

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 8-K

**CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Date of report (Date of earliest event reported): April 7, 2008 (April 7, 2008)

Arch Coal, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation)

1-13105
(Commission File Number)

43-0921172
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

CityPlace One
One CityPlace Drive, Suite 300
St. Louis, Missouri 63141
(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

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

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
 - Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure.

On April 7, 2008, Steven F. Leer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Arch Coal, Inc., will deliver a presentation at the Howard Weil 36th Annual Energy Conference that will include written communication comprised of slides. The slides from the presentation are attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and are hereby incorporated by reference.

A copy of the slides will be available at <http://investor.archcoal.com/events.cfm> for 30 days.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

The following exhibit is attached hereto and furnished herewith.

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Slides from the presentation at the Howard Weil 36th Annual Energy Conference.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Dated: April 7, 2008

Arch Coal, Inc.

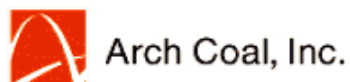
By: /s/ Robert G. Jones

Robert G. Jones

Vice President – Law, General Counsel and Secretary

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Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Slides from the presentation at the Howard Weil 36th Annual Energy Conference.



Howard Weil 36th Annual Energy Conference

Steve Leer, Chairman and CEO
Arch Coal, Inc.

New Orleans
April 7, 2008

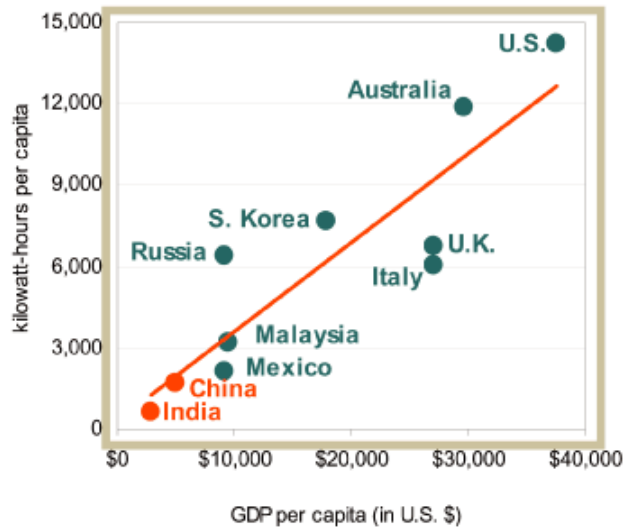
Forward-Looking Information

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

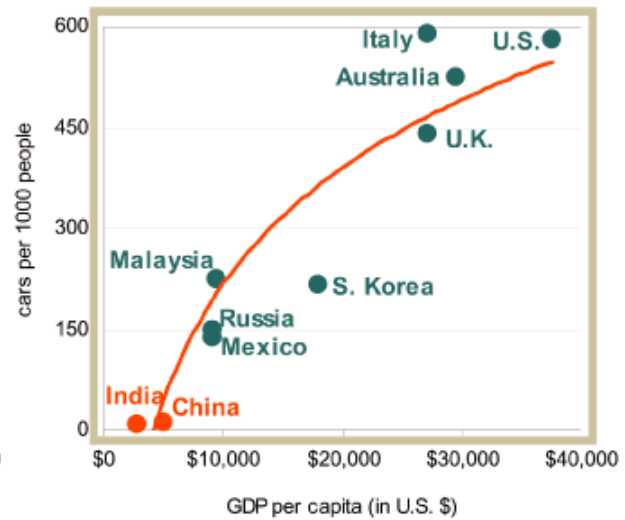
This presentation includes certain non-GAAP financial measures, including Adjusted EBITDA. These non-GAAP financial measures are not measures of financial performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and may exclude items that are significant in understanding and assessing our financial results. Therefore, these measures should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income from operations, cash flows from operations, earnings per fully-diluted share or other measures of profitability, liquidity or performance under generally accepted accounting principles. You should be aware that our presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies. A reconciliation of these financial measures to the most comparable measures presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has been included at the end of this presentation.

