

Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.  
Form 10-K  
March 01, 2010

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 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: 1-33171**

**Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

20-5116532  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

**Three Radnor Corporate Center, Suite 300  
100 Matsonford Road  
Radnor, Pennsylvania 19087**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code:  
(610) 687-8900**

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

Title of each class	Name of exchange on which registered
Common Units	New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: <b>None</b>	

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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ( Exchange 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 Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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   
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

The aggregate market value of common units held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$58,673,162 as of June 30, 2009 (the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter), based on the last sale price of such

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (610) 687-8900

units as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange. For purposes of making this calculation only, the registrant has defined affiliates as including the registrant's general partner, all affiliates of the registrant's general partner and all directors and executive officers of the registrant's general partner. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 22, 2010 39,074,500 common units representing limited partner interests of the registrant were outstanding.

## **DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

None

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**PENN VIRGINIA GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND  
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## Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained herein that are not descriptions of historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Because such statements include risks, uncertainties and contingencies, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and contingencies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the volatility of commodity prices for natural gas, NGLs and coal;
- PVR's ability to access external sources of capital;
- any impairment/writedowns of PVR's assets;
- the relationship between natural gas, NGL and coal prices;
- the projected demand for and supply of natural gas, NGLs and coal;
- competition among producers in the coal industry generally and among natural gas midstream companies;
- the extent to which the amount and quality of actual production of PVR's coal differs from estimated recoverable coal reserves;
- PVR's ability to generate sufficient cash from its businesses to maintain and pay the quarterly distribution to its general partner and its unitholders;
- the experience and financial condition of PVR's coal lessees and natural gas midstream customers, including PVR's lessees' ability to satisfy their royalty, environmental, reclamation and other obligations to PVR and others;
- operating risks, including unanticipated geological problems, incidental to PVR's coal and natural resource management or natural gas midstream business;
- PVR's ability to acquire new coal reserves or natural gas midstream assets and new sources of natural gas supply and connections to third-party pipelines on satisfactory terms;
- PVR's ability to retain existing or acquire new natural gas midstream customers and coal lessees;
- the ability of PVR's lessees to produce sufficient quantities of coal on an economic basis from PVR's reserves and obtain favorable contracts for such production;
- the occurrence of unusual weather or operating conditions including force majeure events;
- delays in anticipated start-up dates of PVR's lessees' mining operations and related coal infrastructure projects and new processing plants in the PVR natural gas midstream segment's business;
- environmental risks affecting the mining of coal reserves or the production, gathering and processing of natural gas;
- the timing of receipt of necessary governmental permits by PVR or its lessees;
- hedging results;
- accidents;
- changes in governmental regulation or enforcement practices, especially with respect to environmental, health and safety matters, including with respect to emissions levels applicable to coal-burning power generators;
- uncertainties relating to the outcome of current and future litigation regarding mine permitting;
- risks and uncertainties relating to general domestic and international economic (including inflation, interest rates and financial and credit markets) and political conditions (including the impact of potential terrorist attacks); and

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other risks set forth in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Additional information concerning these and other factors can be found in our press releases and public periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Many of the factors that will determine our future results are beyond the ability of management to control or predict. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect management's views only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, or to make any other forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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## Part I

### Item 1 Business

#### General

Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. (NYSE: PVG) is a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed in June 2006 that currently owns three types of equity interests in Penn Virginia Resource Partners, L.P. (NYSE: PVR), or PVR, a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership that is principally engaged in the management of coal and natural resource properties and the gathering and processing of natural gas. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to the Partnership, we, us or our in this Annual Report on Form 10-K refer to Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. and its subsidiaries.

#### Our Interest in PVR

Our only cash generating assets consist of our interests in PVR, which consist of the following:

a 2% general partner interest in PVR, which we hold through our 100% ownership interest in Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC, PVR's general partner;  
all of the incentive distribution rights, or IDRs, in PVR, which we hold through our 100% ownership interest in PVR's general partner; and

19,587,049 common units of PVR, representing an approximately 37% limited partner interest in PVR.

All of our cash flows are generated from the cash distributions we receive with respect to the PVR equity interests we own. PVR is required by its partnership agreement to distribute, and it has historically distributed within 45 days of the end of each quarter, all of its cash on hand at the end of each quarter, less cash reserves established by its general partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of PVR's business or to provide for future distributions. While we, like PVR, are structured as a limited partnership, our capital structure and cash distribution policy differ materially from those of PVR. Most notably, our general partner does not have an economic interest in us and is therefore not entitled to receive any distributions from us and our capital structure does not include IDRs. Accordingly, our distributions are allocated exclusively to our common units, which is our only class of security currently outstanding.

#### PVR IDRs

In accordance with PVR's partnership agreement, IDRs represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of PVR's available cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels have been achieved. The minimum quarterly distribution is \$0.25 (\$1.00 on an annualized basis) per unit. We currently hold 100% of the IDRs through our ownership of PVR's general partner, but may transfer these rights to an affiliate (other than an individual) or to another entity as part of the merger or consolidation of PVR's general partner with or into such entity or the transfer of all or substantially all of PVR's general partner's assets to another entity without the prior approval of PVR's unitholders if the transferee agrees to be bound by the provisions of PVR's partnership agreement. Prior to September 30, 2011, other transfers of the IDRs will require the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding PVR common units. On or after September 30, 2011, the IDRs will be freely transferable. The IDRs are payable as follows:



If for any quarter:

PVR has distributed available cash from operating surplus to its common unitholders in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution; and

PVR has distributed available cash from operating surplus on outstanding common units in an amount necessary to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;

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then, PVR will distribute any additional available cash from operating surplus for that quarter among the unitholders and us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, in the following manner:

First, 98% to all unitholders, and 2% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, until each unitholder has received a total of \$0.275 per unit for that quarter;

Second, 85% to all unitholders, and 15% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, until each unitholder has received a total of \$0.325 per unit for that quarter;

Third, 75% to all unitholders, and 25% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, until each unitholder has received a total of \$0.375 per unit for that quarter; and

Thereafter, 50% to all unitholders and 50% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner.

Since 2001, PVR has increased its quarterly cash distribution from \$0.25 (\$1.00 on an annualized basis) per unit to \$0.47 (\$1.88 on an annualized basis) per unit, which is its most recently declared distribution. These increased cash distributions by PVR have placed us at the maximum target cash distribution level as described above and, as a consequence, since reaching such level, we have received 50% of available cash in excess of \$0.375 per unit.

## **PVR's Business**

PVR is a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed by Penn Virginia Corporation (NYSE: PVA), or Penn Virginia, in 2001 that is principally engaged in the management of coal and natural resource properties and the gathering and processing of natural gas in the United States. Both in its current limited partnership form and in its previous corporate form, PVR has managed coal properties since 1882. PVR currently conducts operations in two business segments: (i) coal and natural resource management and (ii) natural gas midstream. We consolidate PVR's results into our financial statements because we control PVR's general partner. In 2008, we had a 2% general partner interest in PVR and all of the IDRs, which we hold through our 100% ownership interest in Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC, PVR's general partner, and an approximately 37% limited partner interest in PVR.

Our operating income was \$105.9 million in 2009, compared to \$113.2 million in 2008 and \$115.2 million in 2007. In 2009, the PVR coal and natural resource management segment contributed \$87.5 million, or 83%, to our operating income, and the PVR natural gas midstream segment contributed \$20.8 million, or 19%, to our operating income. These contributions were partially offset by operating expenses from the corporate and other functions, which resulted in \$2.4 million of expenses, or 2%.

## **PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Overview**

The PVR coal and natural resource management segment primarily involves the management and leasing of coal properties and the subsequent collection of royalties. PVR also earns revenues from other land management activities, such as selling standing timber, leasing fee-based coal-related infrastructure facilities to certain lessees and end-user industrial plants, collecting oil and gas royalties and from coal transportation, or wheelage, fees.

As of December 31, 2009, PVR owned or controlled approximately 829 million tons of proven and probable coal reserves in Central and Northern Appalachia, the San Juan Basin and the Illinois Basin. PVR enters into long-term leases with experienced, third-party mine operators, providing them the right to mine PVR's coal reserves in exchange for royalty payments. PVR actively works with its lessees to develop efficient methods to exploit its reserves and to maximize production from PVR's properties. PVR does not operate any mines. In 2009, PVR's lessees produced 34.3 million tons of coal from its properties and paid PVR coal royalties revenues of \$120.4 million, for an average royalty per ton of \$3.51. Approximately 82% of PVR's coal royalties revenues in 2009 were derived from coal mined on PVR's properties under leases containing royalty rates based on the higher of a fixed base price or a percentage of the gross

sales price. The balance of PVR's coal royalties revenues for the respective periods was derived from coal mined on PVR's properties under leases containing fixed royalty rates that escalate annually. See PVR's Contracts PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment for a description of PVR's coal leases.

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## **PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment Overview**

PVR's natural gas midstream segment is engaged in providing natural gas processing, gathering and other related services. As of December 31, 2009, PVR owned and operated natural gas midstream assets located in Oklahoma and Texas, including six natural gas processing facilities having 400 MMcfd of total capacity and approximately 4,118 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines. PVR's natural gas midstream business earns revenues primarily from gas processing contracts with natural gas producers and from fees charged for gathering natural gas volumes and providing other related services. In addition, PVR owns a 25% member interest in Thunder Creek Gas Services, LLC, or Thunder Creek, a joint venture that gathers and transports coalbed methane in Wyoming's Powder River Basin. PVR also owns a natural gas marketing business, which aggregates third-party volumes and sells those volumes into intrastate pipeline systems and at market hubs accessed by various interstate pipelines.

In 2009, system throughput volumes at PVR's gas processing plants and gathering systems, including gathering-only volumes, were 121.3 Bcf, or approximately 332 MMcfd.

## **Business Strategy**

Our primary business strategy is to increase our cash distributions to our unitholders. We intend to monitor the implementation of PVR's business strategies. Our business strategy includes supporting the growth of PVR by purchasing PVR units or lending funds to PVR to provide funding for acquisitions or for internal growth projects. We may also provide PVR with other forms of credit support, such as guarantees related to financing a project.

PVR's primary business objective is to create sustainable, capital-efficient growth in distributable cash flow to maximize its cash distributions to its unitholders by expanding its coal property management and natural gas gathering and processing businesses through both internal growth and acquisitions. PVR has successfully grown its business through organic growth projects and acquisitions of coal and natural resource properties and natural gas midstream assets. For a more detailed discussion of PVR's acquisitions, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Acquisitions and Investments. We and PVR intend to continue to pursue the following business strategies:

*Continue to grow coal reserve holdings through acquisitions and investments in PVR's existing market areas.* PVR expects to continue to add to its coal reserve holdings in Central Appalachia and the Illinois Basin in the future, but may consider the acquisition of reserves outside of these basins if the market and quality of the reserves satisfy its criteria. PVR has historically operated in Central Appalachia, its largest area of coal reserves, but views the Illinois Basin as a growth area, both because of its proximity to power plants and because PVR expects future environmental regulations will require the scrubbing of most coals, and not just the higher sulfur coal that is typically found in this basin. PVR will consider acquisitions of coal reserves that are long-lived and that are of sufficient size to yield significant production or serve as a platform for complementary acquisitions.

*Expand in areas that complement PVR's coal royalty business.* Timber and coal infrastructure projects typically involve long-lived, fee-based assets that generally produce predictable cash flows. PVR owns or controls approximately 243,000 acres of forestlands in Appalachia, which primarily produce various hardwoods and PVR owns a number of coal infrastructure facilities. PVR also has an equity interest in a coal handling joint venture, which is expected to provide development opportunities for coal-related infrastructure projects.

*Expand PVR's natural gas midstream operations by adding new production to existing systems and acquiring or building new gathering and processing assets.* PVR continually seeks new supplies of natural gas both to offset the natural declines in production from the wells currently connected to its systems and to increase system throughput volumes. New natural gas supplies are obtained for all of PVR's systems by contracting for production from new

wells, connecting new wells drilled on dedicated acreage and by contracting for natural gas that has been released from competitors

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systems. During 2009, PVR acquired a 60 MMcfd processing plant and residue pipeline facilities in western Oklahoma. Additionally, PVR completed a 40 MMcfd processing plant expansion in the Beaver/Spearman complex, or Panhandle System.

*Mitigate commodity price exposure in the PVR natural gas midstream segment.* PVR's natural gas midstream operations consist of a mix of fee-based and margin-based services that, together with its hedging activities, are expected to generate relatively stable cash flows. During the quarter ended December 31, 2009 approximately 19% of the system throughput volumes in the PVR natural gas midstream segment were gathered or processed under fee-based contracts. Under fee-based contracts, PVR is not exposed directly to commodity price risk. The remainder of PVR's system throughput volumes were gathered or processed under gas purchase/keep-whole arrangements and percentage-of-proceeds arrangements that are subject to commodity price risk. However, PVR expects to manage its exposure to commodity price risk by entering into hedging transactions. Based upon PVR's current volumes, it has entered into hedging agreements covering approximately 58% and 37% of its commodity-sensitive volumes in 2010 and 2011. PVR generally targets hedging 50 to 60% of its commodity-sensitive volumes covering a two-year period.

## **PVR's Contracts**

### **PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment**

PVR earns most of its coal royalties revenues under long-term leases that generally require its lessees to make royalty payments to it based on the higher of a percentage of the gross sales price or a fixed price per ton of coal they sell. The

balance of PVR's coal royalties revenues is earned under long-term leases that require the lessees to make royalty payments to PVR based on fixed royalty rates that escalate annually. A typical lease either expires upon exhaustion of the leased reserves or has a five to ten-year base term, with the lessee having an option to extend the lease for at least five years after the expiration of the base term. Substantially all of PVR's leases require the lessee to pay minimum rental payments to PVR in monthly or annual installments, even if no mining activities are ongoing. These minimum rentals are recoupable, usually over a period from one to three years from the time of payment, against the production royalties owed to PVR once coal production commences.

Substantially all of PVR's leases impose obligations on the lessees to diligently mine the leased coal using modern mining techniques, indemnify PVR for any damages it incurs in connection with the lessee's mining operations, including any damages PVR may incur due to the lessee's failure to fulfill reclamation or other environmental obligations, conduct mining operations in compliance with all applicable laws, obtain its written consent prior to assigning the lease and maintain commercially reasonable amounts of general liability and other insurance.

Substantially all of the leases grant PVR the right to review all lessee mining plans and maps, enter the leased premises to examine mine workings and conduct audits of lessees' compliance with lease terms. In the event of a default by a lessee, substantially all of the leases give PVR the right to terminate the lease and take possession of the leased premises.

In addition, PVR earns revenues under coal services contracts, timber contracts and oil and gas leases. PVR's coal services contracts generally provide that the users of PVR's coal services pay PVR a fixed fee per ton of coal processed at its facilities. All of PVR's coal services contracts are with lessees of PVR's coal reserves and these contracts generally have terms that run concurrently with the related coal lease. PVR's timber contracts generally provide that the timber companies pay PVR a fixed price per thousand board feet of timber harvested from PVR's property. PVR receives royalties under its oil and gas leases based on a percentage of the revenues the producers receive for the oil and gas they sell.

## **PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment**

PVR's natural gas midstream business generates revenues primarily from gas purchase and processing contracts with natural gas producers and from fees charged for gathering natural gas volumes and providing other related services.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, PVR's natural gas midstream business generated a majority of its gross margin from two types of contractual arrangements under which its margin is exposed to increases and decreases in the price of natural gas and NGLs: (i) gas purchase/keep-whole and (ii) percentage-of-proceeds. For the fourth quarter of 2009, approximately 28% of PVR's system throughput

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volumes were gathered or processed under gas purchase/keep-whole contracts, 53% were gathered or processed under percentage-of-proceeds contracts and 19% were gathered or processed under fee-based gathering contracts. A majority of the gas purchase/keep-whole and percentage-of-proceeds contracts include fee-based components such as gathering and compression charges.

In 2009, 21%, 15% and 10% of the PVR natural gas midstream segment's revenues and 17%, 11% and 8% of our total consolidated revenues resulted from three of PVR's natural gas midstream customers, Conoco, Inc., Tenaska Marketing Ventures and ONEOK Energy Marketing.

*Gas Purchase/Keep-Whole Arrangements.* Under gas purchase/keep-whole arrangements, PVR generally purchases natural gas at the wellhead at either (i) a percentage discount to a specified index price, (ii) a specified index price less a fixed amount or (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii). PVR then gathers the natural gas to one of its plants where it is processed to extract the entrained NGLs, which are then sold to third parties at market prices. PVR resells the remaining natural gas to third parties at an index price which typically corresponds to the specified purchase index. Because the extraction of the NGLs from the natural gas during processing reduces the BTU content of the natural gas, PVR retains a reduced volume of gas to sell after processing. Accordingly, under these arrangements, PVR's revenues and gross margins increase as the price of NGLs increases relative to the price of natural gas, and its revenues and gross margins decrease as the price of natural gas increases relative to the price of NGLs. PVR has generally been able to mitigate its exposure in the latter case by requiring the payment under many of its gas purchase/keep-whole arrangements of minimum processing charges which ensure that PVR receives a minimum amount of processing revenues. The gross margins that PVR realizes under the arrangements described in clauses (i) and (iii) above also decrease in periods of low natural gas prices because these gross margins are based on a percentage of the index price.

*Percentage-of-Proceeds Arrangements.* Under percentage-of-proceeds arrangements, PVR generally gathers and processes natural gas on behalf of producers, sells the resulting residue gas and NGL volumes at market prices and remits to producers an agreed-upon percentage of the proceeds of those sales based on either an index price or the price actually received for the gas and NGLs. Under these types of arrangements, PVR's revenues and gross margins increase as natural gas prices and NGL prices increase, and its revenues and gross margins decrease as natural gas prices and NGL prices decrease.

*Fee-Based Arrangements.* Under fee-based arrangements, PVR receives fees for gathering, compressing and/or processing natural gas. The revenues PVR earns from these arrangements are directly dependent on the volume of natural gas that flows through its systems and are independent of commodity prices. To the extent a sustained decline in commodity prices results in a decline in volumes, however, PVR's revenues from these arrangements would be reduced due to the related reduction in drilling and development of new supply.

In many cases, PVR provides services under contracts that contain a combination of more than one of the arrangements described above. The terms of PVR's contracts vary based on gas quality conditions, the competitive environment at the time the contracts were signed and customer requirements. The contract mix and, accordingly, exposure to natural gas and NGL prices, may change as a result of changes in producer preferences, expansion in regions where some types of contracts are more common and other market factors.

*Natural Gas Marketing Contracts.* PVR is also engaged in natural gas marketing by aggregating third-party volumes and selling those volumes into interstate and intrastate pipeline systems such as Enogex and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline and at market hubs accessed by various interstate pipelines. Connect Energy Services, LLC, or Connect Energy, PVR's wholly owned subsidiary, has earned fees from Penn Virginia Oil & Gas, L.P., or PVOG LP, a wholly owned subsidiary of Penn Virginia, since September 1, 2006, for marketing a portion of PVOG LP's natural gas



production. Revenues from this business do not generate qualifying income for a publicly traded limited partnership, but PVR does not expect it to have an impact on its tax status, as it does not represent a significant percentage of PVR's operating income. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, PVR's natural gas marketing activities generated \$1.8 million and \$5.8 million in net revenues.

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*PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment Commodity Derivatives.* PVR utilizes collar derivative contracts to hedge against the variability in its frac spread. PVR's frac spread is the spread between the purchase price for the natural gas PVR purchases from producers and the sale price for NGLs that PVR sells after processing. PVR hedges against the variability in its frac spread by entering into costless collar and swap derivative contracts to sell NGLs forward at a predetermined commodity price and to purchase an equivalent volume of natural gas forward on an MMBtu basis. While the use of derivative instruments limits the risk of adverse price movements, such use may also limit future revenues or cost savings from favorable price movements.

See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further description of PVR's derivatives program.

## **Partnership Structure**

Penn Virginia, a publicly held energy company, has been engaged in the coal royalty business since 1882 and is also engaged in the exploration, development and production of natural gas and oil. Penn Virginia formed PVR in July 2001 to own and operate substantially all of the assets of and assume the liabilities relating to Penn Virginia's coal land management business. PVR completed its initial public offering in October 2001. We were formed by Penn Virginia in June 2006 as a Delaware limited partnership to hold the 2% general partner interest, the IDRs and a significant limited partner interest in PVR. We completed our initial public offering, or our IPO, in December 2006.

PVR's operations are conducted through, and its operating assets are owned by, its subsidiaries. PVR owns its subsidiaries through a wholly owned subsidiary, PVR Finco LLC, which is the sole member of the operating company for the coal and natural resource management segment, Penn Virginia Operating Co., LLC, or PVR Coal, and the operating company for the natural gas midstream segment, PVR Midstream LLC, or PVR Midstream. The following diagram depicts our and our affiliates' simplified organizational and ownership structure as of December 31, 2009:

## **Relationship with Penn Virginia Corporation**

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner is restricted from engaging in any business activities other than those incidental to its ownership of interests in us. Under an omnibus agreement between Penn Virginia, PVR and PVR's general partner, to which we became subject after our IPO, Penn Virginia and

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its affiliates, including us, are restricted in their ability to engage in any coal-related business. See Item 13, Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence Transactions with Related Persons.

## Partnership Distributions

### Cash Distributions

Our only cash generating assets consist of our interests in PVR. We paid cash distributions of \$1.52 per common unit during the year ended December 31, 2009. In the first quarter of 2010, we paid a cash distribution of \$0.38 (\$1.52 on an annualized basis) per common unit with respect to the fourth quarter of 2009. This distribution was unchanged from the previous distribution paid on November 18, 2009. For the remainder of 2010, we expect to pay cash distributions of at least \$0.38 (\$1.52 on an annualized basis) per common unit.

### PVR Cash Distributions

In conjunction with our IPO, Penn Virginia contributed its general partner interest, including its IDRs, and most of its limited partner interest in PVR to us in exchange for the general partner interest and a limited partner interest in us. We received total distributions from PVR of \$63.0 million, \$57.5 million and \$45.6 million for the periods presented, allocated among our limited partner interest, general partner interest and IDRs in PVR as shown in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Limited partner units	\$ 36,824	\$ 35,648	\$ 32,515
General partner interest (2%)	1,988	1,820	1,562
IDRs	24,140	20,049	11,551
Total cash distributions paid	\$ 62,952	\$ 57,517	\$ 45,628

PVR paid cash distributions of \$1.88 per common unit during the year ended December 31, 2009. In the first quarter of 2010, PVR paid a cash distribution of \$0.47 (\$1.88 on an annualized basis) per common unit with respect to the fourth quarter of 2009. This distribution was unchanged from the previous distribution paid on November 13, 2009. For the remainder of 2010, PVR expects to pay quarterly cash distributions of at least \$0.47 (\$1.88 on an annualized basis) per common unit.

### Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 90% of our outstanding common units, our general partner has the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or us, but not the obligation, to acquire all of the remaining common units held by unaffiliated persons as of a record date to be selected by our general partner, on at least ten but not more than 60 days notice, at a price equal to the greater of (i) the average of the daily closing prices of the common units over the 20 trading days preceding the date three days before notice of exercise of the call right is first mailed and (ii) the highest price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for common units during the 90-day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed.

As a result of this right of our general partner, a holder of common units may have his or her common units purchased at an undesirable time or price. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a

sale by that unitholder of his or her units in the market.

As of February 22, 2010, Penn Virginia and its affiliates owned 20,077,429 common units, representing approximately 51% of our outstanding common units.

## **Certain Conflicts of Interest**

Conflicts of interest exist and may arise in the future as a result of the relationships among Penn Virginia, PVR and their respective general partners and affiliates, on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. Like PVR, our general partner is controlled by Penn Virginia. Accordingly, Penn Virginia has the

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ability to elect, remove and replace the directors and officers of our general partner and the directors and officers of the general partner of PVR. The directors and officers of our general partner have fiduciary duties to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to its owner, Penn Virginia. At the same time, our general partner has a fiduciary duty to manage us in a manner beneficial to us and our unitholders.

