several safety concerns, including the accumulation of coal dust and the proper ventilation of gases such as methane. In addition, both federal and West Virginia state authorities have announced that they are considering changes to mine safety rules and regulations which could potentially result in additional or enhanced required safety equipment, more frequent mine inspections, stricter and more thorough enforcement practices and enhanced reporting requirements. Any new environmental, health and safety requirements may increase the costs associated with obtaining or maintain permits necessary to perform our mining operations or otherwise may prevent, delay or reduce our planned production, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Further, mining companies are entitled a tax deduction for percentage depletion, which may allow for depletion deductions in excess of the basis in the mineral reserves. The deduction is currently being reviewed by the federal government for repeal. If repealed, the inability to take a tax deduction for percentage depletion could have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and future tax payments.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

In September 2006, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program for the purchase of up to 14,000,000 shares of our common stock. There is no expiration date on the current authorization, and we have not made any decisions to suspend or cancel purchases under the program. As of March 31, 2010, there were 10,925,800 shares of our common stock available for purchase under this program. We did not purchase any shares of our common stock under this program during the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Based on the closing price of our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on May 5, 2010, the approximate dollar value of our common stock that may yet be purchased under this program was \$272.9 million.