Developing nations will increase energy use, putting pressure on global supply

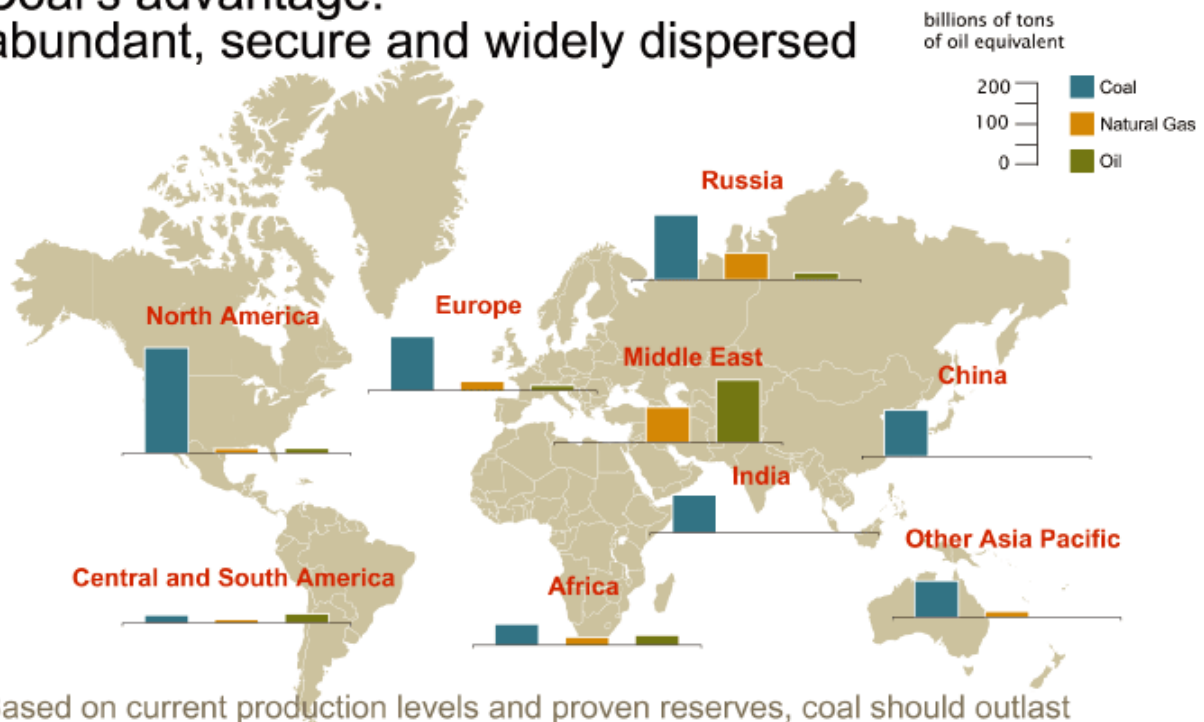
Electricity Usage per Capita



Passenger Vehicles per 1,000 People



Coal's advantage: abundant, secure and widely dispersed

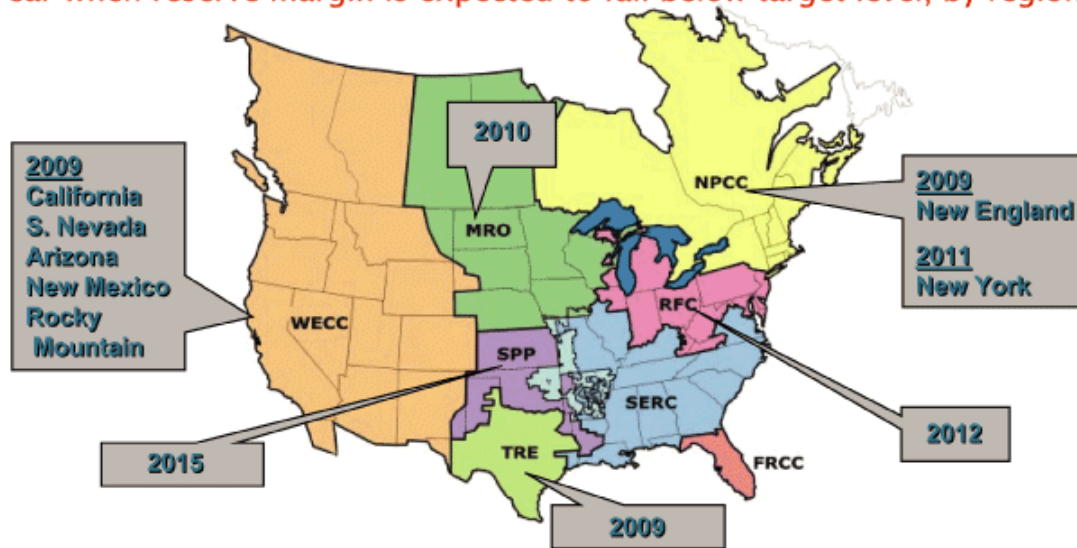


Based on current production levels and proven reserves, coal should outlast both gas supplies and oil reserves by **roughly 4 times**



Reserve margins for the U.S. power grid will fall below target levels without adequate investment

Year when reserve margin is expected to fall below target level, by region

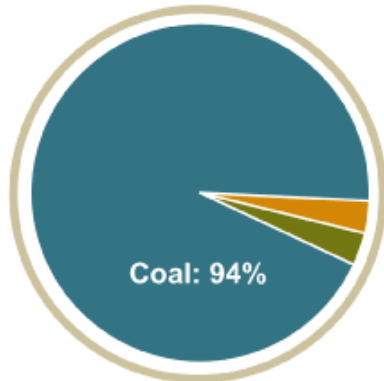


America has long had one of the **world's most reliable power systems**. Without investment, that could soon change.