Certain of the executive officers and non-independent directors of our general partner also serve as executive officers and directors of Penn Virginia or the general partner of PVR. Consequently, these directors and officers may encounter situations in which their fiduciary obligations to Penn Virginia or PVR, on the one hand, and us, on the other hand, are in conflict.

## **Limits on Fiduciary Responsibilities**

Our partnership agreement limits the liability and reduces the fiduciary duties owed by our general partner to our unitholders. Our partnership agreement also restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that might otherwise constitute breaches of our general partner's fiduciary duty.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that waive or consent to conduct by our general partner and its affiliates that might otherwise raise issues about compliance with fiduciary duties or applicable law. For example, our partnership agreement provides that when our general partner is acting in its capacity as our general partner, as opposed to in its individual capacity, it must act in good faith and will not be subject to any other standard under applicable law. In addition, when our general partner is acting in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner, it may act without any fiduciary obligation to us or the unitholders whatsoever. These standards reduce the obligations to which our general partner would otherwise be held.

In order to become a limited partner of our partnership, a common unitholder is required to agree to be bound by the provisions in our partnership agreement, including the provisions discussed above. This is in accordance with the policy of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act favoring the principle of freedom of contract and the enforceability of partnership agreements. The failure of a limited partner or assignee to sign a partnership agreement does not render the partnership agreement unenforceable against that person.

In addition to the other more specific provisions limiting the obligations of our general partner, our partnership agreement further provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us, our limited partners or assignees for errors of judgment or for any acts or omissions unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that the general partner or its officers and directors acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct, or in the case of a criminal matter, acted with the knowledge that such conduct was unlawful.

Our partnership agreement generally provides that affiliated transactions and resolutions of conflicts of interest not involving a vote of unitholders and that are not approved by the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner must be on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved (including other transactions that may be particularly favorable or advantageous to us).

If our general partner does not seek approval from the conflicts committee and its board of directors determines that the resolution or course of action taken with respect to the conflict of interest satisfies either of the standards set forth in the bullet points above, then it will be presumed that, in making its decision, the board of directors, which may include board members affected by the conflict of interest, acted in good faith and in any proceeding brought by or on

behalf of any limited partner or the partnership, the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming such presumption. These standards reduce the obligations to which our general partner would otherwise be held.

We are required by our partnership agreement to indemnify our general partner and its officers, directors, managers and certain other specified persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law, against liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by our general partner or these other persons. We must provide this indemnification unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction determining

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that these persons acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct. We must also provide this indemnification for criminal proceedings unless our general partner or these other persons acted with knowledge that their conduct was unlawful. Thus, our general partner could be indemnified for its negligent acts if it met the requirements set forth above.

## **Competition**

### **PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment**

The coal industry is intensely competitive primarily as a result of the existence of numerous producers. PVR's lessees compete with both large and small coal producers in various regions of the United States for domestic sales. The industry has undergone significant consolidation which has led to some of the competitors of PVR's lessees having significantly larger financial and operating resources than most of PVR's lessees. PVR's lessees compete on the basis of coal price at the mine, coal quality (including sulfur content), transportation cost from the mine to the customer and the reliability of supply. Continued demand for PVR's coal and the prices that PVR's lessees obtain are also affected by demand for electricity, demand for metallurgical coal, access to transportation, environmental and government regulations, technological developments and the availability and price of alternative fuel supplies, including nuclear, natural gas, oil and hydroelectric power. Demand for PVR's low sulfur coal and the prices PVR's lessees will be able to obtain for it will also be affected by the price and availability of high sulfur coal, which can be marketed in tandem with emissions allowances which permit the high sulfur coal to meet federal Clean Air Act, or CAA, requirements.

### **PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment**

PVR experiences competition in all of its natural gas midstream markets. PVR's competitors include major integrated oil companies, interstate and intrastate pipelines and companies that gather, compress, process, transport and market natural gas. Many of PVR's competitors have greater financial resources and access to larger natural gas supplies than PVR does.

The ability to offer natural gas producers competitive gathering and processing arrangements and subsequent reliable service is fundamental to obtaining and keeping gas supplies for PVR's gathering systems. The primary concerns of the producer are:

- the pressure maintained on the system at the point of receipt;
- the relative volumes of gas consumed as fuel and lost;
- the gathering/processing fees charged;
- the timeliness of well connects;
- the customer service orientation of the gatherer/processor; and
- the reliability of the field services provided.

## **Government Regulation and Environmental Matters**

The operations of PVR's coal and natural resource management business and natural gas midstream business are subject to environmental laws and regulations adopted by various governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which these operations are conducted.

## **PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment**

*General Regulation Applicable to Coal Lessees.* PVR's lessees are obligated to conduct mining operations in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. These laws and regulations include matters involving the discharge of materials into the environment, employee health and safety, mine permits and other licensing requirements, reclamation and restoration of mining properties after mining is completed, management of materials generated by mining operations, surface subsidence from underground mining, water pollution, legislatively mandated benefits for current and retired coal miners, air quality standards, protection of wetlands, plant and wildlife protection, limitations on land use, storage of petroleum products and substances which are regarded as hazardous under applicable laws and management of



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electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs. These extensive and comprehensive regulatory requirements are closely enforced, PVR's lessees regularly have on-site inspections and violations during mining operations are not unusual in the industry, notwithstanding compliance efforts by PVR's lessees. However, none of the violations to date, or the monetary penalties assessed, have been material to us, PVR or, to our knowledge, to PVR's lessees. Although many new safety requirements have been instituted recently, PVR does not currently expect that future compliance will have a material adverse effect on PVR.

While it is not possible to quantify the costs of compliance by PVR's lessees with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, those costs have been and are expected to continue to be significant. The lessees post performance bonds pursuant to federal and state mining laws and regulations for the estimated costs of reclamation and mine closing, including the cost of treating mine water discharge when necessary. We do not accrue for such costs because PVR's lessees are contractually liable for all costs relating to their mining operations, including the costs of reclamation and mine closure. However, PVR does require some smaller lessees to deposit into escrow certain funds for reclamation and mine closure costs or post performance bonds for these costs. Although we believe that the lessees typically accrue adequate amounts for these costs, their future operating results would be adversely affected if they later determined these accruals to be insufficient. Compliance with these laws and regulations has substantially increased the cost of coal mining for all domestic coal producers.

In addition, the utility industry, which is the most significant end-user of coal, is subject to extensive regulation regarding the environmental impact of its power generation activities which could affect demand for coal mined by PVR's lessees. The possibility exists that new legislation or regulations may be adopted which have a significant impact on the mining operations of PVR's lessees or their customers' ability to use coal and may require PVR, its lessees or their customers to change operations significantly or incur substantial costs.

*Air Emissions.* The CAA and corresponding state and local laws and regulations affect all aspects of PVR's business, both directly and indirectly. The CAA directly impacts PVR's lessees' coal mining and processing operations by imposing permitting requirements and, in some cases, requirements to install certain emissions control equipment, on sources that emit various hazardous and non-hazardous air pollutants. The CAA also indirectly affects coal mining operations by extensively regulating the air emissions of coal-fired electric power generating plants. There have been a series of recent federal rulemakings that are focused on emissions from coal-fired electric generating facilities.

Installation of additional emissions control technology and additional measures required under Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, laws and regulations will make it more costly to build and operate coal-fired power plants and, depending on the requirements of individual state implementation plans, could make coal a less attractive fuel alternative in the planning and building of power plants in the future. Any reduction in coal's share of power generating capacity could negatively impact PVR's lessees' ability to sell coal, which could have a material effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues.

The EPA's Acid Rain Program, provided in Title IV of the CAA, regulates emissions of sulfur dioxide from electric generating facilities. Sulfur dioxide is a by-product of coal combustion. Affected facilities purchase or are otherwise allocated sulfur dioxide emissions allowances, which must be surrendered annually in an amount equal to a facility's sulfur dioxide emissions in that year. Affected facilities may sell or trade excess allowances to other facilities that require additional allowances to offset their sulfur dioxide emissions. In addition to purchasing or trading for additional sulfur dioxide allowances, affected power facilities can satisfy the requirements of the EPA's Acid Rain Program by switching to lower sulfur fuels, installing pollution control devices such as flue gas desulfurization systems, or scrubbers, or by reducing electricity generating levels.

The EPA has promulgated rules, referred to as the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call, that require coal-fired power plants and other large stationary sources in 21 eastern states and Washington D.C. to make substantial reductions in nitrogen oxide

emissions in an effort to reduce the impacts of ozone transport between states. Additionally, in March 2005, the EPA issued the final Clean Air Interstate Rule, or CAIR, which would have permanently capped nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions in 28 eastern states and Washington, D.C. beginning in 2009 and 2010. CAIR required those states to achieve the required emission reductions by requiring power plants to either participate in an EPA-administered cap-and-trade program that caps emission in two phases,

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or by meeting an individual state emissions budget through measures established by the state. The stringency of the caps under CAIR may have required many coal-fired sources to install additional pollution control equipment, such as wet scrubbers, to comply. This increased sulfur emission removal capability required by CAIR could have resulted in decreased demand for lower sulfur coal, which may have potentially driven down prices for lower sulfur coal. On July 11, 2008, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated CAIR in its entirety. The EPA subsequently filed a petition for rehearing or, in the alternative, for a remand of the case without vacatur. On December 23, 2008, the Court issued an opinion to remand without vacating CAIR. Therefore, CAIR will remain in effect while the EPA conducts rulemaking to modify CAIR to comply with the Court's July 2008 opinion. The Court declined to impose a schedule by which the EPA must complete the rulemaking, but reminded the EPA that the Court does not intend to grant an indefinite stay of the effectiveness of this Court's decision. The EPA is considering its options on how to proceed.

In March 2005, the EPA finalized the Clean Air Mercury Rule, or CAMR, which was to establish a two-part, nationwide cap on mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants beginning in 2010. It was the subject of extensive controversy and litigation and, in February 2008, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia vacated CAMR. The EPA appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court in October 2008, but withdrew its petition for certiorari on February 6, 2009. However, a utility group continues to seek certiorari, challenging the court of appeals decision to overturn CAMR. In the meantime, the EPA plans to develop standards consistent with the court of appeal's ruling, intending to propose air toxics standards for coal- and oil-fired electric generating units by March 10, 2011, and finalize a rule by November 16, 2011. In conjunction with these efforts, on December 24, 2009, the EPA approved an Information Collection Request (ICR) requiring all U.S. power plants with coal-or oil-fired electric generating units to submit emissions information for use in developing air toxics emissions standards. In addition, various states have promulgated or are considering more stringent emission limits on mercury emissions from coal-fired electric generating units.

The EPA has adopted new, more stringent national air quality standards for ozone and fine particulate matter. As a result, some states will be required to amend their existing state implementation plans to attain and maintain compliance with the new air quality standards. In March 2007, the EPA published final rules addressing how states would implement plans to bring regions designated as non-attainment for fine particulate matter into compliance with the new air quality standard. Under the EPA's final rule, states had until April 2008 to submit their implementation plans to the EPA for approval. Because coal mining operations and coal-fired electric generating facilities emit particulate matter, PVR's lessees' mining operations and their customers could be affected when the new standards are implemented by the applicable states.

Likewise, the EPA's regional haze program to improve visibility in national parks and wilderness areas required affected states to develop implementation plans by December 2007 that, among other things, identify facilities that will have to reduce emissions and comply with stricter emission limitations. This program may restrict construction of new coal-fired power plants where emissions are projected to reduce visibility in protected areas. In addition, this program may require certain existing coal-fired power plants to install emissions control equipment to reduce haze-causing emissions such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulate matter.

The U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the EPA, has filed lawsuits against a number of coal-fired electric generating facilities alleging violations of the new source review provisions of the CAA. The EPA has alleged that certain modifications have been made to these facilities without first obtaining permits required under the new source review program. Several of these lawsuits have settled, but others remain pending. On April 2, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in one such case, *Environmental Defense v. Duke Energy Corp.* The Court held that the EPA is not required to use an hourly rate test in determining whether a modification to a coal burning utility requires a permit under the new source review program, thus allowing the EPA to apply a test based on average annual emissions. The use of an annual emissions test could subject more coal-fired utility modification projects to the permitting

requirements of the CAA New Source Review Program, such as those that allow plants to run for more hours in a given year. However, Duke is expected to continue to contest remaining issues in the case, and so litigation in this and other pending cases will likely continue. Depending on the ultimate resolution of these cases, demand for PVR's coal could be affected, which could have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues.

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*Carbon Dioxide Emissions.* The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change calls for developed nations to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases to 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Carbon dioxide, which is a major byproduct of the combustion of coal and other fossil fuels, is subject to the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol went into effect on February 16, 2005 for those nations that ratified the treaty. In 2002, the United States withdrew its support for the Kyoto Protocol, and the United States is not participating in this treaty. Since the Kyoto Protocol became effective, there has been increasing international pressure on the United States to adopt mandatory restrictions on carbon dioxide emissions. In addition, on April 2, 2007 the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Massachusetts v. EPA* that unless the EPA affirmatively concludes that greenhouse gases are not causing climate change, the EPA must regulate greenhouse gas emissions from new automobiles under the CAA. The Court remanded the matter to the EPA for further consideration. This litigation did not directly concern the EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources, such as coal mining operations or coal-fired power plants. However, the Court's decision is likely to influence another lawsuit currently pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, involving a challenge to the EPA's decision not to regulate carbon dioxide from power plants and other stationary sources under a CAA new source performance standard rule, which specifies emissions limits for new facilities. The court remanded that question to the EPA for further consideration in light of the ruling in *Massachusetts v. EPA*. On July 11, 2008, the EPA released an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to regulate greenhouse gases under the CAA in response to the ruling in *Massachusetts v. EPA*. The notice did not contain a definitive proposal of what a greenhouse gas regulatory program would look like, but it presented the EPA's analyses and policy alternatives for consideration. The EPA stated that promulgating a program under the CAA would take years to issue. In 2009, EPA took further steps toward greenhouse gas regulation under the CAA, issuing a final rule declaring that six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, endanger both the public health and the public welfare of current and future generations. The issuance of this endangerment finding allows the EPA to begin regulating greenhouse gas emissions under existing provisions of CAA. In late September and early October of 2009, in anticipation of the issuance of the endangerment finding, the EPA officially proposed two sets of rules regarding possible future regulation of greenhouse gas emissions under the CAA, one that would regulate greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles and the other greenhouse gas emissions from large stationary sources such as power plants or industrial facilities. Any decision in this case or any regulatory action by the EPA limiting greenhouse gas emissions from power plants could impact the demand for PVR's coal, which could have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues.

The permitting of a number of proposed new coal-fired power plants has also recently been contested by environmental organizations for concerns related to greenhouse gas emissions from new plants. For instance, in October 2007, state regulators in Kansas became the first to deny an air emissions construction permit for a new coal-fired power plant based on the plant's projected emissions of carbon dioxide. State regulatory authorities in Florida and North Carolina have also rejected the construction of new coal-fired power plants based on the uncertainty surrounding the potential costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions from these plants under future laws limiting the emission of carbon dioxide.

In addition, permits for several new coal-fired power plants without limits imposed on their greenhouse gas emissions have been appealed by environmental organizations to the EPA's Environmental Appeals Board, or EAB, and other judicial forums under the CAA. For example, in June 2008, a Georgia court voided a CAA permit and halted the construction of a coal-fired power plant for failure to address carbon dioxide emissions. Likewise, in November 2008, in another case, *In re Desert Power Electric Cooperative*, the EAB remanded the permitting decision back to the Region to reopen the record and reconsider whether carbon dioxide is a pollutant subject to regulation under the CAA with instructions to consider its nationwide implications. In December 2008, the EPA Administrator issued an interpretive rule determining that the phrase in the CAA "not subject to regulation" does not include pollutants for which only monitoring and reporting is required. Because carbon dioxide is such a pollutant, this interpretive rule has the effect of precluding any consideration of carbon dioxide emissions in connection with federal permitting under the

CAA. Environmental groups filed a Petition for Reconsideration of the interpretive rule. On February 17, 2009, the EPA stated that it would grant the Petition for Reconsideration and allow public comment, but it declined to stay the effectiveness of the interpretive rule at that time.

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A number of states have also either passed legislation or announced initiatives focused on decreasing or stabilizing carbon dioxide emissions associated with the combustion of fossil fuels, and many of these measures have focused on emissions from coal-fired electric generating facilities. For example, ten northeastern and mid-Atlantic states have agreed to implement a regional cap-and-trade program, referred to as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, or RGGI, to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions from regional power plants beginning in 2009. This initiative aims to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide to levels roughly corresponding to average annual emissions between 2000 and 2004. The members of RGGI agreed to seek to establish in statute and/or regulation a carbon dioxide trading program and have each state's component of the regional program effective no later than December 31, 2008. Auctions for carbon dioxide allowances under the program began in September 2008. Following the RGGI model, seven Western states and four Canadian provinces have also formed a regional greenhouse gas reduction initiative known as the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative, which calls for an overall reduction of regional greenhouse gas emissions from major industrial and commercial sources, including fossil-fuel fired power plants, in participating states through trading of emissions credits beginning in 2012. Similarly, in 2007, six Midwestern states and one Canadian province signed the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord to develop and implement steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including developing a market-based, multi-sector cap. Some states have passed laws individually. For example, in 2006, the governor of California signed Assembly Bill 32 into law, requiring the California Air Resources Board to develop regulations and market mechanisms to reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2020 with mandatory caps beginning in 2012 for significant sources. In 2007, New Jersey passed a greenhouse gas reduction that would be economy wide, requiring emissions to drop to 1990 levels by 2020 and that emissions be capped at 80% of 2006 levels by 2050.

At the federal level, legislation was introduced in Congress in 2007, 2008 and 2009 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. Such or similar federal legislation, which generally seeks to place an economy-wide cap on emissions of greenhouse gases and would require most sources of greenhouse gas emissions to obtain greenhouse gas emission allowances corresponding to their annual emissions of greenhouse gases, could be taken up in 2010 or later years. It is possible that future federal and state initiatives to control and put a price on carbon dioxide emissions, or otherwise regulate greenhouse gas emissions, could result in increased costs associated with coal consumption, such as costs to install additional controls to reduce carbon dioxide emissions or costs to purchase emissions reduction credits to comply with future emissions trading programs. Such increased costs for coal consumption could result in some customers switching to alternative sources of fuel, which could negatively impact PVR's lessees' coal sales, and thereby have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues.

*Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.* The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, or SMCRA, and similar state statutes establish minimum national operational, reclamation and closure standards for all aspects of surface mining, as well as most aspects of deep mining. SMCRA requires that comprehensive environmental protection and reclamation standards be met during the course of and following completion of mining activities. SMCRA also imposes on mine operators the responsibility of restoring the land to its original state and compensating the landowner for types of damages occurring as a result of mining operations, and requires mine operators to post performance bonds to ensure compliance with any reclamation obligations. Moreover, regulatory authorities may attempt to assign the liabilities of PVR's coal lessees to another entity such as PVR if any of its lessees are not financially capable of fulfilling those obligations on the theory that PVR owned or controlled the mine operator in such a way for liability to attach. To our knowledge, no such claims have been asserted against PVR to date. In conjunction with mining the property, PVR's coal lessees are contractually obligated under the terms of their leases to comply with all state and local laws, including SMCRA, with obligations including the reclamation and restoration of the mined areas by grading, shaping and reseeded the soil. Upon completion of the mining, reclamation generally is completed by seeding with grasses or planting trees for use as pasture or timberland, as specified in the approved reclamation plan. Additionally, the Abandoned Mine Lands Program, which is part of SMCRA, imposes a tax on all current mining operations, the proceeds of which are used to restore mines closed before 1977. The

maximum tax is 31.5 cents per ton on surface-mined coal and 13.5 cents per ton on underground-mined coal. This tax was set to expire on June 30, 2006, but the program was extended until September 30, 2021.



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Federal and state laws require bonds to secure PVR's lessees' obligations to reclaim lands used for mining and to satisfy other miscellaneous obligations. These bonds are typically renewable on a yearly basis. It has become increasingly difficult for mining companies to secure new surety bonds without the posting of partial collateral. In addition, surety bond costs have increased while the market terms of surety bonds have generally become less favorable. It is possible that surety bonds issuers may refuse to renew bonds or may demand additional collateral upon those renewals. Any failure to maintain, or inability to acquire, surety bonds that are required by state and federal laws would have a material adverse effect on PVR's lessees' ability to produce coal, which could affect PVR's coal royalties revenues.

*Hazardous Materials and Wastes.* The Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, or the Superfund law, and analogous state laws, impose liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the site where the release occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances found at the site. Persons who are or were responsible for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources.

Some products used by coal companies in operations generate waste containing hazardous substances. PVR could become liable under federal and state Superfund and waste management statutes if its lessees are unable to pay environmental cleanup costs. CERCLA authorizes the EPA and, in some cases, third parties, to take actions in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek recovery from the responsible classes of persons of the costs they incurred in connection with such response. It is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances or other wastes released into the environment. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA, and corresponding state laws and regulations exclude many mining wastes from the regulatory definition of hazardous wastes. Currently, the management and disposal of coal combustion by-products are also not regulated at the federal level and not uniformly at the state level. If rules are adopted to regulate the management and disposal of these by-products, they could add additional costs to the use of coal as a fuel and may encourage power plant operators to switch to a different fuel.

*Clean Water Act.* PVR's coal lessees' operations are regulated under the Clean Water Act, or the CWA, with respect to discharges of pollutants, including dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Individual or general permits under Section 404 of the CWA are required to conduct dredge or fill activities in jurisdictional waters of the United States. Surface coal mining operators obtain these permits to authorize such activities as the creation of slurry ponds, stream impoundments and valley fills. Uncertainty over what legally constitutes a navigable water of the United States within the CWA's regulatory scope may adversely impact the ability of PVR's coal lessees to secure the necessary permits for their mining activities. Some surface mining activities require a CWA Section 404 dredge and fill permit under the CWA for valley fills and the associated sediment control ponds. On June 5, 2007, in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's divided opinion in *Rapanos v. United States*, the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the Corps, issued joint guidance to EPA regions and Corps districts interpreting the geographic extent of regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA. Specifically, the guidance places jurisdictional water bodies into two groups: waters where the agencies will assert regulatory jurisdiction categorically and waters where the agencies will assert jurisdiction on a case-by-case basis following a significant nexus analysis. It remains to be seen how this guidance will affect the permitting process for obtaining additional permits for valley fills and sediment ponds although it is likely to add uncertainty and delays in the issuance of new permits. Some valley fill surface mining activities have the potential to impact headwater streams that are not relatively permanent, which could therefore trigger a detailed significant nexus analysis to determine whether a Section 404 permit would be required. Such analyses could require the extensive collection of additional field data and could lead to delays in the issuance of

CWA Section 404 permits for valley fill surface mining operations.

Recent federal district court decisions in West Virginia, and related litigation filed in federal district court in Kentucky, have created additional uncertainty regarding the future ability to obtain certain general permits authorizing the construction of valley fills for the disposal of overburden from mining operations. The Corps is authorized by Section 404 of the CWA to issue nationwide permits for specific categories of dredging

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and filling activities that are similar in nature and that are determined to have minimal adverse environmental effects. Nationwide Permit 21 authorizes the disposal of dredged or fill material from surface coal mining activities into the waters of the United States. A July 2004 decision by the Southern District of West Virginia in *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition v. Bulen* enjoined the Huntington District of the Corps from issuing further permits pursuant to Nationwide Permit 21. While the decision was vacated by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in November 2005, it has been remanded to the District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia for further proceedings. Moreover, a similar lawsuit has been filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky that seeks to enjoin the issuance of permits pursuant to Nationwide Permit 21 by the Louisville District of the Corps.