Coal is – and will remain – a vital part of America’s energy future

U.S. Energy Reserves
(in trillion Btu)



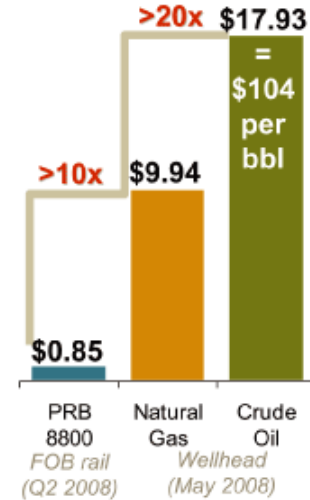
■ Coal ■ Natural Gas ■ Oil

U.S. Petroleum Supply
(million barrels per day)

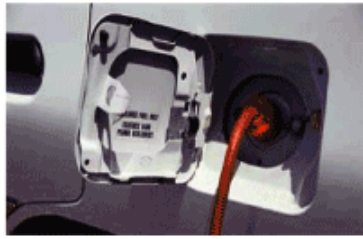


■ Domestic ■ OPEC ■ Non-OPEC

U.S. Fuel Prices
(\$/million Btu at 3/28/08)



Over the long term, clean-coal technologies can broaden market demand for coal



A plug-in hybrid is one entry for coal into the transportation market

- Likely to create significant off-peak demand for electricity



Coal can be converted into transportation fuel

- At current oil prices, coal-to-liquids facilities are economically feasible



Gasification can reduce emissions and transform coal into pipeline-quality natural gas

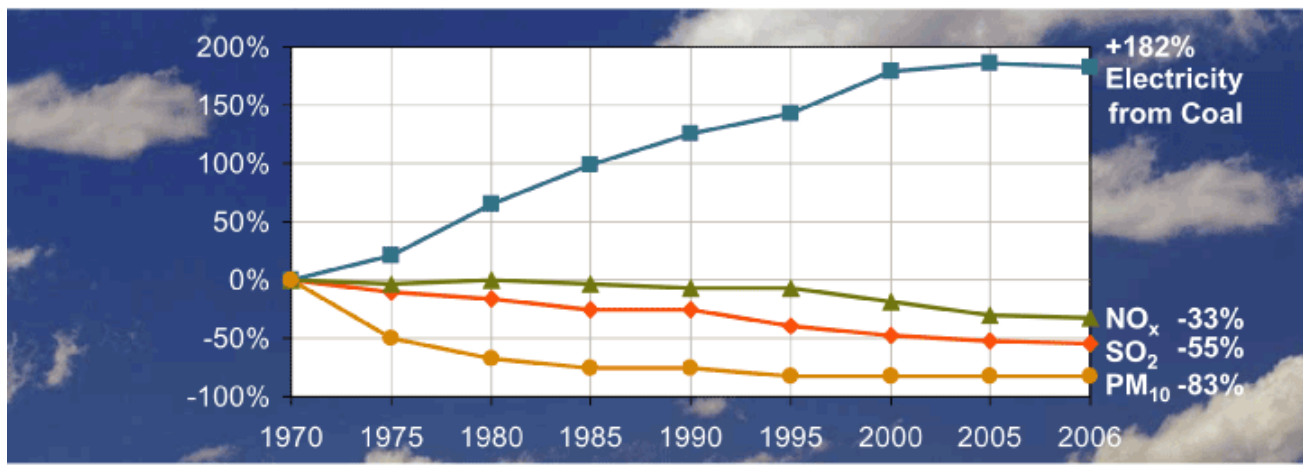
- IGCC and CCS should enable coal to prosper in a carbon-constrained world

Public policy initiatives aimed at domestic energy security are spurring **debate** on energy legislation and **incentives** for clean-coal technology development



Arch Coal, Inc.

Since 1970, coal has been used in increasingly clean ways in the United States



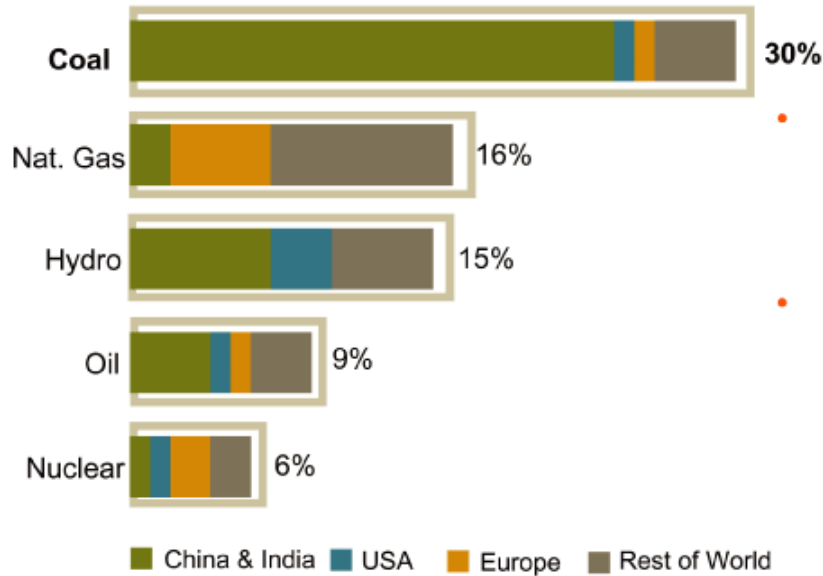
- More **progress** is expected under existing regulations
- Higher efficiency rates and **carbon capture technologies** create opportunities for reducing carbon intensity as well



Coal was the world's fastest-growing fuel source over the past five years

Cumulative Percent Change in Global Energy Consumption 2001 – 2006

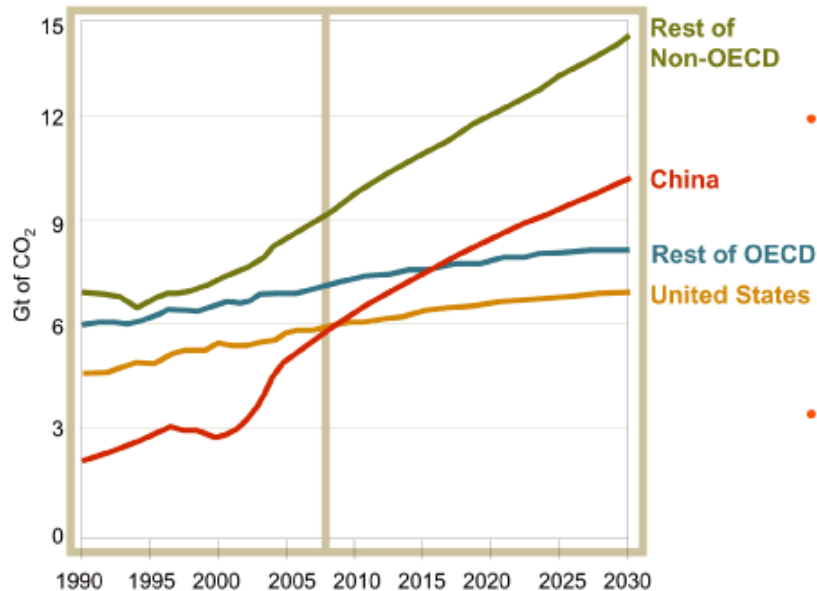
(in million tonnes of oil equivalent)



- **Fossil fuels** are expected to remain dominant global energy sources through 2030
- Growth in **coal demand** will be driven by consumption in the developing world, with gains in the developed world as well

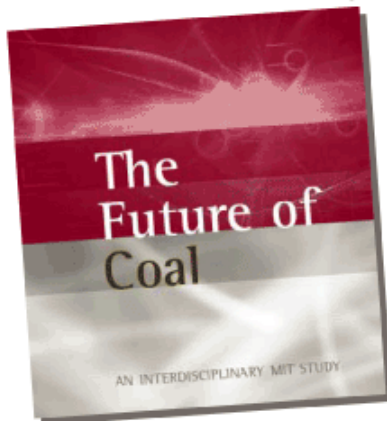
Developed nations must adopt climate solutions and export them to developing nations

CO₂ Emission Trends
(1990 - 2030)



- China surpassed the U.S. in **GHG emissions** in 2007
- The growth rate of GHG emissions in **developing nations** is likely to significantly exceed that of developed nations
- Developed nations must invest in more **clean coal** technology research & development

Many public sources recognize that coal will remain part of any energy solution



- “...**the priority objective** with respect to coal should be the successful demonstration of a large-scale integrated CCS system – capture, transportation and storage.”
- “Our second and equally important premise is that **coal will continue to play a large and indispensable role** in a greenhouse gas constrained world.”
- “**Coal will continue to be important in the energy mix** around the world, including fast-growing economies.”
- “Extensive **carbon capture and storage** will be necessary to allow the continued use of fossil fuels without damage to the atmosphere...”



Explosive growth in international coal markets underscores the shortage of energy around the globe

Americas

Americas expected to almost double net coal exports in 2008

- Driven by increase in exports from USA

Americas imports expected to decline from 2007 levels

- Driven by lower import levels into USA

Europe/Africa

Europe/Africa should increase its net imports in 2008

- Significant export declines from South Africa
- Large switch from domestic to imported coal in Europe
- Coal production declines in Europe