In the event similar lawsuits prove to be successful in adjoining jurisdictions, PVR's lessees may be required to apply for individual discharge permits pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA in areas where they would have otherwise utilized Nationwide Permit 21. Such a change could result in delays in PVR's lessees obtaining the required mining permits to conduct their operations, which could in turn have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues.

Individual CWA Section 404 permits for valley fills associated with surface mining activities are also subject to certain legal challenges and uncertainty. On September 22, 2005, in the case *Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition (OVEC) v. United States Army Corps of Engineers*, environmental group plaintiffs filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia challenging the Corps' decision to issue individual CWA Section 404 permits for certain mining projects. Alex Energy, Inc., or Alex Energy, a lessee of PVR that operates the Republic No. 2 Mine in Kanawha County, West Virginia, intervened as a defendant in this litigation when the plaintiffs amended their complaint to add the December 22, 2005 individual CWA Section 404 permit for the Republic No. 2 Mine, or the Republic No. 2 Permit. On March 23, 2007, the district court rescinded several challenged CWA Section 404 permits, including the Republic No. 2 Permit, and remanded the permit applications to the Corps for further proceedings. In addition, the district court enjoined the permit holders, including Alex Energy, from all activities authorized under the rescinded permits. As part of the *OVEC* litigation, the environmental groups have also challenged the CWA Section 404 permit issued to Alex Energy for the Republic No. 1 Mine, also located in Kanawha County, West Virginia.

The Corps, Alex Energy, other impacted mining companies and mining associations appealed the March 23, 2007 ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. On February 13, 2009, the Fourth Circuit reversed and vacated the District Court's March 23, 2007 opinion and order that had rescinded the challenged permits and vacated the District Court's injunction of activity under those permits and reversed a related order by the District Court that would have required yet additional permits under the CWA. One of the three judges dissented in part from this decision and would have upheld the decision rescinding the permits and enjoining future activity but agreed with the other two judges on the other parts of the decision. This decision may be subject to further appellate review including by the Fourth Circuit itself. We are unable to predict the outcome of any further appellate review that may be obtained.

In December 2007, plaintiff environmental groups brought a similar suit against the issuance of a CWA Section 404 permit for a surface coal mine in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, alleging identical violations. The Corps has voluntarily suspended its consideration of the permit application in that case for agency re-evaluation. While the final outcome of these cases remains uncertain, if lawsuits challenging the use of valley fills ultimately limits or prohibits the mining methods or operations of PVR's lessees, it could have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues. In addition, it is possible that similar litigation affecting recently issued, pending or future individual or general CWA Section 404 permits relevant to the mining and related operations of PVR's lessees could adversely impact PVR's coal royalties revenues.

In December 2008, the Department of Interior published the Excess Spoil, Coal Mine Waste and Buffers for Perennial and Intermittent Streams rule under SMCRA in part to clarify when valley fills are permitted. The rule would require

a 100-foot buffer around all waters, including streams, lakes, ponds and wetlands. However, the rule would exempt certain activities, such as permanent spoil fills and coal waste disposal facilities, and allow mining that changes a waterway's flow, providing the mining company repairs damage later. Companies could also receive a permit to dispose of waste within the buffer zone if they explain why an alternative is not reasonably possible or is not necessary to meet environmental requirements. Environmental groups have

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brought lawsuits challenging the rule. It is unclear what impact the rule will have on the previously discussed lawsuits related to valley fills or any mining operations undertaken by PVR's lessees in the future.

Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL, regulations under the CWA establish a process to calculate the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet state water quality standards and to allocate pollutant loads among the point- and non-point pollutant sources discharging into that water body. This process applies to those waters that states have designated as impaired (not meeting present water quality standards). Industrial dischargers, including coal mines, discharging to such waters will be required to meet new TMDL allocations for these stream segments. The adoption of new TMDL-related allocations for streams to which PVR's lessees' coal mining operations discharge could require more costly water treatment and could adversely affect PVR's lessees' coal production.

The CWA also requires states to develop anti-degradation policies to ensure non-impaired water bodies in the state do not fall below applicable water quality standards. These and other regulatory developments may restrict PVR's lessees' ability to develop new mines or could require PVR's lessees to modify existing operations, which could have an adverse effect on PVR's coal business.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, or the SDWA, and its state equivalents affect coal mining operations by imposing requirements on the underground injection of fine coal slurries, fly ash and flue gas scrubber sludge, and by requiring permits to conduct such underground injection activities. In addition to establishing the underground injection control program, the SDWA also imposes regulatory requirements on owners and operators of public water systems. This regulatory program could impact PVR's lessees' reclamation operations where subsidence or other mining-related problems require the provision of drinking water to affected adjacent homeowners.

*Endangered Species Act.* The Endangered Species Act and counterpart state legislation protect species threatened with possible extinction. Protection of threatened and endangered species may have the effect of prohibiting or delaying PVR's lessees 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 or their habitats. A number of species indigenous to areas where PVR's properties are located are protected under the Endangered Species Act. Based on the species that have been identified to date and the current application of applicable laws and regulations, however, we do not believe there are any species protected under the Endangered Species Act that would materially and adversely affect PVR's lessees' ability to mine coal from PVR's properties in accordance with current mining plans.

*Mine Health and Safety Laws.* The operations of PVR's coal lessees are subject to stringent health and safety standards that have been imposed by federal legislation since the adoption of the Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 resulted in increased operating costs. The Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, which significantly expanded the enforcement of health and safety standards of the Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, imposes comprehensive health and safety standards on all mining operations. In addition, as part of the Mine Health and Safety Acts of 1969 and 1977, the Black Lung Acts require payments of benefits by all businesses conducting current mining operations to coal miners with black lung or pneumoconiosis and to some beneficiaries of miners who have died from this disease.

Recent mining accidents in West Virginia and Kentucky have received national attention and instigated responses at the state and national level that are likely to result in increased scrutiny of current safety practices and procedures at all mining operations, particularly underground mining operations. In January 2006, West Virginia passed a law imposing stringent new mine safety and accident reporting requirements and increased civil and criminal penalties for violations of mine safety laws. On March 7, 2006, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson signed into law an expanded miner safety program including more stringent requirements for accident reporting and the installation of

additional mine safety equipment at underground mines. Similarly, on April 27, 2006, Kentucky Governor Ernie Fletcher signed mine safety legislation that includes requirements for increased inspections of underground mines and additional mine safety equipment and authorizes the assessment of penalties of up to \$5,000 per incident for violations of mine ventilation or roof control requirements.

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On June 15, 2006, the President signed the Miner Act, which was new mining safety legislation that mandates improvements in mine safety practices, increases civil and criminal penalties for non-compliance, requires the creation of additional mine rescue teams and expands the scope of federal oversight, inspection and enforcement activities. Pursuant to the Miner Act, the Mine Safety Health Administration, or MSHA, has promulgated new emergency rules on mine safety and revised MSHA's civil penalty assessment regulations, which resulted in an across-the-board increase in penalties from the existing regulations. These requirements may add significant costs to PVR's lessees' operations, particularly for underground mines, and could affect the financial performance of PVR's lessees' operations.

Implementing and complying with these new laws and regulations could adversely affect PVR's lessees' coal production and could therefore have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues.

*Mining Permits and Approvals.* Numerous governmental permits or approvals are required for mining operations. In connection with obtaining these permits and approvals, PVR's coal lessees may be required to prepare and present to federal, state or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed production of coal may have upon the environment. The requirements imposed by any of these authorities may be costly and time consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of mining operations.

Under some circumstances, substantial fines and penalties, including revocation 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. Regulations also provide that a mining permit can be refused or revoked if the permit applicant or permittee owns or controls, directly or indirectly through other entities, mining operations which have outstanding environmental violations. Although, like other coal companies, PVR's lessees have been cited for violations in the ordinary course of business, to our knowledge, none of them have had one of their permits suspended or revoked because of any violation, and the penalties assessed for these violations have not been material.

In order to obtain mining permits and approvals from state regulatory authorities, mine operators, including PVR's lessees, must submit a reclamation plan for restoring, upon the completion of mining operations, the mined property to its prior condition, productive use or other permitted condition. Typically, PVR's lessees submit the necessary permit applications between 12 and 24 months before they plan to begin mining a new area. In PVR's experience, permits generally are approved within 12 months after a completed application is submitted. In the past, PVR's lessees have generally obtained their mining permits without significant delay. PVR's lessees have obtained or applied for permits to mine a majority of the reserves that are currently planned to be mined over the next five years. PVR's lessees are also in the planning phase for obtaining permits for the additional reserves planned to be mined over the following five years. However, there are no assurances that they will not experience difficulty in obtaining mining permits in the future. See PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Clean Water Act.

*OSHA.* PVR's lessees and PVR's own business are subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, or OSHA, and comparable state laws that regulate the protection of the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard requires that information be maintained about hazardous materials used or produced in PVR's operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens.

## **PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment**

*General Regulation.* PVR's natural gas gathering facilities generally are exempt from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's, or the FERC, jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act of 1938, or the NGA, but FERC regulation nevertheless could significantly affect PVR's gathering business and the market for its services. In recent years, the FERC has pursued pro-competitive policies in its regulation of interstate natural gas pipelines into which PVR's

gathering pipelines deliver. However, we cannot assure you that the FERC will continue this approach as it considers matters such as pipeline rates and rules and policies that may affect rights of access to natural gas transportation capacity.

For example, the FERC will assert jurisdiction over an affiliated gatherer that acts to benefit its pipeline affiliate in a manner that is contrary to the FERC's policies concerning jurisdictional services adopted pursuant to the NGA. In addition, natural gas gathering may receive greater regulatory scrutiny at both the state and



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federal levels now that the FERC has taken a less stringent approach to regulation of the gathering activities of interstate pipeline transmission companies and a number of such companies have transferred gathering facilities to unregulated affiliates. PVR's gathering operations could be adversely affected should they be subject in the future to the application of state or federal regulation of rates and services. PVR's gathering operations also may be or become subject to safety and operational regulations relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of gathering facilities. Additional rules and legislation pertaining to these matters are considered or adopted from time to time. We cannot predict what effect, if any, such changes might have on PVR's natural gas midstream operations, but the industry could be required to incur additional capital expenditures and increased costs depending on future legislative and regulatory changes.

In Texas, PVR's gathering facilities are subject to regulation by the Texas Railroad Commission, which has the authority to ensure that rates, terms and conditions of gas utilities, including certain gathering facilities, are just and reasonable and not discriminatory. PVR's operations in Oklahoma are regulated by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, which prohibits PVR from charging any unduly discriminatory fees for its gathering services. We cannot predict whether PVR's gathering rates will be found to be unjust, unreasonable or unduly discriminatory.

PVR is subject to ratable take and common purchaser statutes in Texas and Oklahoma. Ratable take statutes generally require gatherers to take, without undue discrimination, natural gas production that may be tendered to the gatherer for handling. Similarly, common purchaser statutes generally require gatherers to purchase without undue discrimination as to source of supply or producer. These statutes have the effect of restricting PVR's right as an owner of gathering facilities to decide with whom it contracts to purchase or transport natural gas. Federal law leaves any economic regulation of natural gas gathering to the states, and Texas and Oklahoma have adopted complaint-based regulation that generally allows natural gas producers and shippers to file complaints with state regulators in an effort to resolve grievances relating to natural gas gathering rates and access. We cannot assure you that federal and state authorities will retain their current regulatory policies in the future.

Texas and Oklahoma administer federal pipeline safety standards under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, or the NGPSA, which requires certain natural gas pipelines to comply with safety standards in constructing and operating the pipelines, and subjects pipelines to regular inspections. PVR also operates a NGL pipeline that is subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Transportation under the Hazardous Liquids Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, as amended, and comparable state statutes with respect to design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of pipeline facilities. In response to recent pipeline accidents, Congress and the U.S. Department of Transportation have instituted heightened pipeline safety requirements. Certain of PVR's gathering facilities are exempt from these federal pipeline safety requirements under the rural gathering exemption. We cannot assure you that the rural gathering exemption will be retained in its current form in the future.

Failure to comply with applicable regulations under the NGA, the NGPSA and certain state laws can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal remedies.

*Air Emissions.* PVR's natural gas midstream operations are subject to the CAA and comparable state laws and regulations. See PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Air Emissions. These laws and regulations govern emissions of pollutants into the air resulting from the activities of PVR's processing plants and compressor stations and also impose procedural requirements on how PVR conducts its natural gas midstream operations. Such laws and regulations may include requirements that PVR obtain pre-approval for the construction or modification of certain projects or facilities expected to produce air emissions, strictly comply with the emissions and operational limitations of air emissions permits PVR is required to obtain or utilize specific equipment or technologies to control emissions. PVR's failure to comply with these requirements could subject it to monetary penalties, injunctions, conditions or restrictions on operations, and potentially criminal enforcement actions. PVR will be required to incur

certain capital expenditures in the future for air pollution control equipment in connection with obtaining and maintaining operating permits and approvals for air emissions.

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*Hazardous Materials and Wastes.* PVR's natural gas midstream operations could incur liability under CERCLA and comparable state laws resulting from the disposal or other release of hazardous substances or wastes originating from properties PVR owns or operates, regardless of whether such disposal or release occurred during or prior to PVR's acquisition of such properties. See PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Hazardous Materials and Wastes. Although petroleum, including natural gas and NGLs are generally excluded from CERCLA's definition of hazardous substance, PVR's natural gas midstream operations do generate wastes in the course of ordinary operations that may fall within the definition of a CERCLA hazardous substance, or be subject to regulation under state laws.

PVR's natural gas midstream operations generate wastes, including some hazardous wastes, which are subject to RCRA and comparable state laws. However, RCRA currently exempts many natural gas gathering and field processing wastes from classification as hazardous waste. Specifically, RCRA excludes from the definition of hazardous waste produced waters and other wastes associated with the exploration, development or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy. Unrecovered petroleum product wastes, however, may still be regulated under RCRA as solid waste. Moreover, ordinary industrial wastes such as paint wastes, waste solvents, laboratory wastes and waste compressor oils may be regulated as hazardous waste. The transportation of natural gas and NGLs in pipelines may also generate some hazardous wastes. Although PVR believes that it is unlikely that the RCRA exemption will be repealed in the near future, repeal would increase costs for waste disposal and environmental remediation at PVR's facilities.

PVR currently owns or leases numerous properties that for many years have been used for the measurement, gathering, field compression and processing of natural gas and NGLs. Although PVR believes that the operators of such properties used operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hydrocarbons or wastes may have been disposed of or released on or under such properties or on or under other locations where such wastes have been taken for disposal. These properties and the substances disposed or released on them may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under such laws, PVR could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes (including waste disposed of or released by prior owners or operators) or property contamination (including groundwater contamination, whether from prior owners or operators or other historic activities or spills) or to perform remedial plugging or pit closure operations to prevent future contamination. PVR has ongoing remediation projects underway at several sites, but it does not believe that the costs associated with such cleanups will have a material adverse impact on PVR's operations or revenues.

*Water Discharges.* PVR's natural gas midstream operations are subject to the CWA. See PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Clean Water Act. Any unpermitted release of pollutants, including NGLs or condensates, from PVR's systems or facilities could result in fines or penalties as well as significant remedial obligations.

*OSHA.* PVR's natural gas midstream operations are subject to OSHA. See PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment OSHA.

## **Employees and Labor Relations**

Neither we nor PVR have any employees. To carry out PVR's operations, our affiliates employed 167 employees who directly supported PVR's operations at December 31, 2009. Our general partner considers current employee relations to be favorable.

## Available Information

Our internet address is *http://www.pvgpholdings.com*. We make available free of charge on or through our website our Corporate Governance Principles, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Executive and Financial Officer Code of Ethics and Audit Committee Charter, and we will provide copies of such documents to any unitholder who so requests. We also make available free of charge on or through our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. All references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the NYSE refer to the New York Stock Exchange, and all references to the SEC refer to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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**Common Abbreviations and Definitions**

The following are abbreviations and definitions commonly used in the coal and oil and gas industries that are used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Bbl	a standard barrel of 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume
Bcf	one billion cubic feet
Bcfe	one billion cubic feet equivalent with one barrel of oil or condensate converted to six thousand cubic feet of natural gas based on the estimated relative energy content
BTU	British thermal unit
MBbl	one thousand barrels
Mbf	one thousand board feet
Mcf	one thousand cubic feet
Mcfe	one thousand cubic feet equivalent
MMBbl	one million barrels
MMbf	one million board feet
MMBtu	one million British thermal units
MMcf	one million cubic feet
MMcfd	one million cubic feet per day
MMcfe	one million cubic feet equivalent
NGL	natural gas liquid
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
Probable coal reserves	those 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 more widely spaced or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation
Proved oil and gas reserves	those estimated quantities of crude oil, condensate and natural gas that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known oil and gas reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions at the end of the respective years
Proven coal reserves	those reserves for which: (i) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; (ii) grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and (iii) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely, and the geologic character is so well defined, that the size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established

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## Item 1A Risk Factors

*Our business and operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties as described below. However, the risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we may currently deem immaterial, may become important factors that harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer.*

### Risks Inherent in an Investment in Us

#### **Our cash flow is entirely dependent on the ability of PVR to make cash distributions to us.**

Our earnings and cash flow consist exclusively of cash distributions from PVR. Consequently, a significant decline in PVR's earnings or cash distributions would have a negative impact on us. The amount of cash that PVR will be able to distribute to its partners, including us, each quarter principally depends upon the amount of cash it can generate from its coal and natural resource management and natural gas midstream businesses. The amount of cash that PVR will generate will fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on, among other things:

- the amount of coal its lessees are able to produce;
- the price at which its lessees are able to sell the coal;
- its lessees' timely receipt of payment from their customers;
- its timely receipt of payments from its lessees;
- the amount of natural gas transported in its gathering systems;
- the amount of throughput in its processing plants;
- the price of and demand for natural gas;
- the price of and demand for NGLs;
- the relationship between natural gas and NGL prices;
- the fees it charges and the margins it realizes for its natural gas midstream services; and
- its hedging activities.

In addition, the actual amount of cash that PVR will have available for distribution will depend on other factors including:

- the level of capital expenditures it makes;
- the cost of acquisitions, if any;
- its debt service requirements;
- fluctuations in its working capital needs;
- restrictions on distributions contained in its debt agreements;
- prevailing economic conditions; and

the amount of cash reserves established by its general partner in its sole discretion for the proper conduct of its business.

Because of these factors, PVR may not have sufficient available cash each quarter to continue paying distributions at their current level or at all. If PVR reduces its per unit distribution, we will have less cash available for distribution to our unitholders and would probably be required to reduce our per unit distribution to our unitholders. The amount of cash that PVR has available for distribution depends primarily upon PVR's cash flow, including cash flow from financial reserves and working capital borrowings, and is not solely a



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function of profitability, which will be affected by non-cash items. As a result, PVR may make cash distributions during periods when it records losses and may not make cash distributions during periods when it records profits.

Since PVR's inception as a publicly traded partnership, it has grown principally by making acquisitions in both of its business segments and, to a lesser extent, by organic growth on its properties. Readily available access to debt and equity capital and credit availability have been and continue to be critical factors in PVR's ability to grow. The current state of the global economy, and the consequential adverse effect on credit availability, may adversely impact PVR's access to new capital and credit availability. Depending on the longevity and ultimate severity of this downturn, PVR's ability to make acquisitions may be significantly adversely affected, as may PVR's ability to make cash distributions to its unitholders and, in turn, would affect our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

In addition, the timing and amount, if any, of an increase or decrease in distributions by PVR to its unitholders will not necessarily be comparable to the timing and amount of any changes in distributions made by us. Our ability to distribute cash received from PVR to our unitholders is limited by a number of factors, including:

restrictions on distributions contained in any future debt agreements;  
our estimated general and administrative expenses as well as other operating expenses;  
expenses of PVR's general partner and PVR;

reserves necessary for us to make the necessary capital contributions to maintain our 2% general partner interest in PVR, as required by PVR's partnership agreement upon the issuance of additional partnership securities by PVR; and reserves our general partner believes prudent for us to maintain the proper conduct of our business or to provide for future distributions by us.

In addition, prior to making any distributions to our unitholders, we will reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all direct and indirect expenses incurred by them on our behalf. Our general partner will determine the amount of these reimbursed expenses. In addition, our general partner and its affiliates may perform other services for us for which we will be charged fees as determined by our general partner. The reimbursement of these expenses, in addition to the other factors listed above, could adversely affect the amount of distributions we make to our unitholders. The actual amount of cash that is available for distribution to our unitholders will depend on numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control or the control of our general partner.

**Our rate of growth may be reduced to the extent we purchase additional units from PVR, which will reduce the percentage of the cash we receive from the IDRs.**

Our business strategy includes supporting the growth of PVR by purchasing PVR units or lending funds to PVR to provide funding for the acquisition of a business or asset or for an internal growth project. To the extent we purchase common units or securities not entitled to a current distribution from PVR, the rate of our distribution growth may be reduced, at least in the short term, as less of our cash distributions will come from our ownership of PVR IDRs, whose distributions increase at a faster rate than those of our other securities.

**Our ability to meet our financial needs may be adversely affected by our cash distribution policy and our lack of operational assets.**

Our cash distribution policy, which is consistent with our partnership agreement, requires us to distribute all of our available cash quarterly. Our only cash generating assets are interests in PVR, and we currently have no independent operations separate from those of PVR. Moreover, as discussed in these risk factors, a reduction in PVR's distributions

Our rate of growth may be reduced to the extent we purchase additional units from PVR, which will reduce the perc



will disproportionately affect the amount of cash distributions we receive. Given that our cash distribution policy is to distribute available cash and not retain it and that our only cash generating assets are interests in PVR, we may not have enough cash to meet our needs if there is an increase in our operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, working capital requirements or the cash needs of PVR or its subsidiaries that reduces PVR's distributions.

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**PVR's general partner, with our consent but without the consent of our unitholders, may limit or modify the incentive distributions we are entitled to receive, which may reduce cash distributions to our unitholders.**

We own PVR's general partner, which owns the IDRs in PVR that entitle us to receive increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 50% of any cash distributed by PVR as certain target distribution levels are reached in excess of \$0.375 per PVR unit in any quarter. A substantial portion of the cash flow we receive from PVR is provided by these IDRs.

Because of the high percentage of PVR's incremental cash flow that is distributed to the IDRs, certain potential acquisitions might not increase cash available for distribution per PVR unit. In order to facilitate acquisitions by PVR, the board of directors of the general partner of PVR may elect to reduce the IDRs payable to us with our consent, which we may provide without the approval of our unitholders if our general partner determines that such reduction does not adversely affect our limited partners in any material respect. These reductions may be permanent reductions in the IDRs or may be reductions with respect to cash flows from the potential acquisition. If distributions on the IDRs were reduced for the benefit of the PVR units, the total amount of cash distributions we would receive from PVR, and therefore the amount of cash distributions we could pay to our unitholders, would be reduced.

**A reduction in PVR's distributions will disproportionately affect the amount of cash distributions to which we are currently entitled.**

Our ownership of the IDRs in PVR, through our ownership of PVR's general partner, the holder of the IDRs, entitles us to receive our pro rata share of specified percentages of total cash distributions made by PVR with respect to any particular quarter only in the event that PVR distributes more than \$0.275 per unit for such quarter. As a result, the holders of PVR's common units have a priority over the holders of PVR's IDRs to the extent of cash distributions by PVR up to and including \$0.275 per unit for any quarter.

Our IDRs entitle us to receive increasing percentages, up to 50%, of all incremental cash distributions above \$0.375 per unit distributed by PVR for any quarter. Because we are at the maximum target cash distribution level on the IDRs, future growth in distributions we receive from PVR will not result from an increase in the target cash distribution level associated with the IDRs. Furthermore, a decrease in the amount of distributions by PVR to less than \$0.375 per unit per quarter would reduce our percentage of the incremental cash distributions above \$0.325 per common unit per quarter from 50% to 25%. As a result, any such reduction in quarterly cash distributions from PVR would have the effect of disproportionately reducing the amount of distributions that we receive from PVR based on our ownership interest in the IDRs as compared to distributions we receive from PVR with respect to our 2% general partner and limited partner interest in PVR.