Asia/Pacific

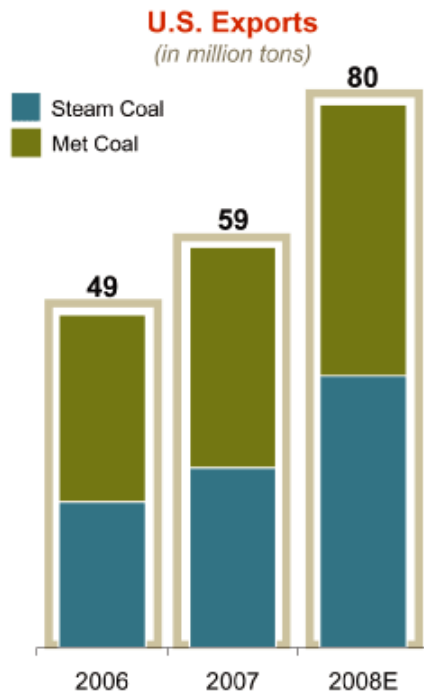
Asia's net exports projected to decline significantly in 2008

- Driven by strong economic growth in developing nations
- Severe supply constraints in traditional coal export nations

Global coal supply and demand flows suggest that the world is **short of coal** by 25 million to 35 million metric tons in 2008, with continued significant supply deficits in 2009 and beyond



Robust international coal markets also are influencing domestic coal markets



- In 2007, U.S. coal exports reached **highest** level since 2000
 - Higher coal consumption in Asia coupled with severe supply constraints in traditional export nations
 - Growing global steel demand
 - Weak U.S. dollar
- Arch expects U.S. coal imports to **decline** by 10 million tons in 2008
- Arch expects U.S. coal exports to **increase** meaningfully in 2008
 - U.S. coal increasingly valued for purposes of supply diversification



Rebalancing trends in 2007 have set the stage for stronger U.S. coal markets in 2008

U.S. Coal Industry Trends

(2007, in million tons)



In 2007:

- Increased coal consumption and reduced production levels helped domestic coal markets to **rebalance**
- These trends **reduced** the build in generator stockpiles

Year-to-date 2008 (through 3/29/08 est.):

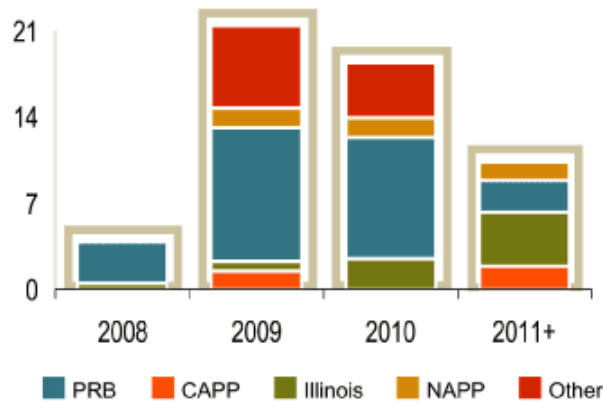
- Electric generation demand is **up** close to 1% on a tough comp
 - U.S. coal consumption is likely **up** more
 - Higher rate of nuclear outages
 - Strong demand for heating; lower LNG imports
- U.S. coal production is **up** 3%
 - Higher lower-Btu PRB production offsets lower CAPP production
 - Increased U.S. coal exports
- Arch estimates that generators had a **52 days supply** at end of March



Largest coal plant build-out since 1980 will meaningfully expand coal demand

Anticipated Supply Region for Coal Plants Under Construction

(in millions of tons)



- Build-out of close to 16 GW translates into **54 million** tons of new annual coal demand over next five years, with substantial increases in 2009 and 2010
- Arch's reserve base strategically positioned to service more than **two-thirds** of these new plants
- More than 9 GW, representing an additional incremental **33 million** tons, is currently in advanced permitting stages



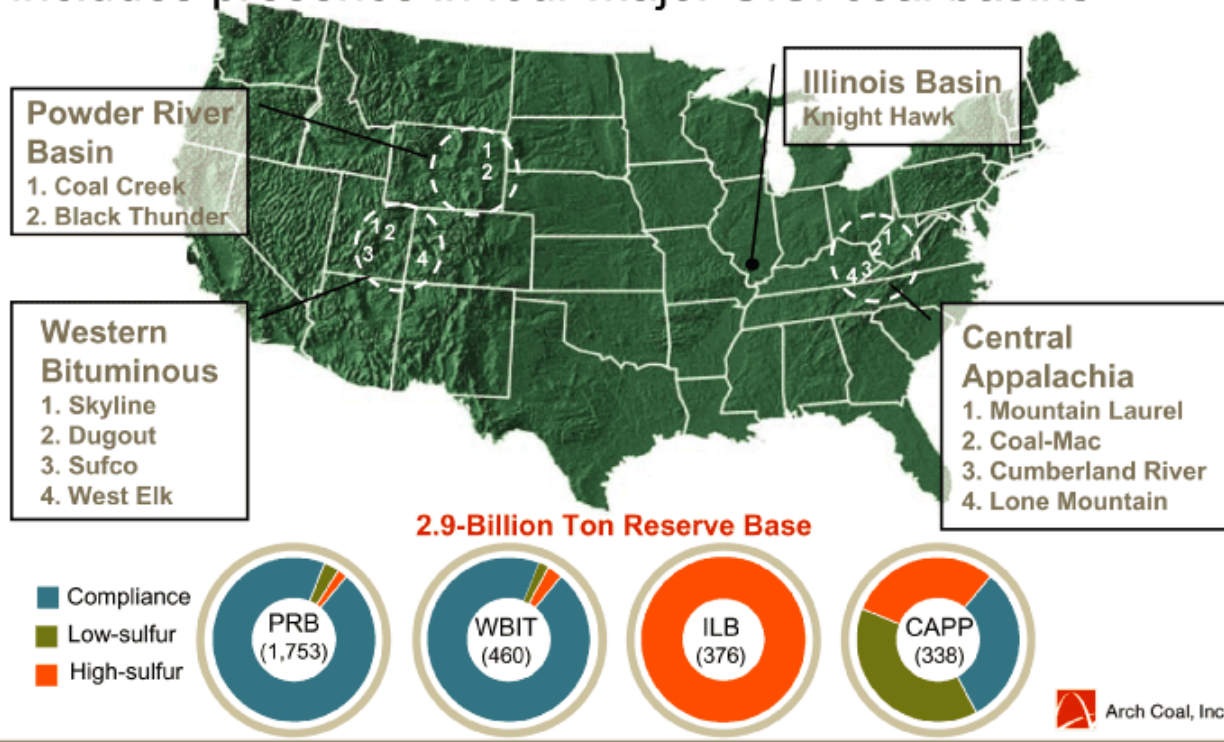
Arch Coal is positioned for the future



- One of the **largest** coal producers in the U.S.
- Core business is **providing U.S. power generators** with cleaner-burning, low-sulfur coal for electric generation
 - Supplies roughly 12% of U.S. coal needs
 - Provides source fuel for roughly 6% of U.S. electricity
- Talented **workforce** operates large, modern mines
- Industry **leader** in mine safety, productivity and reclamation



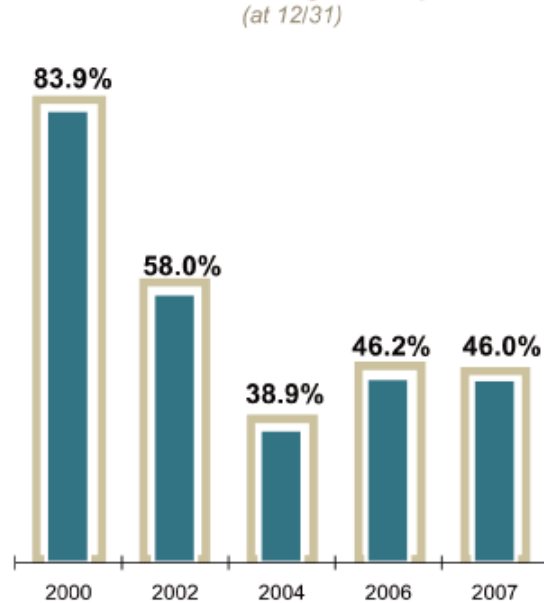
Arch's national scope of operations and reserve base includes presence in four major U.S. coal basins



Arch has one of the industry's strongest and cleanest balance sheets

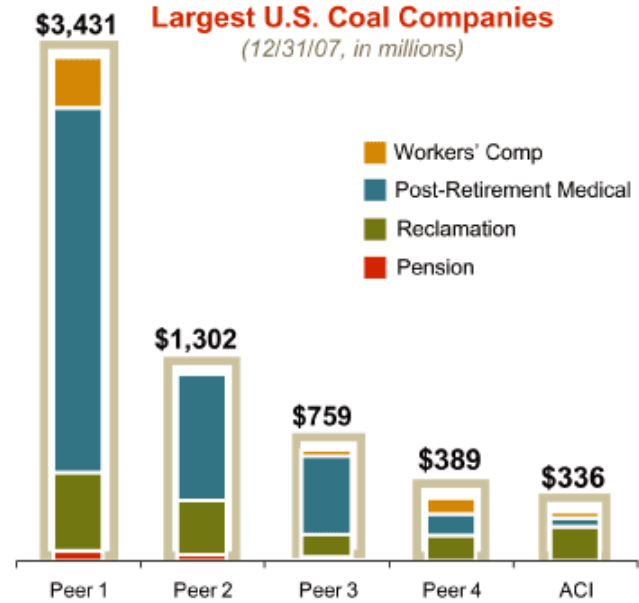
Net Debt as Percentage of Capitalization

(at 12/31)



Legacy Liabilities of Largest U.S. Coal Companies

(12/31/07, in millions)



 Arch Coal, Inc.