**If distributions on our common units are not paid with respect to any fiscal quarter our unitholders will not be entitled to receive such payments in the future.**

Our distributions to our unitholders will not be cumulative. Consequently, if distributions on our common units are not paid with respect to any fiscal quarter, our unitholders will not be entitled to receive such payments in the future.

**Our cash distribution policy limits our ability to grow.**

PVR's general partner, with our consent but without the consent of our unitholders, may limit or modify the 50

Because we distribute almost all of our available cash, our growth may not be as fast as businesses that reinvest their available cash to expand ongoing operations. In fact, our growth is completely dependent upon PVR's ability to increase its quarterly distribution per unit because currently our only cash-generating assets are our interests in PVR.

If we issue additional units or incur debt to fund acquisitions and growth capital expenditures, the payment of distributions on those additional units or interest on that debt could increase the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our per unit distribution level.

Consistent with the terms of its partnership agreement, PVR distributes to its partners its available cash each quarter.

In determining the amount of cash available for distribution, PVR sets aside cash reserves, which it uses to fund its growth capital expenditures. Additionally, PVR has relied upon external financing sources, including commercial borrowings and other debt and equity issuances, to fund its acquisition capital expenditures. Accordingly, to the extent PVR does not have sufficient cash reserves or is unable to finance

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growth externally, its cash distribution policy will significantly impair its ability to grow. In addition, to the extent PVR issues additional units in connection with any acquisitions or growth capital expenditures, the payment of distributions on those additional units may increase the risk that PVR will be unable to maintain or increase its per unit distribution level, which in turn may impact the available cash that we have to distribute to our unitholders. The incurrence of additional debt to finance its growth strategy would result in increased interest expense to PVR, which in turn may reduce the available cash that we have to distribute to our unitholders.

### **While we or PVR may incur debt to pay distributions to our and its unitholders, the agreements governing such debt are secured and they may restrict or limit the distributions we can pay to our unitholders.**

While we or PVR are permitted by our partnership agreements to incur debt to pay distributions to our unitholders, our or PVR's payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness will reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders. We are not currently a party to any debt agreements, but anticipate that any credit facility we may enter into will limit our ability to pay distributions to our unitholders during an event of default or if an event of default would result from the distributions. In addition, any future levels of indebtedness may adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing for future operations or capital needs, limit our ability to pursue acquisitions and other business opportunities or make our results of operations more susceptible to adverse economic or operating conditions.

Furthermore, PVR's debt agreement, which currently consists solely of its revolving credit facility, or PVR Revolver, contains covenants limiting its ability to incur indebtedness, grant liens, engage in transactions with affiliates and make distributions to us. The PVR Revolver also contains covenants requiring PVR not to exceed certain specified financial ratios. PVR is prohibited from making any distribution to its partners if such distribution would cause an event of default or otherwise violate a covenant under the PVR Revolver. Additionally, the PVR Revolver is secured by substantially all of PVR's assets, and if PVR is unable to satisfy its obligations thereunder, the lenders could seek to foreclose on PVR's assets. The lenders may also sell substantially all of PVR's assets under such foreclosure or other realization upon those encumbrances without prior approval of PVR's unitholders, which would adversely affect the price of PVR's and our common units. See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Long-Term Debt, for more information about the PVR Revolver.

### **Our unitholders do not elect our general partner or vote on our general partner's directors. The owner of our general partner owns a sufficient number of common units to allow it to prevent the removal of our general partner.**

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, our unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Our unitholders do not have the ability to elect our general partner or the directors of our general partner and will have no right to elect our general partner or the directors of our general partner on an annual or other continuing basis in the future. The board of directors of our general partner, including our independent directors, is chosen by Penn Virginia, its sole member. Furthermore, if our public unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they will have little ability to remove our general partner. Our general partner may not be removed except upon the vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding common units. Because Penn Virginia owns more than one-third of our outstanding units, our general partner currently cannot be removed without its consent. As a result of these provisions, the price at which our common units will trade may be lower because of the absence or reduction of

a takeover premium in the trading price.

**Our general partner may cause us to issue additional common units or other equity securities without the approval of our unitholders, which would dilute their ownership interests and may increase the risk that we will not have sufficient available cash to maintain or increase our cash distributions.**

Our general partner may cause us to issue an unlimited number of additional common units or other equity securities of equal rank with the common units, without unitholder approval. The issuance of additional common units or other equity securities of equal rank will have the following effects:

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our unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;  
the amount of cash available for distribution on each common unit may decrease;  
the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding common unit may be diminished;  
the ratio of taxable income to distributions may increase; and  
the market price of our common units may decline.

**The control of our general partner may be transferred to a third party who could replace our current management team, in either case, without unitholder consent.**

Our general partner may transfer its general partner interest to a third party in a merger or in a sale of all or substantially all of its assets without the consent of our unitholders. Furthermore, Penn Virginia, the owner of our general partner, may transfer its ownership interest in our general partner to a third party. The new owner of our general partner would then be in a position to replace the board of directors and officers of our general partner and to control the decisions taken by the board of directors and officers.

**If PVR's unitholders remove PVR's general partner, we would lose our general partner interest and IDRs in PVR and the ability to manage PVR.**

We currently manage PVR through Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC, PVR's general partner and our wholly owned subsidiary. PVR's partnership agreement, however, gives unitholders of PVR the right to remove the general partner of PVR upon the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of PVR's outstanding units. If Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC were removed as general partner of PVR, it would receive cash or common units in exchange for its 2% general partner interest and the IDRs and would lose its ability to manage PVR. While the common units or cash we would receive are intended under the terms of PVR's partnership agreement to fully compensate us in the event such an exchange is required, the value of these common units or investments we make with the cash over time may not be equivalent to the value of the general partner interest and the IDRs had we retained them.

In addition, if Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC is removed as general partner of PVR, we would face an increased risk of being deemed an investment company. See [Item 19](#). If in the future we cease to manage and control PVR, we may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

**Our ability to sell our partner interests in PVR may be limited by securities law restrictions and liquidity constraints.**

As of December 31, 2009, we owned 19,587,049 common units of PVR, all of which are unregistered and restricted securities within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act. Unless we were to register these units, we are limited to selling into the market in any three-month period an amount of PVR common units that does not exceed the greater of 1% of the total number of common units outstanding or the average weekly reported trading volume of the common units for the four calendar weeks prior to the sale. In addition, we face contractual limitations on our ability to sell our general partner interest and IDRs and the market for such interests is illiquid.

**Unitholders may not have limited liability if a court finds that unitholder action constitutes control of our business.**

Under Delaware law, our unitholders could be held liable for our obligations to the same extent as a general partner if a court determined that the right or the exercise of the right by our unitholders as a group to remove or replace our general partner, to approve some amendments to the partnership agreement or to take other action under our partnership agreement constituted participation in the control of our business. Additionally, the limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the liabilities of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions.

Furthermore, Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act provides that, under some circumstances, a unitholder may be liable to us for the amount of a distribution for a period of three years from the date of the distribution.

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**If in the future we cease to manage and control PVR, we may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.**

If we cease to manage and control PVR and are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, we would either have to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, obtain exemptive relief from the SEC or modify our organizational structure or our contractual rights to fall outside the definition of an investment company. Registering as an investment company could, among other things, materially limit our ability to engage in transactions with affiliates, including the purchase and sale of certain securities or other property to or from our affiliates, restrict our ability to borrow funds or engage in other transactions involving leverage and require us to add additional directors who are independent of us and our affiliates, and adversely affect the price of our common units.

**Our partnership agreement restricts the rights of unitholders owning 20% or more of our units.**

Our unitholders' voting rights are restricted by the provision in our partnership agreement generally providing that any units held by a person that owns 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner, its affiliates, their transferees and persons who acquired such units with the prior approval of the board of directors of the general partner, cannot be voted on any matter. In addition, our partnership agreement contains provisions limiting the ability of our unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting our unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of our management. As a result of these provisions, the price at which our common units will trade may be lower because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

**PVR may issue additional limited partner interests or other equity securities, which may increase the risk that PVR will not have sufficient available cash to maintain or increase its cash distribution level.**

PVR has wide latitude to issue additional limited partner interests on the terms and conditions established by its general partner. We receive cash distributions from PVR on the general partner interest, IDRs and limited partner interest that we hold. Because a majority of the cash we receive from PVR is attributable to our ownership of the IDRs, payment of distributions on additional PVR limited partner interests may increase the risk that PVR will be unable to maintain or increase its quarterly cash distribution per unit, which in turn may reduce the amount of incentive distributions we receive and the available cash that we have to distribute to our unitholders.

**If PVR's general partner is not fully reimbursed or indemnified for obligations and liabilities it incurs in managing the business and affairs of PVR, its value, and, therefore, the value of our common units, could decline.**

The general partner of PVR may make expenditures on behalf of PVR for which it will seek reimbursement from PVR. Under Delaware partnership law, the general partner, in its capacity as the general partner of PVR, has unlimited liability for the obligations of PVR, such as its debts and environmental liabilities, except for those contractual obligations of PVR that are expressly made without recourse to the general partner. To the extent its general partner incurs obligations on behalf of PVR, it is entitled to be reimbursed or indemnified by PVR. If PVR is unable or unwilling to reimburse or indemnify its general partner, PVR's general partner may not be able to satisfy those



liabilities or obligations, which would reduce its cash flows to us.

**If Penn Virginia sells all or a part of its remaining partner interests in us, our strategic and operational objectives may change.**

In September 2009, Penn Virginia sold approximately one-third of its limited partner interest in us, constituting approximately 26% of our common units. Following such sale, Penn Virginia owned the general partner interest in us and approximately 51% of our common units. Penn Virginia may sell all or part of its remaining partner interests in us without our consent or the consent of our unitholders.

Several of the members of our and PVR's management team, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of our general partner and PVR's general partner, are also members of Penn Virginia's

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management team. If Penn Virginia sells all or a significant part of its remaining partner interests in us, our general partner and PVR's general partner may replace some or all of those officers with new members of a management team that may have different strategic or operational objectives for us or PVR. A change in strategic or operational objectives could affect our results of operations and cash available for distribution.

## **Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest**

### **PVR's general partner owes fiduciary duties to PVR's unitholders that may conflict with our interests.**

Conflicts of interest exist and may arise in the future as a result of the relationships between us and our affiliates, including PVR's general partner, on one hand, and PVR and its unitholders, on the other hand. The directors and officers of PVR's general partner have fiduciary duties to manage PVR in a manner beneficial to us, the owner of PVR's general partner. At the same time, PVR's general partner has a fiduciary duty to manage PVR in a manner beneficial to PVR and its unitholders. The board of directors of PVR's general partner or its conflicts committee will resolve any such conflict and they have broad latitude to consider the interests of all parties to the conflict. The resolution of these conflicts may not always be in our best interest or that of our unitholders. For example, conflicts of interest may arise in the following situations:

- the terms and conditions of any contractual agreements between us and our affiliates, on the one hand, and PVR, on the other hand;
- the interpretation and enforcement of contractual obligations between us and our affiliates, on one hand, and PVR, on the other hand;
- the determination of the amount of cash to be distributed to PVR's partners and the amount of cash to be reserved for the future conduct of PVR's business;
- the determination of whether PVR should make acquisitions and on what terms;
- the determination of whether PVR should use cash on hand, borrow or issue equity to raise cash to finance acquisitions or expansion capital projects, repay indebtedness, meet working capital needs, pay distributions or otherwise;
- any decision we make in the future to engage in business activities independent of PVR; and
- the allocation of shared overhead expenses to PVR and us.

### **Potential conflicts of interest may arise among our general partner, its affiliates and us. Our general partner has limited fiduciary duties to us and our unitholders, which may permit it to favor its own interests to the detriment of us and our unitholders.**

Penn Virginia and its affiliates, own an approximately 51% limited partner interest in us and own and control our general partner. Conflicts of interest may arise between our general partner and its affiliates (including Penn Virginia), on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. As a result of these conflicts, our general partner may favor its own interests and the interests of its affiliates over the interests of our unitholders. These conflicts include, among others, the following situations:

Our general partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us, such as Penn Virginia, in resolving conflicts of interest, which has the effect of limiting its fiduciary duty to our unitholders. Our general partner determines whether or not we incur debt and that decision may affect our or PVR's credit ratings.

Our general partner may limit its liability and reduce its fiduciary duties under our partnership agreement, while also restricting the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that, without these limitations and reductions, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty. As a result of purchasing units, our unitholders consent to some actions and conflicts of interest that might otherwise constitute a breach of fiduciary or other duties under applicable state law.

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Our general partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, capital expenditures, borrowings, issuances of additional partnership securities and reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash that is available to be distributed to our unitholders.

Our general partner controls the enforcement of obligations owed to us by it and its affiliates.

Our partnership agreement gives our general partner broad discretion in establishing financial reserves for the proper conduct of our business. These reserves also will affect the amount of cash available for distribution.

Our general partner determines which costs incurred by it and its affiliates are reimbursable by us.

Our partnership agreement does not restrict our general partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered on terms that are fair and reasonable to us or entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of these entities on our behalf.

Our general partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for us.

**The fiduciary duties of our general partner's officers and directors may conflict with those of PVR's general partner, and our partnership agreement limits the liability and reduces the fiduciary duties of our general partner to us.**

Our general partner's officers and directors have fiduciary duties to manage our business in a manner beneficial to us and our unitholders and the owner of our general partner, Penn Virginia. However, a majority of our general partner's seven directors and all of its officers are also directors or officers of PVR's general partner, which has fiduciary duties to manage the business of PVR in a manner beneficial to PVR and its unitholders. Consequently, these directors and officers may encounter situations in which their fiduciary obligations to us on the one hand, and PVR, on the other hand, are in conflict. The resolution of these conflicts may not always be in our best interest or that of our unitholders.

In addition, our partnership agreement limits the liability and reduces the fiduciary duties of our general partner to our unitholders. Our partnership agreement also restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions that might otherwise constitute a breach of our general partner's fiduciary duties owed to unitholders. By purchasing our units, our unitholders are treated as having consented to various actions contemplated in the partnership agreement and conflicts of interest that might otherwise constitute a breach of fiduciary or other duties under applicable state law.

**We may face conflicts of interest in the allocation of administrative time among Penn Virginia's business, our business and PVR's business.**

Our general partner shares administrative personnel with Penn Virginia and PVR's general partner to operate Penn Virginia's business, our business and PVR's business. Our general partner's officers, who are also the officers of PVR's general partner and/or Penn Virginia, will have responsibility for overseeing the allocation of time spent by administrative personnel on our behalf and on behalf of PVR and/or Penn Virginia. These officers face conflicts regarding these time allocations that may adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

It is unlikely that these allocations will be the result of arms-length negotiations among Penn Virginia, our general partner and PVR's general partner.

**Our general partner has a call right that may require our unitholders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.**

If at any time more than 90% of our outstanding common units are owned by our general partner and its affiliates, our general partner will have the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or us, but not the obligation, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining units held by unaffiliated persons at a price equal to the greater of (i) the average of the daily closing prices of the common units over the 20 trading days preceding the

The fiduciary duties of our general partner's officers and directors may conflict with those of PVR's general partner

date three days before notice of exercise of the call right is first mailed and (ii) the highest price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for common units during the 90-day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed.

As a result, our unitholders may be required to sell their

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common units at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any return on their investment. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a sale by that unitholder of his or her units in the market. Affiliates of our general partner currently own approximately 51% of our outstanding common units.

## **Risks Related to PVR's Coal and Natural Resource Management Business**

**If PVR's lessees do not manage their operations well or experience financial difficulties, their production volumes and PVR's coal royalties revenues could decrease.**

PVR depends on its lessees to effectively manage their operations on its properties. PVR's lessees make their own business decisions with respect to their operations, including decisions relating to:

the method of mining;  
credit review of their customers;  
marketing of the coal mined;  
coal transportation arrangements;  
negotiations with unions;  
employee hiring and firing;  
employee wages, benefits and other compensation;  
permitting;  
surety bonding; and  
mine closure and reclamation.

If PVR's lessees do not manage their operations well, or if they experience financial difficulties, their production could be reduced, which would result in lower coal royalties revenues to PVR and could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition.

**The coal mining operations of PVR's lessees are subject to numerous operational risks that could result in lower coal royalties revenues.**

PVR's coal royalties revenues are largely dependent on the level of production from its coal reserves achieved by its lessees. The level of PVR's lessees' production is subject to operating conditions or events that may increase PVR's lessees' cost of mining and delay or halt production at particular mines for varying lengths of time and that are beyond their or its control, including:

the inability to acquire necessary permits;  
changes or variations in geologic conditions, such as the thickness of the coal deposits and the amount of rock embedded in or overlying the coal deposit;  
changes in governmental regulation of the coal industry;  
mining and processing equipment failures and unexpected maintenance problems;  
adverse claims to title or existing defects of title;  
interruptions due to power outages;  
adverse weather and natural disasters, such as heavy rains and flooding;

labor-related interruptions;  
employee injuries or fatalities; and  
fires and explosions.

Any interruptions to the production of coal from PVR's reserves could reduce its coal royalties revenues and could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition. In

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addition, PVR's coal royalties revenues are based upon sales of coal by its lessees to their customers. If PVR's lessees do not receive payments for delivered coal on a timely basis from their customers, their cash flow would be adversely affected, which could cause PVR's cash flow to be adversely affected and could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition.

**A substantial or extended decline in coal prices could reduce PVR's coal royalties revenues and the value of PVR's coal reserves.**

A substantial or extended decline in coal prices from recent levels could have a material adverse effect on PVR's lessees' operations (including mine closures) and on the quantities of coal that may be economically produced from its properties. In addition, because a majority of PVR's coal royalties are derived from coal mined on PVR's properties under leases containing royalty rates based on the higher of a fixed base price or a percentage of the gross sales price, PVR's coal royalties revenues could be reduced by such a decline. Such a decline could also reduce PVR's coal services revenues and the value of its coal reserves. Additionally, volatility in coal prices could make it difficult to estimate with precision the value of PVR's coal reserves and any coal reserves that PVR may consider for acquisition. The future state of the global economy, including financial and credit markets, on coal production levels and prices is uncertain. Depending on the longevity and ultimate severity of this downturn, demand for coal may decline, which could adversely effect production and pricing for coal mined by PVR's lessees, and, consequently, adversely effect the royalty income received by PVR.

**PVR depends on a limited number of primary operators for a significant portion of its coal royalties revenues and the loss of or reduction in production from any of PVR's major lessees would reduce its coal royalties revenues.**

PVR depends on a limited number of primary operators for a significant portion of its coal royalties revenues. In the year ended December 31, 2009, five primary operators, each with multiple leases, accounted for 61% of PVR's coal royalties revenues and 11% of our total consolidated revenues. If any of these operators enters bankruptcy or decides to cease operations or significantly reduces its production, PVR's coal royalties revenues would be reduced.

A failure on the part of PVR's lessees to make coal royalty payments could give PVR the right to terminate the lease, repossess the property or obtain liquidation damages and/or enforce payment obligations under the lease. If PVR repossessed any of its properties, PVR would seek to find a replacement lessee. PVR may not be able to find a replacement lessee and, if it finds a replacement lessee, PVR may not be able to enter into a new lease on favorable terms within a reasonable period of time. In addition, the outgoing lessee could be subject to bankruptcy proceedings that could further delay the execution of a new lease or the assignment of the existing lease to another operator. If PVR enters into a new lease, the replacement operator might not achieve the same levels of production or sell coal at the same price as the lessee it replaced. In addition, it may be difficult for PVR to secure new or replacement lessees for small or isolated coal reserves, since industry trends toward consolidation favor larger-scale, higher technology mining operations to increase productivity rates.

**PVR's coal business will be adversely affected if PVR is unable to replace or increase its coal reserves through acquisitions.**

Because PVR's reserves decline as its lessees mine its coal, PVR's future success and growth depends, in part, upon its ability to acquire additional coal reserves that are economically recoverable. The current state of the global economy,

A substantial or extended decline in coal prices could reduce PVR's coal royalties revenues and the value of PVR



including financial markets, and the consequential adverse effect on credit availability, is adversely impacting PVR's access to new capital and credit availability. Depending on the longevity and ultimate severity of this downturn, PVR's ability to make acquisitions may be significantly adversely affected. If PVR is unable to negotiate purchase contracts to replace or increase its coal reserves on acceptable terms, PVR's coal royalties revenues will decline as its coal reserves are depleted and PVR could, therefore, experience a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial condition. If PVR is able to acquire additional coal reserves, there is a possibility that any acquisition could be dilutive to earnings and reduce its ability to make distributions to unitholders, including us, or to pay interest on, or the principal of, its debt obligations. Any debt PVR incurs to finance an acquisition may similarly affect its ability to make

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distributions to unitholders, including us, or to pay interest on, or the principal of, its debt obligations. PVR's ability to make acquisitions in the future also could be limited by restrictions under its existing or future debt agreements, competition from other coal companies for attractive properties or the lack of suitable acquisition candidates.

**PVR's lessees could satisfy obligations to their customers with coal from properties other than PVR's, depriving PVR of the ability to receive amounts in excess of the minimum coal royalties payments.**

PVR does not control its lessees' business operations. PVR's lessees' customer supply contracts do not generally require its lessees to satisfy their obligations to their customers with coal mined from PVR's reserves. Several factors may influence a lessee's decision to supply its customers with coal mined from properties PVR does not own or lease, including the royalty rates under the lessee's lease with PVR, mining conditions, transportation costs and availability and customer coal quality specifications. If a lessee satisfies its obligations to its customers with coal from properties PVR does not own or lease, production under its lease will decrease, and PVR will receive lower coal royalties revenues.

**Fluctuations in transportation costs and the availability or reliability of transportation could reduce the production of coal mined from PVR's properties.**

Transportation costs represent a significant portion of the total cost of coal for the customers of PVR's lessees. Increases in transportation costs could make coal a less competitive source of energy or could make coal produced by some or all of PVR's lessees less competitive than coal produced from other sources. On the other hand, significant decreases in transportation costs could result in increased competition for PVR's lessees from coal producers in other parts of the country or increased imports from offshore producers.

PVR's lessees depend upon rail, barge, trucking, overland conveyor and other systems to deliver coal to their customers. Disruption of these transportation services due to weather-related problems, strikes, lockouts, bottlenecks, mechanical failures and other events could temporarily impair the ability of PVR's lessees to supply coal to their customers. PVR's lessees' transportation providers may face difficulties in the future and impair the ability of its lessees to supply coal to their customers, thereby resulting in decreased coal royalties revenues to PVR.

**PVR's lessees' workforces could become increasingly unionized in the future, which could adversely affect their productivity and thereby reduce PVR's coal royalties revenues.**

One of PVR's lessees has one mine operated by unionized employees. This mine was PVR's third largest mine on the basis of coal production for the year ended December 31, 2009. All of PVR's lessees could become increasingly unionized in the future. If some or all of PVR's lessees' non-unionized operations were to become unionized, it could adversely affect their productivity and increase the risk of work stoppages. In addition, PVR's lessees' operations may be adversely affected by work stoppages at unionized companies, particularly if union workers were to orchestrate boycotts against its lessees' operations. Any further unionization of PVR's lessees' employees could adversely affect the stability of production from its coal reserves and reduce its coal royalties revenues.

PVR's lessees could satisfy obligations to their customers with coal from properties other than PVR's, depriving P

**PVR's coal reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may be inaccurate, which could materially adversely affect the quantities and value of PVR's coal reserves.**

PVR's estimates of its coal reserves may vary substantially from the actual amounts of coal its lessees may be able to economically recover. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves, including many factors beyond PVR's control. Estimates of coal reserves necessarily depend upon a number of variables and assumptions, any one of which may, if incorrect, result in an estimate that varies considerably from actual results.