Arch's future success hinges on three key pillars of performance



Operating the world's safest coal mines

- Awarded MSHA's Sentinels of Safety honor for operating the nation's safest underground coal mines in 2006 and 2007
- Ranked first among coal industry peers for safety performance last year
- 2007 was second-best year on record for total incident rate



Acting as responsible citizens and good environmental stewards

- 2007 was best year for compliance in Arch history and best among peers
- Earned three National Good Neighbor Awards in past four years
- U.S. Department of Interior Award in 2007 for best surface reclamation



Achieving superior financial results

- Ranked by *Forbes* as one of America's most trustworthy companies
- Operated three of top eight most productive longwall mines last year
- Surface mines produced 170% more tons per employee shift than industry average in 2007



Arch Coal, Inc.

Arch's mines are strategically positioned to capitalize on dynamic trends in coal markets

Central Appalachia



- Timing of start-up of Mountain Laurel longwall in 2007 was advantageous
- Flexibility to sell 4 to 5 million tons into international and domestic metallurgical and PCI markets

Western Bituminous



- Export growth and supply pressures in eastern U.S. will influence price
- Arch benefits as largest producer
- Have signed significant export business

Powder River Basin



- Supply constraints in other regions and sufficient PRB rail capacity should pull coal east
- Arch will benefit from rising domestic prices
- In discussions to export PRB coal

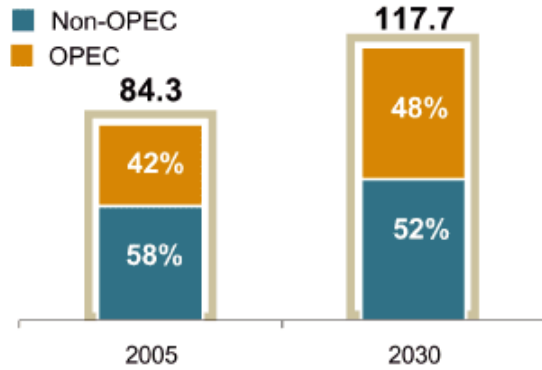
Arch's growing international sales have supplied coal to customers on five continents



Arch is advancing clean-coal technology development via a proposed coal-to-liquids plant in Wyoming

World Total Liquids Production

(in million barrels per day, per EIA)



- World oil consumption needs are growing, and increasingly will be supplied by OPEC
- CTL can have a positive impact on the U.S. economy, security and environment

Mine-Mouth CTL Plant



Transportation Fuel



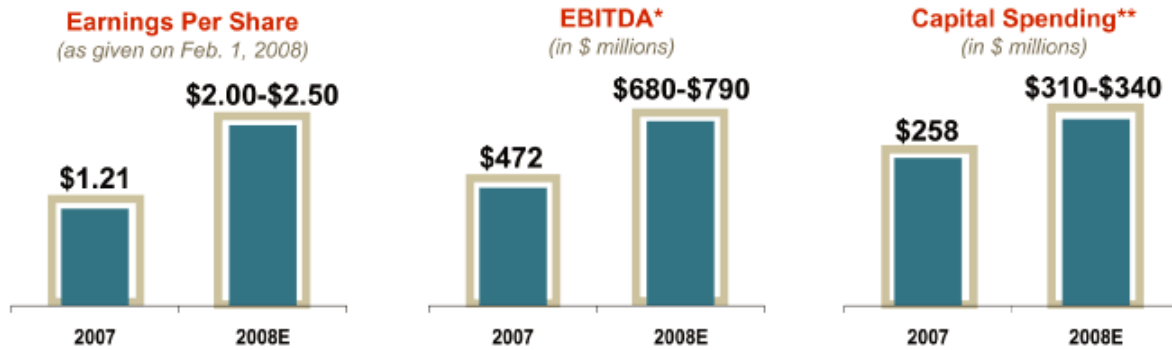
Chemical Feedstock



- Arch owns an equity interest in DKRW Advanced Fuels
- Proposed plant would capture CO₂ to enhance recovery in domestic oil fields



Arch expects a record performance in 2008 and continued re-investment in core business



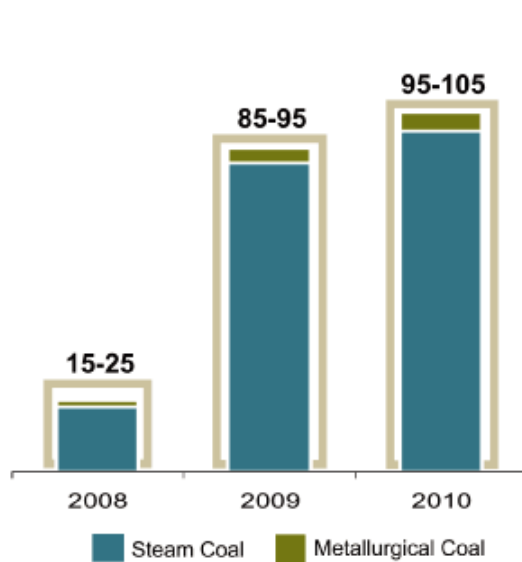
- Arch expects significant **expansion** in earnings per share and adjusted EBITDA
- Continue to execute a **market-driven approach** with leverage to the upside potential in coal markets
 - Low-level of capital spending