These factors and assumptions relate to:

geological and mining conditions, which may not be fully identified by available exploration data;  
the amount of ultimately recoverable coal in the ground;  
the effects of regulation by governmental agencies; and

future coal prices, operating costs, capital expenditures, severance and excise taxes and development and reclamation costs.

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Actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to PVR's coal reserves will likely vary from estimates, and these variations may be material. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on the coal reserve data provided by PVR.

**Any change in fuel consumption patterns by electric power generators away from the use of coal could affect the ability of PVR's lessees to sell the coal they produce and thereby reduce PVR's coal royalties revenues.**

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, domestic electric power generation accounted for approximately 89% of domestic coal consumption in 2008. The amount of coal consumed for domestic electric power generation is affected primarily by the overall demand for electricity, the price and availability of competing fuels for power plants such as nuclear, natural gas, fuel oil and hydroelectric power and environmental and other governmental regulations. PVR believes that most new power plants will be built to produce electricity during peak periods of demand. Many of these new power plants will likely be fired by natural gas because of lower construction costs compared to coal-fired plants and because natural gas is a cleaner burning fuel. The increasingly stringent requirements of the CAA may result in more electric power generators shifting from coal to natural gas-fired power plants. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Air Emissions.

**Extensive environmental laws and regulations affecting electric power generators could have corresponding effects on the ability of PVR's lessees to sell the coal they produce and thereby reduce PVR's coal royalties revenues.**

Federal, state and local laws and regulations extensively regulate the amount of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, mercury and other compounds emitted into the air from electric power plants, which are the ultimate consumers of the coal PVR's lessees produce. These laws and regulations can require significant emission control expenditures for many coal-fired power plants, and various new and proposed laws and regulations may require further emission reductions and associated emission control expenditures. As a result of these current and proposed laws, regulations and trends, electricity generators may elect to switch to other fuels that generate less of these emissions, possibly further reducing demand for the coal that PVR's lessees produce and thereby reducing its coal royalties revenues. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Air Emissions.

**Concerns about the environmental impacts of fossil-fuel emissions, including perceived impacts on global climate change, are resulting in increased regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases in many jurisdictions and increased interest in and the likelihood of further regulation, which could significantly affect PVR's coal royalties revenues.**

Global climate change continues to attract considerable public and scientific attention. Several widely publicized scientific reports have engendered widespread concern about the impacts of human activity, especially fossil fuel combustion, on global climate change. Legislative attention in the United States is being paid to global climate change and to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, particularly from coal combustion by power plants. Such legislation was introduced in Congress in the last several years to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and further proposals or amendments are likely to be offered in the future. In anticipation of EPA's endangerment finding regarding greenhouse gas emissions (which was finalized in December 2009), the agency proposed two sets of rules

Any change in fuel consumption patterns by electric power generators away from the use of coal could affect the ab

regarding possible future regulation of greenhouse gas emissions under the CAA. While the first proposes to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles, the other targets greenhouse gas emissions from large stationary sources such as power plants or industrial facilities. Several states have also either passed legislation or announced initiatives focused on decreasing or stabilizing carbon dioxide emissions associated with the combustion of fossil fuels, and many of these measures have focused on emissions from coal-fired power plants. See Item 1, Business Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Air Emissions. Enactment of laws, passage of regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions by the United

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States or some of its states, or other actions to limit carbon dioxide emissions could result in electric generators switching from coal to other fuel sources. This may adversely affect the use of and demand for fossil fuels, particularly coal.

**Delays in PVR s lessees obtaining mining permits and approvals, or the inability to obtain required permits and approvals, could have an adverse effect on PVR s coal royalties revenues.**

Mine operators, including PVR s lessees, must obtain numerous permits and approvals that impose strict conditions and obligations relating to various environmental and safety matters in connection with coal mining. The permitting rules are complex and can change over time. The public has the right to comment on many permit applications and otherwise participate in the permitting process, including through court intervention. Accordingly, permits required by PVR s lessees to conduct operations may not be issued, maintained or renewed, may not be issued or renewed in a timely fashion, or may involve requirements that restrict PVR s lessees ability to economically conduct their mining operations. Limitations on PVR s lessees ability to conduct their mining operations due to the inability to obtain or renew necessary permits, or due to uncertainty, litigation or delays associated with the eventual issuance of these permits, could have an adverse effect on its coal royalties revenues. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Mining Permits and Approvals.

**Uncertainty over the precise parameters of the CWA s regulatory scope and a recent federal district court decision may adversely impact PVR s coal lessees ability to secure the necessary permits for their valley fill surface mining activities.**

To dispose of mining overburden generated from surface mining activities, PVR s lessees often need to obtain government approvals, including CWA Section 404 permits to construct valley fills and sediment control ponds. Ongoing uncertainty over which waters are subject to the CWA may adversely impact PVR s lessees ability to secure these necessary permits. In addition, a 2007 decision by a U.S. District Court in West Virginia invalidated a permit issued to one of PVR s lessees for the Republic No. 2 Mine and enjoined PVR s lessee, Alex Energy, Inc., from taking any further actions under this permit. This ruling was appealed and the appellate court reversed and vacated the district court s order. It is unclear if this ruling will be appealed or if the permits will be challenged on other grounds. Uncertainty over the correct legal standard for issuing Section 404 permits may lead to rulings invalidating other permits, additional challenges to various permits and additional delays and costs in applying for and obtaining new permits that could ultimately have an adverse effect on PVR s coal royalties revenues. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment Clean Water Act, for more information about the litigation described above.

**PVR s lessees mining operations are subject to extensive and costly laws and regulations, which could increase operating costs and limit its lessees ability to produce coal, which could have an adverse effect on PVR s coal royalties revenues.**

PVR s lessees are subject to numerous and detailed federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting coal mining operations, including laws and regulations pertaining to employee health and safety, permitting and licensing requirements, air quality standards, water pollution, plant and wildlife protection, reclamation and restoration of

mining properties after mining is completed, the discharge of materials into the environment, surface subsidence from underground mining and the effects that mining has on groundwater quality and availability. Numerous governmental permits and approvals are required for mining operations. PVR's lessees are required to prepare and present to federal, state or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed exploration for or production of coal may have upon the environment. The costs, liabilities and requirements associated with these regulations may be significant and time-consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of exploration or production operations. The possibility exists that new laws or regulations (or judicial interpretations of existing laws and regulations) may be adopted in the future that could materially affect PVR's lessees' mining operations, either through direct impacts such as new requirements impacting its lessees' existing mining operations, or indirect impacts such as new laws and regulations that discourage or limit coal consumers' use of coal. Any of these direct or indirect impacts could have an adverse effect on PVR's coal royalties revenues. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment.

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Because of extensive and comprehensive regulatory requirements, violations during mining operations are not unusual in the industry and, notwithstanding compliance efforts, PVR does not believe violations by its lessees can be eliminated completely. 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 and, to a lesser extent, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations. PVR's lessees may also incur costs and liabilities resulting from claims for damages to property or injury to persons arising from their operations. If PVR's lessees are required to pay these costs and liabilities and if their financial viability is affected by doing so, then their mining operations and, as a result, PVR's coal royalties revenues and its ability to make distributions to us, could be adversely affected.

## **Risks Related to PVR's Natural Gas Midstream Business**

**The success of PVR's natural gas midstream business depends upon its ability to find and contract for new sources of natural gas supply.**

In order to maintain or increase system throughput levels on PVR's gathering systems and asset utilization rates at its processing plants, PVR must contract for new natural gas supplies. The primary factors affecting PVR's ability to connect new supplies of natural gas to its gathering systems include the level of drilling activity creating new gas supply near its gathering systems, PVR's success in contracting for existing natural gas supplies that are not committed to other systems and PVR's ability to expand and increase the capacity of its systems. PVR may not be able to obtain additional contracts for natural gas supplies.

Fluctuations in energy prices can greatly affect production rates and investments by third parties in the development of new oil and natural gas reserves. Drilling activity generally decreases as oil and natural gas prices decrease. PVR has no control over the level of drilling activity in its areas of operations, the amount of reserves underlying the wells and the rate at which production from a well will decline. In addition, PVR has no control over producers or their production decisions, which are affected by, among other things, prevailing and projected energy prices, demand for hydrocarbons, the level of reserves, geological considerations, governmental regulation and the availability and cost of capital.

PVR's natural gas midstream assets, including its gathering systems and processing plants, are connected to natural gas reserves and wells for which the production will naturally decline over time. PVR's cash flows associated with these systems will decline unless it is able to secure new supplies of natural gas by connecting additional production to these systems. A material decrease in natural gas production in PVR's areas of operation, as a result of depressed commodity prices or otherwise, would result in a decline in the volume of natural gas PVR handles, which would reduce its revenues and operating income. In addition, PVR's future growth will depend, in part, upon whether it can contract for additional supplies at a greater rate than the rate of natural decline in PVR's currently connected supplies.

**PVR typically does not obtain independent evaluations of natural gas reserves dedicated to its gathering systems; therefore, volumes of natural gas on PVR's systems in the future could be less than it anticipates.**

PVR typically does not obtain independent evaluations of natural gas reserves connected to its gathering systems due to the unwillingness of producers to provide reserve information, as well as the cost of such evaluations. Accordingly,



PVR does not have independent estimates of total reserves dedicated to its gathering systems or the anticipated life of such reserves. If the total reserves or estimated life of the reserves connected to PVR's gathering systems is less than it anticipates and PVR is unable to secure additional sources of natural gas, then the volumes of natural gas gathered on PVR's gathering systems in the future could be less than PVR anticipates. A decline in the volumes of natural gas on PVR's systems could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition.

**A reduction in demand for NGL products by the petrochemical, refining or heating industries could materially adversely affect PVR's business, results of operations and financial condition.**

The NGL products PVR produces, including ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and natural gasoline, have a variety of applications, including as heating fuels, petrochemical feedstocks and refining blend stocks. A reduction in demand for NGL products, whether because of general economic conditions, new

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government regulations, reduced demand by consumers for products made with NGL products, increased competition from petroleum-based products due to pricing differences, mild winter weather or other reasons, could result in a decline in the volume of NGL products PVR handles or reduce the fees PVR charges for its services. Any reduced demand for PVR's NGL products could adversely affect demand for the services PVR provides as well as NGL prices, which would negatively impact PVR's results of operations and financial condition.

**The profitability of PVR's natural gas midstream business is dependent upon prices and market demand for natural gas and NGLs, which are beyond PVR's control and have been volatile.**

PVR is subject to significant risks due to fluctuations in natural gas commodity prices. During 2009, PVR generated a majority of its gross margin from two types of contractual arrangements under which its margin is exposed to increases and decreases in the price of natural gas and NGLs—gas purchase/keep-whole and percentage-of-proceeds arrangements. See Item 1, Business—PVR's Contracts—PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment.

Virtually all of the system throughput volumes in PVR's Crescent System and Hamlin System are processed under percentage-of-proceeds arrangements. The system throughput volumes in PVR's Panhandle System are processed primarily under either percentage-of-proceeds or gas purchase/keep-whole arrangements. Under both types of arrangements, PVR provides gathering and processing services for natural gas received. Under percentage-of-proceeds arrangements, PVR generally sells the NGLs produced from the processing operations and the remaining residue gas at market prices and remits to the producers an agreed upon percentage of the proceeds based on either an index price or the price actually received for gas and NGLs. Under these arrangements, revenues and gross margins decline when natural gas prices and NGL prices decrease. Accordingly, a decrease in the price of natural gas or NGLs could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition. Under gas purchase/keep-whole arrangements, PVR generally buys natural gas from producers based upon an index price and then sells the NGLs and the remaining residue gas to third parties at market prices. Because the extraction of the NGLs from the natural gas during processing reduces the volume of natural gas available for sale, profitability is dependent on the value of those NGLs being higher than the value of the volume of gas reduction or shrink. Under these arrangements, revenues and gross margins decrease when the price of natural gas increases relative to the price of NGLs. Accordingly, a change in the relationship between the price of natural gas and the price of NGLs could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition.

In the past, the prices of natural gas and NGLs have been extremely volatile, and PVR expects this volatility to continue. The markets and prices for residue gas and NGLs depend upon factors beyond PVR's control. These factors include demand for oil, natural gas and NGLs, which fluctuates with changes in market and economic conditions, and other factors, including:

the state of the global economy, including financial and credit markets, on worldwide demand for oil and domestic demand for natural gas and NGLs;

- the impact of weather on the demand for oil and natural gas;
- the level of domestic oil and natural gas production;
- the availability of imported oil and natural gas;
- actions taken by foreign oil and gas producing nations;
- the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems;
- the availability and marketing of competitive fuels;
- the impact of energy conservation efforts; and
- the extent of governmental regulation and taxation.

A reduction in demand for NGL products by the petrochemical, refining or heating industries could materially adversely



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**Acquisitions and expansions may affect PVR's business by substantially increasing the level of its indebtedness and contingent liabilities and increasing the risks of being unable to effectively integrate these new operations.**

From time to time, PVR evaluates and acquires assets and businesses that it believes complement its existing operations. Readily available access to debt and equity capital and credit availability has been and continues to be critical factors in PVR's ability to grow. The current state of the global economy, including financial markets, and the consequential adverse effect on credit availability, is adversely impacting PVR's access to new capital and credit availability. Depending on the longevity and ultimate severity of this downturn, PVR's ability to make acquisitions may be significantly adversely affected. In the event PVR completes acquisitions, PVR may encounter difficulties integrating these acquisitions with its existing businesses without a loss of employees or customers, a loss of revenues, an increase in operating or other costs or other difficulties. In addition, PVR may not be able to realize the operating efficiencies, competitive advantages, cost savings or other benefits expected from these acquisitions. Future acquisitions might not generate increases in PVR's cash distributions to its unitholders, and because of the capital used to complete such acquisitions, or the debt incurred, PVR's and our results of operations may change significantly.

**Expanding PVR's natural gas midstream business by constructing new gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities subjects PVR to construction risks.**

One of the ways PVR may grow its natural gas midstream business is through the construction of additions to existing gathering, compression and processing systems. The construction of a new gathering system or pipeline, the expansion of an existing pipeline through the addition of new pipe or compression and the construction of new processing facilities involve numerous regulatory, environmental, political and legal uncertainties beyond PVR's control and require the expenditure of significant amounts of capital. PVR's access to such capital is currently adversely impacted by the state of the global economy, including financial and credit markets. If PVR does undertake these projects, they may not be completed on schedule, or at all, or at the anticipated cost. Moreover, PVR's revenues may not increase immediately upon the expenditure of funds on a particular project. For example, the construction of gathering facilities requires the expenditure of significant amounts of capital, which may exceed PVR's estimates. Generally, PVR may have only limited natural gas supplies committed to these facilities prior to their construction.

Moreover, PVR may construct facilities to capture anticipated future growth in production in a region in which anticipated production growth does not materialize. As a result, there is the risk that new facilities may not be able to attract enough natural gas to achieve PVR's expected investment return, which could have a material adverse effect on PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition.

**If PVR is unable to obtain new rights-of-way or the cost of renewing existing rights-of-way increases, then PVR may be unable to fully execute its growth strategy and its cash flows could be reduced.**

The construction of additions to PVR's existing gathering assets may require PVR to obtain new rights-of-way before constructing new pipelines. PVR may be unable to obtain rights-of-way to connect new natural gas supplies to its existing gathering lines or capitalize on other attractive expansion opportunities. Additionally, it may become more expensive for PVR to obtain new rights-of-way or to renew existing rights-of-way. If the cost of obtaining new rights-of-way or renewing existing rights-of-way increases, then PVR's cash flows could be reduced.

**PVR is exposed to the credit risk of its natural gas midstream customers, and nonpayment or nonperformance by PVR's customers would reduce its cash flows.**

PVR is subject to risk of loss resulting from nonpayment or nonperformance by its natural gas midstream customers. PVR depends on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of its natural gas midstream revenues. In 2009, 21%, 15% and 10% of PVR's natural gas midstream segment revenues and 17%, 11% and 8% of our total consolidated revenues resulted from three of PVR's natural gas midstream customers, Conoco, Inc., Tenaska Marketing Ventures and ONEOK Energy Marketing. Any nonpayment or nonperformance by PVR's natural gas midstream customers would reduce its cash flows.

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**Any reduction in the capacity of, or the allocations to, PVR in interconnecting third-party pipelines could cause a reduction of volumes processed, which could adversely affect PVR's revenues and cash flows.**

PVR is dependent upon connections to third-party pipelines to receive and deliver residue gas and NGLs. Any reduction of capacities of these interconnecting pipelines due to testing, line repair, reduced operating pressures or other causes could result in reduced volumes gathered and processed in PVR's natural gas midstream facilities. Similarly, if additional shippers begin transporting volumes of residue gas and NGLs on interconnecting pipelines, PVR's allocations in these pipelines could be reduced. Any reduction in volumes gathered and processed in PVR's facilities could adversely affect its revenues and cash flows.

**Natural gas derivative transactions may limit PVR's potential gains and involve other risks.**

In order to manage PVR's exposure to price risks in the marketing of its natural gas and NGLs, PVR periodically enters into condensate, natural gas and NGL price hedging arrangements with respect to a portion of its expected production. PVR's hedges are limited in duration, usually for periods of two years or less. However, in connection with acquisitions, sometimes PVR's hedges are for longer periods. These hedging transactions may limit PVR's potential gains if natural gas or NGL prices were to rise (or decline with respect to natural gas hedges entered into to lock the frac spread) over the price established by the hedging arrangements. Moreover, PVR has entered into derivative transactions related to only a portion of its condensate, natural gas and NGL volumes. As a result, PVR will continue to have direct commodity price risk with respect to the unhedged portion of these volumes. In trying to maintain an appropriate balance, PVR may end up hedging too much or too little, depending upon how natural gas or NGL prices fluctuate in the future.

In addition, derivative transactions may expose PVR to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

- PVR's production is less than expected;
- there is a widening of price basis differentials between delivery points for PVR's production and the delivery point assumed in the hedge arrangement;
- the counterparties to PVR's futures contracts fail to perform under the contracts; or
- a sudden, unexpected event materially impacts natural gas or NGL prices.

In addition, derivative instruments involve basis risk. Basis risk in a derivative contract occurs when the index upon which the contract is based is more or less variable than the index upon which the hedged asset is based, thereby making the hedge less effective. For example, a NYMEX index used for hedging certain volumes of production may have more or less variability than the regional price index used for the sale of that production.

The accounting standards regarding hedge accounting are complex, and even when PVR engages in hedging transactions that are effective economically, these transactions may not be considered effective for accounting purposes. Accordingly, our Consolidated Financial Statements may reflect volatility due to these derivatives, even when there is no underlying economic impact at that point. In addition, it is not always possible for PVR to engage in a derivative transaction that completely mitigates its exposure to commodity prices. Our Consolidated Financial Statements may reflect a gain or loss arising from an exposure to commodity prices for which PVR is unable to enter into a completely effective hedge transaction.

**PVR's natural gas midstream business involves many hazards and operational risks, some of which may not be fully covered by insurance.**

PVR's natural gas midstream operations are subject to the many hazards inherent in the gathering, compression, treating, processing and transportation of natural gas and NGLs, including:

damage to pipelines, related equipment and surrounding properties caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires and other natural disasters and acts of terrorism;

inadvertent damage from construction and farm equipment;

leaks of natural gas, NGLs and other hydrocarbons; and

fires and explosions.

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These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage and may result in curtailment or suspension of PVR's related operations. PVR's natural gas midstream operations are concentrated in Texas and Oklahoma, and a natural disaster or other hazard affecting these areas could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial condition. PVR is not fully insured against all risks incident to its natural gas midstream business. PVR does not have property insurance on all of its underground pipeline systems that would cover damage to the pipelines. PVR is not insured against all environmental accidents that might occur, other than those considered to be sudden and accidental. If a significant accident or event occurs that is not fully insured, it could adversely affect PVR's business, results of operations or financial condition.

**Federal, state or local regulatory measures could adversely affect PVR's natural gas midstream business.**

PVR owns and operates an 11-mile interstate natural gas pipeline that, pursuant to the NGA, is subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC. The FERC has granted PVR waivers of various requirements otherwise applicable to conventional FERC-jurisdictional pipelines, including the obligation to file a tariff governing rates, terms and conditions of open access transportation service. The FERC has determined that PVR will have to comply with the filing requirements if the PVR natural gas midstream segment ever desires to apply for blanket transportation authority to transport third-party gas on the 11-mile pipeline. The FERC may revoke these waivers at any time.

PVR's natural gas gathering facilities generally are exempt from the FERC's jurisdiction under the NGA, but the FERC regulation nevertheless could change and significantly affect PVR's gathering business and the market for its services.

For a more detailed discussion of how regulatory measures affect PVR's natural gas gathering business, see Item 1, Business—Government Regulation and Environmental Matters—PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment.

Failure to comply with applicable federal and state laws and regulations can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal remedies.

**PVR's natural gas midstream business is subject to extensive environmental regulation.**

Many of the operations and activities of PVR's gathering systems, plants and other facilities are subject to significant federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These include, for example, laws and regulations that impose obligations related to air emissions and discharge of wastes from PVR's facilities and the cleanup of hazardous substances that may have been released at properties currently or previously owned or operated by PVR or the prior owners of its natural gas midstream business or locations to which it or they have sent wastes for disposal. These laws and regulations can restrict or impact PVR's business activities in many ways, including restricting the manner in which it disposes of substances, requiring pre-approval for the construction or modification of certain projects or facilities expected to produce air emissions, requiring remedial action to remove or mitigate contamination, and requiring capital expenditures to comply with control requirements. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may trigger a variety of administrative, civil and criminal enforcement measures, including the assessment of monetary penalties, the imposition of remedial requirements and the issuance of orders enjoining future operations. Certain environmental statutes impose strict, joint and several liability for costs required to clean up and restore sites where substances and wastes have been disposed or otherwise released. Moreover, it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the release of substances or wastes into the environment.



There is inherent risk of the incurrence of environmental costs and liabilities in PVR's natural gas midstream business due to its handling of natural gas and other petroleum products, air emissions related to its natural gas midstream operations, historical industry operations, waste disposal practices and the use by the prior owners of its natural gas midstream business of natural gas flow meters containing mercury. For example, an accidental release from one of PVR's pipelines or processing facilities could subject it to substantial liabilities arising from environmental cleanup, restoration costs and natural resource damages, claims made by neighboring landowners and other third parties for personal injury and property damage, and fines or penalties for related violations of environmental laws or regulations. Moreover, the possibility exists

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that stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could significantly increase PVR's compliance costs and the cost of any remediation that may become necessary. PVR may incur material environmental costs and liabilities. Insurance may not provide sufficient coverage in the event an environmental claim is made. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment.

### **The PVR natural gas midstream segment may record impairment losses on its long-lived assets.**

The PVR natural gas midstream segment has completed a number of acquisitions in recent years, including the North Texas System (Lone Star Gathering, L.P., or Lone Star). See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the PVR natural gas midstream segment's material acquisitions. In conjunction with our accounting for these acquisitions, it was necessary for us to estimate the values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which involved the use of various assumptions. The most significant assumptions, and the ones requiring the most judgment, involve the estimated fair values of property, plant and equipment, and the resulting amount of goodwill, if any.

Unforeseen changes in operations, the business environment or market conditions could substantially alter management's assumptions and could result in lower estimates of values of acquired assets or of future cash flows. This could result in impairment charges being recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

## **Tax Risks to Our Common Unitholders**

**Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes as well as our not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation by individual states. If the Internal Revenue Service were to treat us or PVR as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or we or PVR were to become subject to additional amounts of entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, then our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be substantially reduced.**

The value of our investment in PVR depends largely on PVR being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, which requires that 90% or more of PVR's gross income for every taxable year consist of qualifying income, as defined in Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code. PVR may not meet this requirement or current law may change so as to cause, in either event, PVR to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject to federal income tax. Moreover, the anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, on this or any other matter affecting us.