Arch's selective approach to signing new contracts retains future upside potential

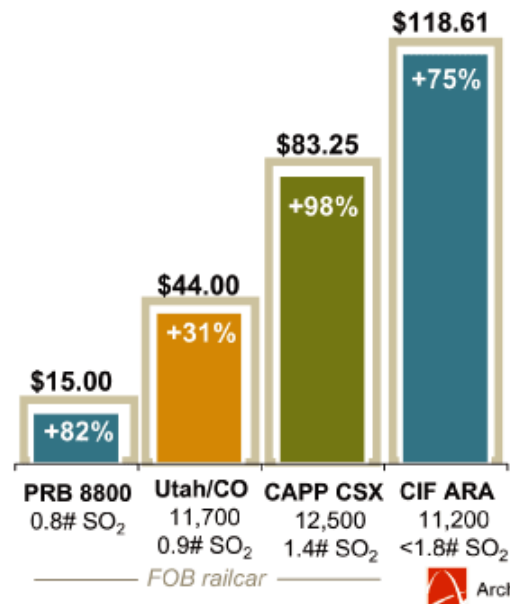
Arch Unpriced Volume

(in millions of tons at 12/31/07)



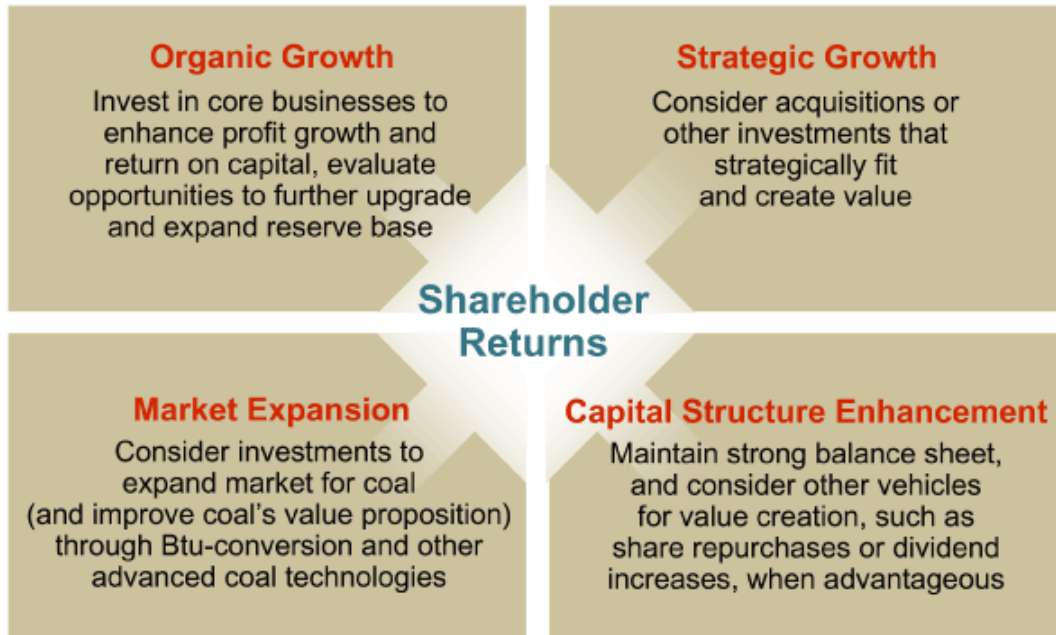
Benchmark Coal Index Prices

(prompt quarter delivery, \$/short ton and 52-week % price change)



Arch Coal, Inc.

Arch continuously evaluates all avenues for value creation



EBITDA Reconciliation Chart

Included in the accompanying presentation, we have presented certain non-GAAP measures as defined by Regulation G. The following reconciles these items to net income as reported under GAAP.

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income before the effect of net interest expense; income taxes; our depreciation, depletion and amortization; expenses resulting from early extinguishment of debt; and other non-operating expenses. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and items excluded to calculate Adjusted EBITDA are significant in understanding and assessing our financial condition. Therefore, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation nor as an alternative to net income, income from operations, cash flows from operations or as a measure of our profitability, liquidity or performance under generally accepted accounting principles. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA presents a useful measure of our ability to service and incur debt based on ongoing operations. Furthermore, analogous measures are used by industry analysts to evaluate operating performance. Investors should be aware that our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. The table below shows how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA.

Arch Coal, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	Year Ended 12/31/07	Targeted Results	
		Year Ended	
		December 31, 2008	
		Low	High
<i>(in \$000s)</i>		(Unaudited)	
Net income	\$ 174,929	\$ 290,000	\$ 362,000
Income tax expense	(19,850)	25,000	58,000
Interest expense, net	72,265	85,000	80,000
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	242,062	280,000	290,000
Expenses from early debt extinguishment and other non-operating	2,273	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 471,679	\$ 680,000	\$ 790,000