If PVR were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, it would pay federal income tax on its taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%. Distributions to us would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses, deductions or credits would flow through to us. As a result, there would be a material reduction in our anticipated cash flow and distributions to unitholders, including us, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of PVR units.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate. Distributions to our unitholders would generally be taxed again as corporate

distributions, and no income, gains, losses, deductions or credits would flow through to our unitholders. As a result, there would be a material reduction in our anticipated cash flow and distributions to unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common units.

**The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.**

Current law may change so as to cause us or PVR to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subjecting us or PVR to entity-level taxation. Specifically, the present federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. For example, at the federal level, legislation has been proposed that would eliminate partnership tax treatment for certain publicly traded

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partnerships and recharacterize certain types of income received from partnerships. Any modification to the federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be applied retroactively. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes, or other proposals, will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units.

At the state level, because of widespread state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise or other forms of taxation. For example, PVR is subject to an entity-level tax on the portion of our income that is generated in Texas. Specifically, the Texas margin tax is imposed at a maximum effective rate of 0.7% of PVR's gross income apportioned to Texas in the prior year. Imposition of such a tax on us or PVR by Texas and other states will reduce the cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Our partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, then the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts will be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

PVR's partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects PVR to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects PVR to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, then the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts will be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on PVR. Likewise, our cash distributions to our unitholders will be reduced if we or PVR is subjected to any form of such entity-level taxation.

### **If the IRS contests the federal income tax positions that we or PVR take, it may adversely affect the market for our common units or PVR's common units, and the costs of any contest will reduce cash available for distribution to our unitholders.**

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or any other matter that affects us. Moreover, PVR has not requested any ruling from the IRS with respect to its treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or any other matter that affects it. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the positions we or PVR take. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of the positions we or PVR take. A court may disagree with some or all of the positions we or PVR take. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units or PVR's common units and the price at which they trade. In addition, the cost of any contest between PVR and the IRS will result in a reduction in cash available for distribution to PVR unitholders and thus will be borne indirectly by us, as a unitholder and as the owner of the general partner of PVR. Moreover, the costs of any contest between us and the IRS will result in a reduction in cash available for distribution to our unitholders and thus will be borne indirectly by our unitholders.

### **Our unitholders may be required to pay taxes on their share of our income even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.**

Because our unitholders are treated as partners to whom we allocate taxable income which could be different in amount than the cash we distribute, our unitholders will be required to pay any federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on their share of our taxable income, whether or not they receive cash distributions from us. Our unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the tax liability that results from the taxation of their share of our taxable income.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential

**Tax gain or loss on disposition of our common units could be more or less than expected.**

If a unitholder sells his or her common units, he or she will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and the adjusted tax basis in those common units. Prior distributions to such unitholder in excess of the total net taxable income allocated to him or her, which decreased his or her tax basis in his or her common units, will, in effect, become taxable income to such unitholder if the common units are sold at a price greater than such unitholder's tax basis in those common units, even if the price he or

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she receives is less than that unitholder's original cost. A substantial portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be taxed as ordinary income to the unitholder due to recapture items, including depreciation recapture. In addition, if a unitholder sells his or her common units, he or she may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash such unitholder received from the sale because the amount realized from the sale includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities.

**Tax-exempt entities and non-U.S. persons face unique tax issues from owning common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.**

Investment in common units by tax-exempt entities, including employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs), and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations exempt from federal income tax, including IRAs and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to such a unitholder. Distributions to non-U.S. persons will be reduced by withholding taxes imposed at the highest effective applicable tax rate, and non-U.S. persons will be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income. Tax-exempt entities and non-U.S. persons should consult their tax advisor before investing in our common units.

**We treat each purchaser of our common units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the common units purchased. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of our common units.**

Due to a number of factors, including our inability to match transferors and transferees of common units, we adopt depreciation and amortization positions that may not conform with all aspects of existing Treasury Regulations. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our unitholders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from a unitholder's sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audits of and adjustments to our unitholders' tax returns.

**We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our common units each month based upon the ownership of our common units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular common unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.**

We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our common units each month based upon the ownership of our common units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular common unit is transferred. The use of this proration method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations, and if the IRS were to challenge this method, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders. Recently, however, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS issued proposed Treasury Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders. Although existing publicly traded partnerships are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations, they are not binding on the IRS and are subject to change until final Treasury Regulations are issued.

**A unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units may be considered as having disposed of those common units. If so, such unitholder would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.**

Because a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having disposed of the loaned common units, such unitholder may no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan to the short seller and the unitholder may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan to the short seller, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those common

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units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller should modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their common units.

**PVR has adopted certain valuation methodologies that may result in a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between us and the public unitholders of PVR. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of our common units.**

When we or PVR issue additional units or engage in certain other transactions, PVR determines the fair market value of its assets and allocates any unrealized gain or loss attributable to such assets to the capital accounts of PVR's unitholders and us. Although PVR may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, including the valuation of its assets, PVR makes many of the fair market value estimates of its assets itself using a methodology based on the market value of its common units as a means to measure the fair market value of its assets. PVR's methodology may be viewed as understating the value of PVR's assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain PVR unitholders and us, which may be unfavorable to such PVR unitholders. Moreover, under our valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of our common units may have a greater portion of their Internal Revenue Code Section 743(b) adjustment allocated to PVR's intangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to PVR's tangible assets. The IRS may challenge PVR's valuation methods, or our or PVR's allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to PVR's tangible and intangible assets, and allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction between us and certain of PVR's unitholders.

A successful IRS challenge to these methods or allocations could adversely affect the amount of taxable income or loss being allocated to our unitholders. It also could affect the amount of gain from our unitholders' sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of the common units or result in audit adjustments to our unitholders' tax returns without the benefit of additional deductions.

**The sale or exchange of 50% or more of our capital and profits interests during any twelve-month period will result in the technical termination of our partnership for federal income tax purposes.**

We will be considered to have technically terminated for federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. A sale or exchange would occur, for example, if we sold our business or merged with another company, or if any of our unitholders, including Penn Virginia or any of its affiliates, sold or transferred their partner interests in us. While we would continue our existence as a Delaware limited partnership, our technical termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders, which would result in us filing two tax returns (and our unitholders could receive two Schedules K-1) for one fiscal year and could result in a deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a fiscal year ending December 31, the closing of our taxable year may also result in more than twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in his taxable income for the year of termination. A technical termination would not effect our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, but instead, we would be treated as a new partnership for tax purposes. If treated as a new partnership, we must make new tax elections and could be subject to penalties if we are unable to determine that a technical termination occurred. The IRS has recently announced a relief procedure whereby if a publicly traded partnership that has technically terminated requests publicly traded partnership technical termination relief and the IRS grants such relief, among other things, the partnership will only have to provide one



Schedule K-1 to unitholders for the year notwithstanding two partnership tax years.

**Our ratio of taxable income to cash distributions will be much greater than the ratio applicable to holders of common units in PVR.**

Our ratio of taxable income to cash distributions will be much greater than the ratio applicable to holders of common units in PVR. Other holders of common units in PVR will receive remedial allocations of deductions from PVR.

Remedial allocations of deductions to us will be very limited. In addition, our ownership of PVR IDRs will cause more taxable income to be allocated to us from PVR than will be allocated to holders who hold only common units in PVR. If PVR is successful in increasing its distributions over time, our income allocations from our PVR IDRs will increase, and, therefore, our ratio of taxable

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income to cash distributions will increase. Because our ratio of taxable income to cash distributions will be greater than the ratio applicable to holders of common units in PVR, our unitholder's allocable taxable income will be significantly greater than that of a holder of common units in PVR who receives cash distributions from PVR equal to the cash distributions such unitholder receives from us.

**Our unitholders will likely be subject to state and local taxes and return filing requirements in states where they do not live as a result of investing in our common units.**

In addition to federal income taxes, our unitholders will likely be subject to other taxes, including state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we or PVR conduct business or own property now or in the future, even if those unitholders do not reside in any of those jurisdictions. Our unitholders will likely be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these jurisdictions. Further, our unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. It is the responsibility of our unitholders to file all U.S. federal, state and local tax returns that may be required of each of them.

**Item 1B Unresolved Staff Comments**

We have received no written SEC staff comments regarding our periodic or current reports under the Exchange Act which were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of our 2009 fiscal year that remain unresolved.

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## Item 2 Properties

### Title to Properties Owned or Controlled by PVR

The following map shows the general locations of PVR's coal reserves and related infrastructure investments and PVR's natural gas gathering and processing systems as of December 31, 2009:

PVR believes that it has satisfactory title to all of its properties and the associated coal reserves in accordance with standards generally accepted in the coal and natural resource management and natural gas midstream industries.

### Facilities

PVR currently leases its office space in Radnor, Pennsylvania, Dallas and Houston, Texas as well as Kingsport, Tennessee. PVR owns the field office in Charleston, West Virginia. PVR believes that its properties are adequate for its current needs.

### Coal Reserves and Production

As of December 31, 2009, PVR owned or controlled approximately 829 million tons of proven and probable coal reserves located on approximately 497,000 acres (including fee and leased acreage) in Illinois, Kentucky, New Mexico, Virginia and West Virginia. PVR's coal reserves are in various surface and underground mine seams located on the following properties:

*Central Appalachia Basin:* properties located in eastern Kentucky, southwestern Virginia and southern West Virginia;

*Northern Appalachia Basin:* properties located in northern West Virginia;

*Illinois Basin:* properties located in southern Illinois and western Kentucky; and

*San Juan Basin:* properties located in the four corners area of New Mexico.

Coal reserves are coal tons that can be economically extracted or produced at the time of determination considering legal, economic and technical limitations. All of the estimates of PVR's coal reserves are classified as proven and probable reserves. Proven and probable coal reserves are defined as follows:

*Proven Coal Reserves.* Proven coal reserves are reserves for which: (i) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; (ii) grade and/or quality are computed from

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the results of detailed sampling; and (iii) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely, and the geologic character is so well defined, that the size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.

*Probable Coal Reserves.* Probable coal reserves are 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 more widely spaced or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven coal reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

In areas where geologic conditions indicate potential inconsistencies related to coal reserves, PVR performs additional exploration to ensure the continuity and mineability of the coal reserves. Consequently, sampling in those areas involves drill holes or channel samples that are spaced closer together than those distances cited above.

Coal reserve estimates are adjusted annually for production, unmineable areas, acquisitions and sales of coal in place. The majority of PVR's coal reserves are high in energy content, low in sulfur and suitable for either the steam or to a lesser extent metallurgical market.

The amount of coal that a lessee can profitably mine at any given time is subject to several factors and may be substantially different from proven and probable coal reserves. Included among the factors that influence profitability are the existing market price, coal quality and operating costs.

PVR's lessees mine coal using both underground and surface methods. As of December 31, 2009, PVR's lessees operated 34 surface mines and 41 underground mines. Approximately 52% of the coal produced from PVR's properties in 2009 came from underground mines and 48% came from surface mines. Most of PVR's lessees use the continuous mining method in all of their underground mines located on PVR's properties. In continuous mining, main airways and transportation entries are developed and remote-controlled continuous miners extract coal from rooms, leaving pillars to support the roof. Shuttle cars transport coal to a conveyor belt for transportation to the surface. In several underground mines, PVR's lessees use two continuous miners running at the same time, also known as a supersection, to improve productivity and reduce unit costs.

One of PVR's lessees uses the longwall mining method at two different mines to mine underground reserves. Longwall mining uses hydraulic jacks or shields, varying from four feet to twelve feet in height, to support the roof of the mine while a mobile cutting shearer advances through the coal. Chain conveyors then move the coal to a standard deep mine conveyor belt system for delivery to the surface. Continuous mining is used to develop access to long rectangular panels of coal that are mined with longwall equipment, allowing controlled caving behind the advancing machinery. Longwall mining is typically highly productive when used for large blocks of medium to thick coal seams.

Surface mining methods used by PVR's lessees include auger and highwall mining to enhance production, improve reserve recovery and reduce unit costs. On PVR's San Juan Basin property, a combination of the dragline and truck-and-shovel surface mining methods is used to mine the coal. Dragline and truck-and-shovel mining uses large capacity machines to remove overburden to expose the coal seams. Wheel loaders then load the coal in haul trucks for transportation to a loading facility.

PVR's lessees' customers are primarily electric utilities, also referred to as steam markets. Coal produced from PVR's properties is transported by rail, barge and truck, or a combination of these means of transportation. Coal from the Virginia portion of the Wise property and the Buchanan property is primarily shipped to electric utilities in the Southeast by the Norfolk Southern railroad. Coal from the Kentucky portion of the Wise property is primarily shipped to electric utilities in the Southeast by the CSX railroad. Coal from the Coal River and Spruce Laurel properties in

West Virginia is shipped to steam and metallurgical customers by the CSX railroad, by barge along the Kanawha River and by truck or by a combination thereof. Coal from the Northern Appalachia properties is shipped by barge on the Monongahela River, by truck and by the CSX and Norfolk Southern railroads. Coal from the Illinois Basin properties is shipped by barge on the Green River and by truck. Coal from the San Juan Basin property is shipped to steam markets in New Mexico and

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Arizona by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad. All of PVR's properties contain and have access to numerous roads and state or interstate highways.

The following table shows PVR's most important coal producing seams by property at December 31, 2009:

Area	Property	State	Producing Mine Types	Seam Name	Height Range (ft.)			
Central Appalachia	Wise	VA, KY	Surface, Underground	Parsons	1.00	6.00		
				Phillips	1.50	6.00		
				Low Splint	1.00	5.50		
				Taggart/Marker	1.50	9.00		
				U. Wilson	1.50	5.50		
				Kelly/Imboden	1.00	7.50		
	Buchanan	VA	Underground	Hagy	2.50	3.50		
	Wayland	KY		U. Elkhorn No. 2	2.33	4.00		
	Coal River, Fields Creek	WV	Surface, Underground	Coalburg	1.00	11.00		
				Winifrede	1.00	6.50		
				Cedar Grove	1.00	5.50		
				No. 2 Gas	1.50	8.00		
				Powellton	2.50	4.50		
				Coal River, Cabin Creek	WV	Surface	Coalburg	1.00
	Coal River, West Coal River	WV	Surface, Underground	Buffalo Creek	1.00	5.50		
				Winifrede	1.00	10.00		
				Stockton	4.00	12.00		
				No. 2 Gas	2.50	4.00		
Huff Creek/Toney Fork				WV	Surface	Coalburg	5.00	16.00
Powell Mountain				VA, KY	Surface, Underground	Chilton	3.00	4.00
	U. Alma	3.00	4.00					
	Splint Seams	2.00	2.75					
	Darby	2.50	3.00					
	Northern Appalachia	WV	Underground			Pittsburgh	6.50	9.50
						Upshur		Surface
Illinois Basin	Green River	KY	Surface, Underground	KY No. 9	3.00	5.00		
				Allied	KY	Underground	KY No. 9	3.00
San Juan Basin	Lee Ranch	NM	Surface	Cleary Seams	8.00	16.00		

The following tables set forth production data for the periods presented and reserve information with respect to each of PVR's properties for the period presented (tons in millions):

Property	Production for		
	2009	2008	2007
Central Appalachia	18.3	19.6	18.8
Northern Appalachia	3.8	3.6	4.2
Illinois Basin	4.7	4.6	3.8
San Juan Basin	7.5	5.9	5.7
Total	34.3	33.7	32.5

Property	Proven and Probable Reserves as of December 31, 2009					
	Underground	Surface	Total	Steam	Metallurgical	Total
Central Appalachia	443.6	160.3	603.9	514.7	89.2	603.9
Northern Appalachia	23.4		23.4	23.4		23.4
Illinois Basin	154.2	9.7	163.9	163.9		163.9
San Juan Basin		37.4	37.4	37.4		37.4
Total	621.2	207.4	828.6	739.4	89.2	828.6

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Of the approximately 829 million tons of proven and probable coal reserves to which PVR had rights as of December 31, 2009, PVR owned the mineral interests and the related surface rights to 454.2 million tons, or 53%, and PVR owned only the mineral interests to 189.6 million tons, or 24%. PVR leased the mineral rights to the remaining 184.8 million tons, or 23%, from unaffiliated third parties and, in turn, subleased these reserves to PVR's lessees. For the reserves PVR leases from third parties, PVR pays royalties to the owner based on the amount of coal produced from the leased reserves. Additionally, in some instances, PVR purchases surface rights or otherwise compensates surface right owners for mining activities on their properties. In 2009, PVR's aggregate expenses to third-party surface and mineral owners were \$5.8 million.

The following table sets forth the coal reserves PVR owned and leased with respect to each of its coal properties as of December 31, 2009 (tons in millions):

Property	Owned	Leased	Total Controlled
Central Appalachia	452.9	151.0	603.9
Northern Appalachia	23.4		23.4
Illinois Basin	133.9	30.0	163.9
San Juan Basin	33.6	3.8	37.4
Total	643.8	184.8	828.6

The following table sets forth PVR's coal reserve activity for the periods presented and ended (tons in millions):

	2009	2008	2007
Reserves beginning of year	826.8	818.4	765.4
Purchase of coal reserves	2.4	34.6	60.0
Tons mined by lessees	(34.3 )	(33.7 )	(32.5 )
Revisions of estimates and other	33.7	7.5	25.5
Reserves end of year	828.6	826.8	818.4

PVR's coal reserve estimates are prepared from geological data assembled and analyzed by PVR's general partner or its affiliates' geologists and engineers. These estimates are compiled using geological data taken from thousands of drill holes, geophysical logs, adjacent mine workings, outcrop prospect openings and other sources. These estimates also take into account legal, qualitative, technical and economic limitations that may keep coal from being mined.

Coal reserve estimates will change from time to time due to mining activities, analysis of new engineering and geological data, acquisition or divestment of reserve holdings, modification of mining plans or mining methods and other factors.

PVR classifies low sulfur coal as coal with a sulfur content of less than 1.0%, medium sulfur coal as coal with a sulfur content between 1.0% and 1.5% and high sulfur coal as coal with a sulfur content of greater than 1.5%. Compliance coal is that portion of low sulfur coal that meets compliance standards for the CAA. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 25% of PVR's reserves met compliance standards for the CAA and 37% were low sulfur. The following table sets forth PVR's estimate of the sulfur content and the typical clean coal quality of its recoverable coal reserves for the period presented (tons in millions):

Sulfur Content	Typical Clean Coal Quality
Reserves as of December 31, 2009	Heat Content



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Property	Compliance <sup>(1)</sup>	Low Sulfur <sup>(2)</sup>	Medium Sulfur	High Sulfur	Sulfur Unclassified	Total	BTU per Pound <sup>(3)</sup>	Sulfur (%)	Ash (%)
Central Appalachia	203.1	283.0	205.4	106.9	8.6	603.9	14,041	1.04	6.50
Northern Appalachia				23.4		23.4	12,900	2.58	8.80
Illinois Basin				163.9		163.9	11,034	2.39	8.32
San Juan Basin		22.1	11.5	3.8		37.4	9,200	0.89	17.80
Total	203.1	305.1	216.9	298.0	8.6	828.6			

(1) Compliance coal is low sulfur coal which, when burned, emits less than 1.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU. Compliance coal meets the sulfur dioxide emission standards imposed by Phase II of the

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CAA without blending in other coals or using sulfur dioxide reduction technologies. Compliance coal is a subset of low sulfur coal and is, therefore, also reported within the amounts for low sulfur coal.

(2) Includes compliance coal.

(3) As-received BTU per pound includes the weight of moisture in the coal on an as sold basis.

The following table shows the proven and probable coal reserves PVR leased to mine operators by property for the period presented (tons in millions):

Property	Proven and Probable Reserves As of December 31, 2009		
	Total	Leased Controlled to Operators	Percentage Leased
Central Appalachia	603.9	540.2	89 %
Northern Appalachia	23.4	23.0	98 %
Illinois Basin	163.9	111.5	68 %
San Juan Basin	37.4	37.4	100 %
Total	828.6	712.1	86 %

## Other Natural Resource Management Assets

### Coal Preparation and Loading Facilities

PVR generates coal services revenues from fees it charges to its lessees for the use of its coal preparation and loading facilities, which are located in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. The facilities provide efficient methods to enhance lessee production levels and exploit PVR's reserves.

### Timber and Oil and Gas Royalty Interests

PVR owns approximately 243,000 acres of forestland in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. The majority of PVR's forestland is located on properties that also contain its coal reserves.

PVR owns royalty interests in approximately 7.2 Bcfe of proved oil and gas reserves located in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. Approximately 86% of PVR's oil and gas royalty interests in these reserves are associated with properties acquired from Penn Virginia in 2007.

### Natural Gas Midstream Systems

PVR's natural gas midstream business derives revenues primarily from gas processing contracts with natural gas producers and from fees charged for gathering natural gas volumes and providing other related services. PVR owns, leases or has rights-of-way to the properties where the majority of its natural gas midstream facilities are located. PVR also owns a natural gas marketing business, which aggregates third-party volumes and sells those volumes into intrastate pipeline systems and at market hubs accessed by various interstate pipelines.

PVR owned six natural gas processing facilities having 400 MMcfd of total capacity as of December 31, 2009. PVR's natural gas midstream operations currently include four natural gas gathering and processing systems and two stand-alone natural gas gathering systems, including: (i) the Panhandle gathering and processing facilities in the Texas/Oklahoma panhandle area; (ii) the Crossroads gathering and processing facilities in East Texas; (iii) the

Crescent gathering and processing facilities in central Oklahoma; (iv) the Arkoma gathering system in eastern Oklahoma; (v) the North Texas gathering and pipeline facilities in the Fort Worth Basin; and (vi) the Hamlin gathering and processing facilities in west-central Texas. These assets included approximately 4,118 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines as of December 31, 2009. In addition, PVR owns a 25% member interest in Thunder Creek, a joint venture that gathers and transports coalbed methane in Wyoming's Powder River Basin.

## **Panhandle System**

*General.* The Panhandle System is a natural gas gathering system stretching over ten counties in the Anadarko Basin of the panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma. The system consists of approximately 1,681 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines, ranging in size from two to 16 inches in diameter, and the Beaver,

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Spearman and Sweetwater natural gas processing plants. Included in the system is an 11-mile, 10-inch diameter, FERC-jurisdictional residue line.

In July 2009, PVR completed an acquisition of a natural gas processing and residue pipeline facilities in western Oklahoma for approximately \$22.6 million in cash. The acquired assets included a 60 MMcfd gas processing plant located near Sweetwater, Oklahoma (the Sweetwater plant). Additionally, PVR completed a 40 MMcfd processing plant expansion in its Spearman complex that was put into service on July 31, 2009. The acquired and expanded processing facilities increased PVR's processing capacity in the Panhandle System to 260 MMcfd. The increased processing capacity has allowed PVR to process gas volumes that were being bypassed due to processing capacity constraints in the Panhandle System and has alleviated pipeline pressure-related volume constraints in the eastern portion of the Panhandle System.

The Panhandle System is comprised of a number of major gathering systems and 26 related compressor stations that gather natural gas, directly or indirectly, to the Beaver, Spearman and Sweetwater plants. These include the Beaver, Perryton, Spearman, Wolf Creek/Kiowa Creek and Ellis systems. These gathering systems are located in Beaver, Ellis, Harper and Roger Mills Counties in Oklahoma and Hansford, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Ochiltree and Roberts Counties in Texas.

The Beaver plant has 100 MMcfd of inlet gas capacity. The plant is capable of operating in high ethane recovery mode or in ethane rejection mode and has instrumentation allowing for unattended operation of up to 16 hours per day.

The Spearman plant has 100 MMcfd of inlet capacity. The plant is capable of operating in high ethane recovery mode or in ethane rejection mode and has instrumentation allowing for unattended operation of up to 16 hours per day.

The Sweetwater plant is capable of operating in high ethane recovery mode or in ethane rejection mode and has instrumentation allowing for unattended operation of up to 16 hours per day.

In conjunction with the acquisition of the Sweetwater plant, two new gas compressor stations were installed; one is located on the east end of the North Canadian pipeline and the other on the east end of the Hemphill pipeline.

*Natural Gas Supply and Markets for Sale of Natural Gas and NGLs.* The supply in the Panhandle System comes from approximately 203 producers pursuant to 332 contracts. The residue gas from the Beaver plant can be delivered into the Northern Natural Gas, Southern Star Central Gas or ANR Pipeline Company pipelines for sale or transportation to market. The NGLs produced at the Beaver plant are delivered into ONEOK Hydrocarbon's pipeline system for transportation to and fractionation at ONEOK's Conway fractionator.

The residue gas from the Spearman plant is delivered into Northern Natural Gas pipelines for sale or transportation to market. The NGLs produced at the Spearman plant are delivered into MAPCO's (Mid-America Pipeline Company) pipeline system. MAPCO's pipeline system has the flexibility of delivering the NGLs to either Mont Belvieu or Conway for fractionation.

The residue gas from the Sweetwater plant is delivered into Northern Natural Gas pipelines for sale or transportation to market. The NGLs produced at the Sweetwater plant are delivered into ONEOK Hydrocarbon's pipeline system for transportation to and fractionation at ONEOK's Conway fractionator.

## **Crossroads System**

*General.* The Crossroads System is a natural gas gathering system located in the southeast portion of Harrison County, Texas. The Crossroads System consists of approximately eight miles of natural gas gathering pipelines, ranging in size from eight to twelve inches in diameter, and the Crossroads plant. The Crossroads System also includes approximately 20 miles of six-inch NGL pipeline that transport the NGLs produced at the Crossroads plant to the Panola Pipeline.

The Crossroads plant has 80 MMcfd of inlet capacity. The plant is capable of operating in high ethane recovery mode or in ethane rejection mode and has instrumentation allowing for unattended operation of up to 16 hours per day.

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*Natural Gas Supply and Markets for Sale of Natural Gas and NGLs.* The natural gas on the Crossroads System originates from the Bethany Field from where PVR has contracted with five producers. The Crossroads System delivers the residue gas from the Crossroads plant into the CenterPoint Energy pipeline for sale or transportation to market. The NGLs produced at the Crossroads plant are delivered into the Panola Pipeline for transportation to Mont Belvieu, Texas for fractionation.

### **Crescent System**

*General.* The Crescent System is a natural gas gathering system stretching over seven counties within central Oklahoma's Sooner Trend. The system consists of approximately 1,701 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines, ranging in size from two to 10 inches in diameter, and the Crescent natural gas processing plant located in Logan County, Oklahoma. Fifteen compressor stations are operating across the Crescent System.

The Crescent plant is a NGL recovery plant with current capacity of approximately 40 MMcfd. The Crescent facility also includes a gas engine-driven generator which is routinely operated, making the plant self-sufficient with respect to electric power. The cost of fuel (residue gas) for the generator is borne by the producers under the terms of their respective gas contracts.

*Natural Gas Supply and Markets for Sale of Natural Gas and NGLs.* The gas supply on the Crescent System is primarily gas associated with the production of oil or casinghead gas from the mature Sooner Trend. Wells in this region producing casinghead gas are generally characterized as low volume, long-lived producers of gas with large quantities of NGLs. The supply in the Crescent System comes from approximately 256 producers pursuant to 411 contracts. The Crescent plant's connection to the Enogex and ONEOK Gas Transportation pipelines for residue gas and the ONEOK Hydrocarbon pipeline for NGLs gives the Crescent System access to a variety of market outlets.

### **Hamlin System**

*General.* The Hamlin System is a natural gas gathering system stretching over eight counties in West Central Texas. The system consists of approximately 516 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines, ranging in size from two to 12 inches in diameter and with current capacity of approximately 20 MMcfd, and the Hamlin natural gas processing plant located in Fisher County, Texas. Eight compressor stations are operating across the system.

*Natural Gas Supply and Markets for Sale of Natural Gas and NGLs.* The gas on the Hamlin System is primarily gas associated with the production of oil or casinghead gas. The supply on the Hamlin System comes from approximately 143 producers pursuant to 114 contracts. The Hamlin System delivers the residue gas from the Hamlin plant into the Enbridge or Atmos pipelines. The NGLs produced at the Hamlin plant are delivered into TEPPCO's pipeline system.

### **North Texas System**

*General.* The North Texas assets are located in the southern portion of the Fort Worth Basin of North Texas and include approximately 134 miles of gas gathering pipelines and approximately 240,000 acres dedicated by active producers. This expands the geographic scope of the natural gas midstream segment into the Barnett Shale play in the Fort Worth Basin.

*Natural Gas Supply.* The gathering and transportation infrastructure captures current and expected volumes in Johnson, Hill, Bosque, Somervell, Hamilton and Erath counties. Since the acquisition, PVR has averaged 18 MMcfd in gathered volumes during 2009.



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### **Item 3 Legal Proceedings**

We are not currently a party to any litigation. Although PVR may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, PVR is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings. In addition, PVR is not aware of any material legal or governmental proceedings against it, or contemplated to be brought against it, under the various environmental protection statutes to which it is subject. See Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters, for a more detailed discussion of PVR's material environmental obligations.

### **Item 4 Reserved**

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Our common units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol PVG. The high and low sales prices (composite transactions) and distributions declared related to each fiscal quarter in 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

Quarter Ended	High	Low	Cash Distribution Declared
December 31, 2009	\$ 17.40	\$ 12.27	\$ 0.38
September 30, 2009	\$ 17.42	\$ 11.56	\$ 0.38
June 30, 2009	\$ 13.83	\$ 10.75	\$ 0.38
March 31, 2009	\$ 13.86	\$ 8.08	\$ 0.38
December 31, 2008	\$ 24.27	\$ 5.91	\$ 0.38
September 30, 2008	\$ 32.99	\$ 16.97	\$ 0.38
June 30, 2008	\$ 36.19	\$ 25.82	\$ 0.36
March 31, 2008	\$ 29.75	\$ 20.82	\$ 0.34

**Equity Holders**

As of February 22, 2010, there were 44 record holders and approximately 5,256 beneficial owners (held in street name) of our common units.

**Item 6 Selected Financial Data**

On December 8, 2006, we completed our IPO whereby we became the successor to Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC on a combined basis (predecessor). For the purposes of this selected financial data, we refer to the predecessor for the periods prior to December 8, 2006 and to us for the periods beginning on December 8, 2006. The financial data present our results of operations and financial position as if we had existed as a single entity, separate from Penn Virginia, for the periods prior to December 8, 2006.

Because we own and control the general partner of PVR, we reflect our ownership interest in PVR on a consolidated basis, which means that our financial results are combined with PVR's financial results. We have no separate operating activities apart from those conducted by PVR, and our cash flows consist primarily of distributions from PVR on the partner interests, including IDRs, that we own in PVR. Accordingly, the selected historical financial data set forth in the following table primarily reflect the operating activities and results of operations of PVR. The limited partner interests in PVR not owned by our affiliates are reflected as noncontrolling interests on our balance sheet and the non-affiliated partners' share of income from PVR is reflected as an expense in our results of operations.



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The following selected historical financial information was derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and for each of the years then ended. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes and Supplementary Data in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data :

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005 <sup>(1)</sup>
	(in Thousands, Except per Unit Data)				
Statement of Income Data:					
Revenues <sup>(2)</sup>	\$656,704	\$881,580	\$549,445	\$517,891	\$446,348
Expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	\$550,779	\$768,408	\$434,202	\$415,468	\$368,258
Operating income	\$105,925	\$113,172	\$115,243	\$102,423	\$78,090
Net income	\$62,911	\$102,598	\$54,576	\$74,701	\$51,158
Net income attributable to Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.	\$37,879	\$52,686	\$29,169	\$32,048	\$20,769
Common Unit Data:					
Net income per limited partner unit, basic and diluted	\$0.97	\$1.35	\$0.75	\$0.98	\$0.65
Distributions paid	\$59,393	\$54,704	\$35,558	\$	\$
Distributions paid per unit <sup>(4)</sup>	\$1.52	\$1.40	\$0.91	\$	\$
Balance Sheet and Other Financial Data:					
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$900,844	\$895,119	\$731,282	\$556,513	\$458,782
Total assets <sup>(3)</sup>	\$1,219,063	\$1,227,674	\$942,251	\$716,269	\$659,947
Long-term debt of PVR	\$620,100	\$568,100	\$399,153	\$207,214	\$246,846
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$158,214	\$137,187	\$126,480	\$100,683	\$94,450
Cash acquisitions and additions	\$80,677	\$332,028	\$225,040	\$129,712	\$303,673
Other Statistical Data:					
Coal royalty tons (in thousands)	34,330	33,690	32,528	32,778	30,227
System throughput volumes (MMcf)	121,335	98,683	67,810	55,991	38,875

(1) The 2005 column includes the results of operations of the PVR natural gas midstream segment since March 3, 2005, the closing date of the acquisition of Cantera Gas Resources, LLC.

(2) In 2009 and 2008, PVR recorded \$72.5 million and \$127.9 million of natural gas midstream revenue and \$72.5 million and \$127.9 million for the cost of midstream gas purchased related to the purchase of natural gas from PVOG LP and the subsequent sale of that gas to third parties. PVR takes title to the gas prior to transporting it to third parties. These transactions do not impact the gross margin, nor do they impact operating income.

(3) Total assets for the year ended December 31, 2008 include the effects of PVR's Lone Star acquisition, which expanded the geographic scope of the PVR natural gas midstream segment into the Barnett Shale play in the Fort Worth Basin. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed description of this acquisition, including pro forma results.

(4) We paid a pro rata quarterly distribution of \$0.07 per unit in February 2007, which covered the period from December 5, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

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

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. and its subsidiaries ( we, us or our ) should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Item 8. All dollar amounts presented in the tables that follow are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.

### **Overview of Our Business**

#### **General**

We are a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed in June 2006. Our only cash generating assets consist of our interests in PVR, which consist of the following:

a 2% general partner interest in PVR, which we hold through our 100% ownership interest in Penn Virginia Resource GP, LLC, PVR's general partner;

all of the IDRs in PVR, which we hold through our 100% ownership interest in PVR's general partner; and  
19,587,049 common units of PVR, representing an approximately 37% limited partner interest in PVR.

All of our cash flows are generated from the cash distributions we receive with respect to the PVR equity interests we own. PVR is required by its partnership agreement to distribute, and it has historically distributed within 45 days of the end of each quarter, all of its cash on hand at the end of each quarter, less cash reserves established by its general partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of PVR's business or to provide for future distributions.

While we, like PVR, are structured as a limited partnership, our capital structure and cash distribution policy differ materially from those of PVR. Most notably, our general partner does not have an economic interest in us and is therefore not entitled to receive any distributions from us and our capital structure does not include IDRs.

Accordingly, our distributions are allocated exclusively to our common units, which is our only class of security currently outstanding.

#### **PVR IDRs**

In accordance with PVR's partnership agreement, IDRs represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of PVR's available cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels have been achieved. The minimum quarterly distribution is \$0.25 per unit (\$1.00 per unit on an annualized basis). We currently hold 100% of the IDRs through our ownership of PVR's general partner, but may transfer these rights separately to an affiliate (other than an individual) or to another entity as part of PVR's general partner's merger or consolidation of PVR's general partner with or into such entity or the transfer of all or substantially all of PVR's general partner's assets to another entity without the prior approval of PVR's unitholders if the transferee agrees to be bound by the provisions of PVR's partnership agreement. Prior to September 30, 2011, other transfers of the IDRs will require the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding PVR common units. On or after September 30, 2011, the IDRs will be freely transferable. The IDRs are payable as follows:

If for any quarter:

PVR has distributed available cash from operating surplus to its common unitholders in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution; and

PVR has distributed available cash from operating surplus on outstanding common units in an amount necessary to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;  
then, PVR will distribute any additional available cash from operating surplus for that quarter among the unitholders and us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, in the following manner:

*First*, 98% to all unitholders, and 2% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, until each unitholder has received a total of \$0.275 per unit for that quarter;

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*Second*, 85% to all unitholders, and 15% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, until each unitholder has received a total of \$0.325 per unit for that quarter;

*Third*, 75% to all unitholders, and 25% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, until each unitholder has received a total of \$0.375 per unit for that quarter; and

*Thereafter*, 50% to all unitholders and 50% to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner.

Since 2001, PVR has increased its quarterly cash distribution from \$0.25 per unit (\$1.00 on an annualized basis) to \$0.47 per unit (\$1.88 on an annualized basis), which is its most recently declared distribution. These increased cash distributions by PVR have placed us at the maximum target cash distribution level as described above and as a consequence, since reaching such level, we have received 50% of available cash in excess of \$0.375 per unit.

## **Financial Presentation**

We reflect our ownership interest in PVR on a consolidated basis, which means that our financial results are combined with PVR's financial results. The approximately 61% limited partner interest in PVR that we do not own, after the effect of IDRs, is reflected as noncontrolling interests in our results of operations. We have no separate operating activities apart from those conducted by PVR, and our cash flows currently consist of distributions from PVR on the partner interests, including the IDRs, that we own. Accordingly, the discussion and analysis of our financial position and results of operations in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations reflects the operating activities and results of operations of PVR.

## **Overview of PVR's Business**

PVR is a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed by Penn Virginia in 2001 that is principally engaged in the management of coal and natural resource properties and the gathering and processing of natural gas in the United States. Both in its current limited partnership form and in its previous corporate form, PVR has managed coal properties since 1882. PVR currently conducts operations in two business segments: (i) coal and natural resource management and (ii) natural gas midstream. In 2009, PVR's coal and natural resource management segment contributed \$87.5 million, or 81%, to operating income, and PVR's natural gas midstream segment contributed \$20.8 million, or 19%, to operating income.

As of December 31, 2009, PVR owned or controlled approximately 829 million tons of proven and probable coal reserves in Central and Northern Appalachia, the San Juan Basin and the Illinois Basin. PVR enters into long-term leases with experienced, third-party mine operators, providing them the right to mine PVR's coal reserves in exchange for royalty payments. PVR actively works with its lessees to develop efficient methods to exploit its reserves and to maximize production from PVR's properties. PVR does not operate any mines. In 2009, PVR's lessees produced 34.3 million tons of coal from its properties and paid PVR coal royalties revenues of \$120.4 million, for an average royalty per ton of \$3.51. Approximately 82% of PVR's coal royalties revenues in 2009 were derived from coal mined on its properties under leases containing royalty rates based on the higher of a fixed base price or a percentage of the gross sales price. The balance of PVR's coal royalties revenues for the respective periods was derived from coal mined on PVR's properties under leases containing fixed royalty rates that escalate annually.

Coal royalties are impacted by several factors that PVR generally cannot control. The number of tons mined annually is determined by an operator's mining efficiency, labor availability, geologic conditions, access to capital, ability to market coal and ability to arrange reliable transportation to the end-user. New legislation or regulations have been or may be adopted which may have a significant impact on the mining operations of PVR's lessees or their customers ability to use coal and which may require PVR, its lessees or its lessees' customers to change operations significantly or incur substantial costs. See Item 1A, Risk Factors.

To a lesser extent, coal prices also impact coal royalties revenues. Generally, as coal prices change over an extended period of time, PVR's average royalty per ton may change as the majority of PVR's lessees pay royalties based on the gross sales prices of the coal mined. However, most of PVR's lessees' coal is sold under contracts with a duration of one year or more; therefore, the underlying prices for PVR's royalties are less susceptible to short-term volatility in coal prices and prices change primarily as PVR's lessees' long-term contracts are renegotiated.

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PVR also earns revenues from other land management activities, such as selling standing timber, leasing fee-based coal-related infrastructure facilities to certain lessees and end-user industrial plants, collecting oil and gas royalties and from coal transportation, or wheelage, fees.

PVR's natural gas midstream segment is engaged in providing natural gas processing, gathering and other related services. As of December 31, 2009, PVR owned and operated natural gas midstream assets located in Oklahoma and Texas, including six natural gas processing facilities having 400 MMcfd of total capacity and approximately 4,118 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines. PVR's natural gas midstream business earns revenues primarily from gas processing contracts with natural gas producers and from fees charged for gathering natural gas volumes and providing other related services. In addition, PVR owns a 25% member interest in Thunder Creek, a joint venture that gathers and transports coalbed methane in Wyoming's Powder River Basin. PVR also owns a natural gas marketing business, which aggregates third-party volumes and sells those volumes into intrastate pipeline systems and at market hubs accessed by various interstate pipelines.

In 2009, system throughput volumes at PVR's gas processing plants and gathering systems, including gathering-only volumes, were 121.3 Bcf, or approximately 332 MMcfd. In 2009, 21%, 15% and 10% of PVR's natural gas midstream segment revenues and 17%, 11% and 8% of our total consolidated revenues related to three of PVR's natural gas midstream customers, Conoco, Inc., Tenaska Marketing Ventures and ONEOK Energy Marketing.

PVR continually seeks new supplies of natural gas to both offset the natural declines in production from the wells currently connected to its systems and to increase system throughput volumes. New natural gas supplies are obtained for all of PVR's systems by contracting for production from new wells, connecting new wells drilled on dedicated acreage and contracting for natural gas that has been released from competitors' systems. In 2009, PVR's natural gas midstream segment made aggregate capital expenditures of \$72.8 million, primarily related to PVR's acquisition of the Sweetwater plant, expansion of the Spearman plant and other expansion related projects in the panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma. For a more detailed discussion of PVR's acquisitions and investments, see Acquisitions and Investments.

## **Key Developments**

### **2009 Commodity Prices**

The 2009 average commodity prices for coal, timber, natural gas, crude oil and NGLs declined from 2008 levels. NGLs refer to ethane, propane, iso butane, normal butane and pentane. The pricing of these commodities directly and indirectly drive PVR's earnings.

Coal royalties, which accounted for 83% of the 2009 PVR coal and natural resource management segment revenues, were slightly lower as compared 2008. PVR continued to benefit from long-term contract prices its lessees previously negotiated with their customers. However, the state of the global economy, including financial and credit markets, has reduced worldwide demand for coal with resultant price declines. Depending on the longevity and ultimate severity of the deterioration, demand for coal may continue to decline, which could adversely affect production and pricing for coal mined by PVR's lessees.

Revenues, profitability and the future rate of growth of PVR's natural gas midstream segment are highly dependent on market demand and prevailing NGL and natural gas prices. Historically, changes in the prices of most NGL products have generally correlated with changes in the price of crude oil. NGL and natural gas prices have been subject to significant volatility in recent years in response to changes in the supply and demand for NGL products and natural gas market demand. As part of PVR's risk management strategy, PVR uses derivative financial instruments to



economically hedge NGLs sold and natural gas purchased. PVR's derivative financial instruments include costless collars and swaps. Based upon current volumes, PVR has entered into hedging arrangements covering approximately 58% and 37% of its commodity-sensitive volumes in 2010 and 2011. PVR generally targets hedging 50% to 60% of its commodity-sensitive volumes covering a two-year period.

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### **PVA Sale of PVG Units**

In September 2009, Penn Virginia sold approximately one-third of its limited partner interest in us, constituting approximately 26% of our common units. Following such sale, Penn Virginia owned the general partner interest in us and approximately 51% of our common units. Penn Virginia may sell all or part of its remaining partner interests in us without our consent or the consent of our unitholders.

### **Acquisitions and Investments**

In July 2009, PVR completed an acquisition of gas processing and residue pipeline facilities in western Oklahoma from Atlas Pipeline Partners, L.P. for approximately \$22.6 million in cash. Funding for the acquisition was provided by borrowings under the PVR Revolver. The acquired assets included a 60 MMcfd processing plant within Atlas 180 MMcfd Sweetwater facility. Additionally, PVR completed a 40 MMcfd processing plant expansion in its Spearman complex that was put into service on July 31, 2009. The acquired and expanded processing facilities increased PVR's processing capacity in the Panhandle System to 260 MMcfd and overall processing capacity to 400 MMcfd. The increased processing capacity has allowed PVR's natural gas midstream segment to process gas volumes that were being bypassed due to processing capacity constraints in the Panhandle System and has alleviated pipeline pressure-related volume constraints in the eastern portion of the Panhandle System.

In July 2008, PVR completed the Lone Star acquisition. Lone Star's assets are located in the southern portion of the Fort Worth Basin of North Texas and include approximately 129 miles of gas gathering pipelines and approximately 240,000 acres dedicated by active producers. The Lone Star acquisition expanded the geographic scope of the PVR natural gas midstream segment into the Barnett Shale play in the Fort Worth Basin. PVR acquired this business for approximately \$164.3 million and a liability of \$4.7 million, which represents the fair value of a \$5.0 million guaranteed payment, plus contingent payments of \$30.0 million and \$25.0 million. Funding for the acquisition was provided by \$80.7 million of borrowings under the PVR Revolver, 2,009,995 PVG common units (which PVR purchased from two subsidiaries of Penn Virginia for \$61.8 million) and 542,610 of PVR's newly issued common units. The contingent payments will be triggered if revenues from certain assets located in a defined geographic area reach certain targets by or before June 30, 2013 and will be funded in cash or common units, at PVR's election.

In April 2008, PVR acquired a 25% member interest in Thunder Creek, a joint venture that gathers and transports coalbed methane in Wyoming's Powder River Basin. The purchase price was \$51.6 million in cash, after customary closing adjustments, and was funded with long-term debt under the PVR Revolver.

In May 2008, PVR acquired fee ownership of approximately 29 million tons of coal reserves and approximately 56 MMbf of hardwood timber in western Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The purchase price was \$24.5 million in cash and was funded with long-term debt under the PVR Revolver.

## **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

We rely exclusively on distributions from PVR to fund our general and administrative costs of being a public company. On an ongoing basis, PVR generally satisfies its working capital requirements and funds its capital expenditures using cash generated from its operations, borrowings under the PVR Revolver and proceeds from PVR equity offerings. PVR funds its debt service obligations and distributions to unitholders solely using cash generated from its operations. PVR believes that the cash generated from its operations and its borrowing capacity will be sufficient to meet its working capital requirements and anticipated capital expenditures (other than major capital improvements or acquisitions). PVR believes that the cash generated from its operations will be sufficient to meet its

scheduled debt payments under the PVR Revolver and its distribution payments. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a tabular presentation of PVR's distribution thresholds.

PVR's ability to satisfy its obligations and planned expenditures will depend upon its future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the coal industry and natural gas midstream market, some of which are beyond PVR's control.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Cash Flows**

The following table summarizes our statements of cash flows for the periods presented:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income contribution	\$62,911	\$102,598	\$54,576
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities (summarized)	100,066	41,565	73,444
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	(4,763 )	(6,976 )	(1,540 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	158,214	137,187	126,480
Net cash used in investing activities	(79,530 )	(331,030)	(224,182)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(77,708 )	181,678	114,518
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$976	\$(12,165 )	\$16,816

**Cash Flows From Operating Activities**

Changes to our working capital and to our current ratio are largely affected by net cash provided by PVR's operating activities. Net cash provided by PVR's operating activities primarily came from the following sources:

**PVR coal and natural resource management segment:**

the collection of coal royalties;  
the sale of standing timber;  
the collection of coal transportation, or wheelage, fees;  
distributions received from PVR's equity investees; and  
settlements from PVR's interest rate swaps.

**PVR natural gas midstream segment:**

the collection of revenues from natural gas processing contracts with natural gas producers;  
the collection of revenues from PVR's natural gas marketing business; and  
settlements from PVR's natural gas midstream commodity derivatives.

PVR uses the cash provided by operating activities in the PVR coal and natural resource management segment and the PVR natural gas midstream segment in the following ways:

operating expenses, such as core-hole drilling costs and repairs and maintenance costs;  
taxes other than income, such as severance and property taxes;  
general and administrative expenses, such as office rentals, staffing costs and legal fees;  
interest on debt service obligations;  
capital expenditures;  
repayments of borrowings; and  
distributions to PVR's partners.

On a stand-alone basis, our working capital and current ratio are primarily affected by cash distributions that we pay to our partners.



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Net cash provided by operating activities in 2009 as compared to 2008 was driven by an increase in the PVR natural gas midstream segment's gross margin, adjusted for the cash impact of midstream derivatives and impairments. PVR received a net \$10.6 million in midstream derivative settlements in 2009 compared to paying a net \$37.2 million in 2008. The difference in net derivative settlements relates to decreased commodity pricing and the expiration of older commodity derivatives. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in operating income, before DD&A expense and impairments from the PVR coal and natural resource management segment primarily due to decreases in coal royalties, oil and gas royalties and other revenue.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2008 as compared to 2007 was primarily attributable to increased cash received from the sales of residue gas and NGLs, which was primarily due to increased system throughput volume; increased coal royalties received, which was primarily due to increased production and sales prices of coal in the Central Appalachian and Illinois Basin regions; and increased cash received from the sale of standing timber, which was due primarily to increased harvesting from PVR's September 2007 forestland acquisition. These increases were partially offset by increased cash outflows from the PVR natural gas midstream commodity derivative settlements.

**Cash Flows From Investing Activities**

We do not own any property, plant and equipment on a stand-alone basis, nor did we have investing activities on a stand-alone basis for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 or 2007. Net cash used by PVR in investing activities were primarily for capital expenditures. The following table sets forth PVR's capital expenditures programs, by segment, for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Coal and natural resource management		
Acquisitions	\$ 2,067	\$ 27,075
Expansion capital expenditures		
Other property and equipment expenditures	185	195
Total	2,252	27,270
Natural gas midstream		
Acquisitions	27,514	259,417
Expansion capital expenditures	36,863	59,385
Other property and equipment expenditures	8,399	14,505
Total	72,776	333,307
Total capital expenditures	\$ 75,028	\$ 360,577

PVR's 2009 capital expenditures consisted primarily of a natural gas midstream plant acquisition, and expansion capital used to increase its natural gas processing capacity and operational footprint in its Panhandle System.

PVR's 2008 capital expenditures were primarily discretionary in nature and included PVR's 25% member interest acquisition in Thunder Creek, the Lone Star acquisition, pipeline assets in the Anadarko Basin of Oklahoma and Texas, expansion capital expenditures related to the Spearman and Crossroads plants and the acquisition of approximately 29 million tons of coal reserves and an estimated 56 MMBf of hardwood timber in western Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The PVR natural gas midstream segment also incurred approximately \$14.5 million of maintenance capital expenditures for equipment overhauls and connecting wells in existing areas.

### **Cash Flows From Financing Activities**

During 2009, PVR had net borrowings of \$52.0 million under the PVR Revolver. These borrowings were used to fund PVR's capital expenditure program. During 2008, PVR had net borrowings of \$156.0 million primarily attributable to the PVR Revolver offset by the repayments of \$63.3 million under PVR's Senior Unsecured Notes due 2013. In 2008, PVR also received net proceeds of \$141.1 million from the sale of PVR's common units in a registered public offering, which was comprised of net proceeds of \$138.2 million

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from the sale of the common units to the public and \$2.9 million in contributions from us to maintain our indirect 2% general partner interest. This increase in outstanding common units also increased distributions paid to PVR's partners.

In January 2010, PVR declared a \$0.47 (\$1.88 on an annualized basis) per unit quarterly distribution for the three months ended December 31, 2009 paid on February 12, 2010 to unitholders of record at the close of business on February 2, 2010.

## Sources of Liquidity

### Long-Term Debt

As of December 31, 2009, we had no outstanding borrowings other than the borrowings of PVR discussed below, which are included in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

*PVR Revolver.* As of December 31, 2009, net of outstanding borrowings of \$620.1 million and letters of credit of \$1.6 million, PVR had remaining borrowing capacity of \$178.3 million on the PVR Revolver. In March 2009, PVR increased the size of the PVR Revolver from \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million and secured the PVR Revolver with substantially all of PVR's assets. The PVR Revolver matures in December 2011 and is available to PVR for general purposes, including working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions, and includes a \$10.0 million sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit. In 2009, PVR incurred commitment fees of \$0.5 million on the unused portion of the PVR Revolver. The interest rate under the PVR Revolver fluctuates based on the ratio of PVR's total indebtedness-to-EBITDA. Interest is payable at a base rate plus an applicable margin of up to 1.25% if PVR selects the base rate borrowing option under the PVR Revolver or at a rate derived from the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.75% if PVR selects the LIBOR-based borrowing option. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the PVR Revolver during 2009 was approximately 2.7%. PVR does not have a public credit rating for the PVR Revolver. A discussion of the applicable covenants and related compliance with respect to the PVR Revolver is provided in the discussion of Financial Condition that follows.

*PVR Interest Rate Swaps.* PVR has entered into interest rate swaps, or PVR Interest Rate Swaps, to establish fixed rates on a portion of the outstanding borrowings under the PVR Revolver. The following table sets forth the PVR Interest Rate Swap positions at December 31, 2009 (in millions):

Dates	Notional Amounts	Weighted-Average Fixed Rate
Until March 2010	\$ 310.0	3.54 %
March 2010 - December 2011	\$ 250.0	3.37 %
December 2011 - December 2012	\$ 100.0	2.09 %

The PVR Interest Rate Swaps extend one year past the maturity of the current PVR Revolver. After considering the applicable margin of 2.25% in effect as of December 31, 2009 the total interest rate on the \$310 million portion of the PVR Revolver borrowings covered by the PVR Interest Rate Swaps was 5.79% as of December 31, 2009.



## **PVR Unit Offering**

In 2008, PVR issued 5.15 million common units representing limited partner interests in a registered public offering and received \$138.2 million in net proceeds. PVR received total contributions of \$2.9 million from us to maintain our indirect 2% general partner interest in PVR. The net proceeds were used to repay a portion of PVR's borrowings under the PVR Revolver.

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**Financial Condition**

**Covenant Compliance**

The terms of the PVR Revolver require PVR to maintain financial covenants. These covenants are as follows:

Total debt to consolidated EBITDA may not exceed 5.25 to 1.0. EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP measure, is generally defined in the PVR Revolver as PVR's net income plus interest expense (net of interest income), depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses, and non-cash hedging activity and impairments.

Consolidated EBITDA to interest expense may not be less than 2.5 to 1.0.

As of December 31, 2009, PVR was in compliance with all of the PVR Revolver's covenants. The following table summarizes the actual results of PVR's covenant compliance for the period ended December 31, 2009:

Description of Covenant	Covenant	Actual Results
Debt to EBITDA	5.25	3.36
EBITDA to interest expense	2.50	7.50

In the event that PVR would be in default of its covenants under the PVR Revolver, PVR could appeal to the banks for a waiver of the covenant default. Should the banks deny PVR's appeal to waive the covenant default, the outstanding borrowings under the PVR Revolver would become payable upon demand and would be reclassified to the current liabilities section of our Consolidated Balance Sheet. The PVR Revolver prohibits PVR from making distributions to its partners if any potential default, or event of default, as defined in the PVR Revolver, occurs or would result from the distributions.

In addition, the PVR Revolver contains various covenants that limit PVR's ability to incur indebtedness, grant liens, make certain loans, acquisitions and investments, make any material change to the nature of PVR's business or enter into a merger or sale of PVR's assets, including the sale or transfer of interests in PVR's subsidiaries.

**Future Capital Needs and Commitments**

Currently, we have no capital requirements. In the future, we may decide to facilitate PVR acquisitions and other capital expenditures by the issuance of debt or equity.

PVR believes that its remaining borrowing capacity of \$178.3 million will be sufficient for its 2010 capital needs and commitments. PVR's short-term cash requirements for operating expenses and quarterly distributions to us, as the owner of PVR's general partner, and unitholders are expected to be funded through operating cash flows. In 2010, PVR anticipates making capital expenditures, excluding acquisitions, of approximately \$60.0 million. The majority of the 2010 capital expenditures are expected to be incurred in the PVR natural gas midstream segment. PVR intends to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of operating cash flows and borrowings under the PVR Revolver. Long-term cash requirements for acquisitions and other capital expenditures are expected to be funded by operating cash flows, borrowings under the PVR Revolver and the issuances of additional debt and equity securities if available under commercially acceptable terms.

Part of PVR's long-term strategy is to increase cash available for distribution to PVR's unitholders by making acquisitions and other capital expenditures. PVR's ability to make these acquisitions and other capital expenditures in the future will depend largely on the availability of debt financing and on PVR's ability to periodically use equity

financing through the issuance of new common units. Future financing will depend on various factors, including prevailing market conditions, interest rates and PVR's financial condition and credit rating.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Contractual Obligations**

We did not have any contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009. The following table summarizes PVR's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 years
Revolver	\$ 620,100	\$	\$ 620,100	\$	\$
Asset retirement obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	2,014		369		1,645
Interest expense <sup>(2)</sup>	30,034	15,440	14,594		
Derivatives <sup>(3)</sup>	15,536	11,251	4,285		
Natural gas midstream activities <sup>(4)</sup>	32,320	13,103	10,202	7,354	1,661
Rental commitments <sup>(5)</sup>	24,480	4,243	6,430	5,864	7,943
Total contractual obligations <sup>(6)</sup>	\$ 724,484	\$ 44,037	\$ 655,980	\$ 13,218	\$ 11,249

(1) The undiscounted balance was approximately \$7.7 million at December 31, 2009.

(2) Represents estimated interest payments that will be due under the PVR Revolver.

(3) Represents estimated payments PVR will make resulting from its commodity derivatives as well as the PVR Interest Rate Swaps.

(4) Commitments for natural gas midstream activities relate to firm transportation agreements.

(5) Primarily relates to equipment and building leases and leases of coal reserve-based properties which PVR subleases, or intends to sublease, to third parties.

(6) Total contractual obligations do not include anticipated 2010 PVR capital expenditures.

Part of the purchase price for the PVR Lone Star acquisition includes contingent payments of approximately \$55.0 million. These contingency payments will be made by PVR if certain revenue targets are met before June 30, 2013.

Because the outcome of these contingent payments is not determinable beyond a reasonable doubt, PVR did not accrue these contingent payments as a liability during the year ended December 31, 2009. Rather, once the revenue targets are met, the contingent payments will be recorded as an additional cost of the Lone Star acquisition.

Neither we nor PVR have employment agreements with our executive officers and neither of us have any other employees. Our and PVR's compensation obligations with respect to our and its executive officers can be significantly different from one year to another and are based on variables such as PVR's performance for the given year. For a more detailed discussion on our and PVR's executive compensation, see Item 11, Executive Compensation.

**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We may enter into off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that can give rise to material off-balance sheet obligations. As of December 31, 2009, the material off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that PVR has entered into included operating lease arrangements, firm transportation agreements, and letters of credit, all of which are customary in our business. See Contractual Obligations summarized above for more detail related to the value of off-balance sheet arrangements. Neither we nor PVR had any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. We are, therefore, not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.



TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations****Consolidated Review**

The following table presents summary consolidated results for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues	\$656,704	\$881,580	\$549,445
Expenses	550,779	768,408	434,202
Operating income	105,925	113,172	115,243
Other income (expense)	(43,014 )	(10,574 )	(60,667 )
Net income	\$62,911	\$102,598	\$54,576
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(25,032 )	(49,912 )	(25,407 )
Net income attributable to Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.	\$37,879	\$52,686	\$29,169

The following table presents certain summary financial information relating to our segments for the periods presented:

	PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management	PVR Natural Gas Midstream	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009:				
Revenues	\$ 144,600	\$ 512,104	\$	\$ 656,704
Cost of midstream gas purchased		406,583		406,583
Operating costs and expenses	24,231	45,842	2,377	72,450
Impairments	1,511			1,511
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	31,330	38,905		70,235
Operating income (loss)	\$ 87,528	\$ 20,774	\$ (2,377 )	\$ 105,925
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008:				
Revenues	\$ 153,327	\$ 728,253	\$	\$ 881,580
Cost of midstream gas purchased		612,530		612,530
Operating costs and expenses	26,226	37,615	2,070	65,911
Impairments		31,801		31,801
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	30,805	27,361		58,166
Operating income (loss)	\$ 96,296	\$ 18,946	\$ (2,070 )	\$ 113,172
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007:				
Revenues	\$ 111,639	\$ 437,806	\$	\$ 549,445
Cost of midstream gas purchased		343,293		343,293
Operating costs and expenses	20,138	26,777	2,482	49,397
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	22,690	18,822		41,512
Operating income (loss)	\$ 68,811	\$ 48,914	\$ (2,482 )	\$ 115,243



TABLE OF CONTENTS**PVR Coal and Natural Resource Management Segment***Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2008*

The following table sets forth a summary of certain financial and other data for the PVR coal and natural resource management segment and the percentage change for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December		Favorable	%
	31,	2008	(Unfavorable)	Change
	2009			
<b>Financial Highlights</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Coal royalties	\$ 120,435	\$ 122,834	\$ (2,399 )	(2%)
Coal services	7,332	7,355	(23 )	(0%)
Timber	5,726	6,943	(1,217 )	(18%)
Oil and gas royalty	2,471	5,989	(3,518 )	(59%)
Other	8,636	10,206	(1,570 )	(15%)
Total revenues	144,600	153,327	(8,727 )	(6%)
<b>Expenses</b>				
Coal royalties	5,768	9,534	3,766	40%
Other operating	2,892	2,406	(486 )	(20%)
Taxes other than income	1,704	1,680	(24 )	(1%)
General and administrative	13,867	12,606	(1,261 )	(10%)
Impairments	1,511		(1,511 )	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	31,330	30,805	(525 )	(2%)
Total expenses	57,072	57,031	(41 )	(0%)
Operating income	\$ 87,528	\$ 96,296	\$ (8,768 )	(9%)
<b>Other data</b>				
<b>Coal royalty tons by region</b>				
Central Appalachia	18,319	19,587	(1,268 )	(6%)
Northern Appalachia	3,786	3,578	208	6%
Illinois Basin	4,724	4,584	140	3%
San Juan Basin	7,501	5,941	1,560	26%
Total	34,330	33,690	640	2%
<b>Coal royalties revenues by region</b>				
Central Appalachia	\$ 85,183	\$ 93,577	\$ (8,394 )	(9%)
Northern Appalachia	6,931	6,568	363	6%
Illinois Basin	12,420	10,451	1,969	19%
San Juan Basin	15,901	12,238	3,663	30%
	\$ 120,435	\$ 122,834	\$ (2,399 )	(2%)
Less coal royalties expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(5,768 )	(9,534 )	3,766	(40%)
Net coal royalties revenues	\$ 114,667	\$ 113,300	\$ 1,367	1%
<b>Coal royalties per ton by region (\$/ton)</b>				
Central Appalachia	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.78	\$ (0.13 )	(3%)
Northern Appalachia	1.83	1.84	(0.01 )	(1%)
Illinois Basin	2.63	2.28	0.35	15%



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San Juan Basin	2.12	2.06	0.06	3%
	\$3.51	\$3.65	\$ (0.14 )	(4%)
Less coal royalties expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(0.17 )	(0.28 )	0.11	(39%)
Net coal royalties revenues	\$3.34	\$3.37	\$ (0.03 )	(1%)

(1) PVR's coal royalties expense is incurred primarily in the Central Appalachian region.

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### **Revenues**

Coal royalties revenues decreased slightly due to the decrease in the average coal royalty received per ton. This decrease was due to an overall shift in production mix to lower royalty lessees, primarily to fixed rate leases in the San Juan Basin from the higher royalty Central Appalachian region.

Coal production by PVR's lessees increased slightly due to higher production in the San Juan Basin resulting from the start up of a second mine and improved mining conditions. This increase was partially offset by a decline in production in the Central Appalachian region which was due to a reduction in longwall mining activity and a depressed coal market.

Timber revenues decreased due to lower sales prices resulting from weakened market conditions for furniture-grade wood products. The average price received for timber decreased 27% from \$287 per Mbf in 2008 to \$209 per Mbf in 2009.

The oil and gas royalty revenues decrease was primarily attributable to lower natural gas prices in 2009. Realized prices received for natural gas decreased 57% from \$10.63 per Mcf in 2008 to \$4.55 per Mcf in 2009.

Other revenues, which consisted primarily of wheelage fees, forfeiture income and management fees, decreased due to lower wheelage income from a decline in coal production in certain areas. In addition, in 2008, a \$0.8 million gain on the settlement of unmined coal was recognized.

### **Expenses**

Coal royalties expenses decreased due to a decline in mining activity by PVR's lessees from subleased properties in the Central Appalachian region where PVR's coal royalties expense is primarily incurred. Mining activity on PVR's subleased property fluctuates between periods due to the proximity of PVR's property boundaries and other mineral owners.

General and administrative expenses increased as a result of an uncollectible account receivable resulting from a PVR lessee bankruptcy and increased staffing and related benefit costs.

The \$1.5 million impairment expense in 2009 was the result of a reduction in the value of an intangible asset. PVR tests long-lived assets for impairment if a triggering event occurs and the impairment was triggered by a wheelage contract being rejected in bankruptcy. As a result of the impairment, the fair value of the contract has been reduced to zero.

DD&A expenses increased slightly due to higher depletion expense resulting from the increase in coal mined from PVR's properties by its lessees. On a per ton basis, DD&A remained constant at \$0.91 per ton for both periods.

TABLE OF CONTENTS*Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2007*

The following table sets forth a summary of certain financial and other data for the PVR coal and natural resource management segment and the percentage change for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December		Favorable	%
	31,	2007	(Unfavorable)	Change
	2008			
<b>Financial Highlights</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Coal royalties	\$ 122,834	\$ 94,140	\$ 28,694	30%
Coal services	7,355	7,252	103	1%
Timber	6,943	1,711	5,232	306%
Oil and gas royalty	5,989	1,864	4,125	221%
Other	10,206	6,672	3,534	53%
Total revenues	153,327	111,639	41,688	37%
<b>Expenses</b>				
Coal royalties	9,534	5,540	(3,994 )	(72%)
Other operating	2,406	2,531	125	5%
Taxes other than income	1,680	1,110	(570 )	(51%)
General and administrative	12,606	10,957	(1,649 )	(15%)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	30,805	22,690	(8,115 )	(36%)
Total expenses	57,031	42,828	(14,203 )	(33%)
Operating income	\$ 96,296	\$ 68,811	\$ 27,485	40%
<b>Other data</b>				
<b>Coal royalty tons by region</b>				
Central Appalachia	19,587	18,827	760	4%
Northern Appalachia	3,578	4,194	(616 )	(15%)
Illinois Basin	4,584	3,779	805	21%
San Juan Basin	5,941	5,728	213	4%
Total	33,690	32,528	1,162	4%
<b>Coal royalties revenues by region</b>				
Central Appalachia	\$ 93,577	\$ 68,815	\$ 24,762	36%
Northern Appalachia	6,568	6,434	134	2%
Illinois Basin	10,451	7,432	3,019	41%
San Juan Basin	12,238	11,459	779	7%
	\$ 122,834	\$ 94,140	\$ 28,694	30%
Less coal royalties expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(9,534 )	(5,540 )	(3,994 )	72%
Net coal royalties revenues	\$ 113,300	\$ 88,600	\$ 24,700	28%
<b>Coal royalties per ton by region (\$/ton)</b>				
Central Appalachia	\$ 4.78	\$ 3.66	\$ 1.12	31%
Northern Appalachia	1.84	1.53	0.31	20%
Illinois Basin	2.28	1.97	0.31	16%
San Juan Basin	2.06	2.00	0.06	3%
	\$ 3.65	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.76	26%
Less coal royalties expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(0.28 )	(0.17 )	(0.11 )	65%
Net coal royalties revenues	\$ 3.37	\$ 2.72	\$ 0.65	24%

66 (1) PVR's coal royalties expense is incurred primarily in the Central Appalachian region.

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**Revenues**

Coal royalties revenues increased as a result of higher coal prices and additional tons being mined by PVR's lessees. Coal royalty tons increased primarily due to higher production in the Central Appalachia and Illinois Basin regions, partially offset by a production decline in the Northern Appalachian region. The Central Appalachian region increase was the result of longwall mining and the timing of additional mining equipment added to PVR's properties during 2008. The Illinois Basin region increase was primarily due to a full year of production in 2008 on coal reserves which were acquired in June 2007. The Northern Appalachian region decrease was a result of adverse longwall mining conditions.

Coal prices were higher on average due to international coal shortages on both the metallurgical and steam markets, which not only drove increases in export metallurgical pricing, but also allowed some higher thermal capacity steam coal to crossover into the metallurgical market; consequently, this caused the domestic steam coal markets to tighten and resulted in higher domestic pricing. PVR's coal royalties revenues are dependent on the prevailing coal prices received by PVR's lessees, which are affected by numerous factors that are generally beyond PVR's control. Coal prices are generally determined by national and regional supply and demand.

Timber revenues increased due to increased harvesting from PVR's September 2007 forestland acquisition. The average price received for timber increased 20% from \$240 per Mbf in 2007 to \$287 per Mbf in 2008.

The oil and gas royalty revenues increase was primarily due to the increased royalties resulting from PVR's October 2007 oil and gas royalty interest acquisition. Realized prices received for natural gas increased 31% from \$8.11 per Mcf in 2007 to \$10.63 per Mcf in 2008.

Other revenues increased primarily due to increased coal transportation, or wheelage, fees attributable to greater production, increased forfeiture income and the recognition of a \$0.8 million gain on the settlement of unmined coal.

**Expenses**

Coal royalties expenses increased due to additional mining by PVR's lessees from subleased properties in the Central Appalachian region.

Taxes other than income increased primarily due to increased severance taxes resulting from PVR's September 2007 forestland acquisition and October 2007 oil and gas royalty interest acquisition.

General and administrative expenses increased primarily due to increased staffing and related benefit costs.

DD&A expenses increased due to increased depletion resulting from PVR's September 2007 forestland acquisition, October 2007 oil and gas royalty interest acquisition and May 2008 coal reserves and forestland acquisition. A discussion of PVR's DD&A methodologies is provided in the Critical Accounting Estimates that follows.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment***Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2008*

The following table sets forth a summary of certain financial and other data for the PVR natural gas midstream segment and the percentage change for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December		Favorable	%
	31,	2008	(Unfavorable)	Change
	2009			
<b>Financial Highlights</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Residue gas	\$289,427	\$452,535	\$(163,108 )	(36%)
Natural gas liquids	182,794	229,765	(46,971 )	(20%)
Condensate	17,010	26,009	(8,999 )	(35%)
Gathering, processing and transportation fees	15,558	11,693	3,865	33%
Total natural gas midstream revenues <sup>(1)</sup>	504,789	720,002	(215,213 )	(30%)
Equity earnings in equity investment	5,548	2,408	3,140	130%
Producer services	1,767	5,843	(4,076 )	(70%)
Total revenues	512,104	728,253	(216,149 )	(30%)
<b>Expenses</b>				
Cost of midstream gas purchased <sup>(1)</sup>	406,583	612,530	205,947	34%
Operating	26,451	20,737	(5,714 )	(28%)
Taxes other than income	3,090	2,578	(512 )	(20%)
General and administrative	16,301	14,300	(2,001 )	(14%)
Impairments		31,801	31,801	100%
Depreciation and amortization	38,905	27,361	(11,544 )	(42%)
Total operating expenses	491,330	709,307	217,977	31%
Operating income	\$20,774	\$18,946	\$1,828	10%
<b>Operating Statistics</b>				
System throughput volumes (MMcf)	121,335	98,683	22,652	23%
Daily throughput volumes (MMcfd)	332	270	62	23%
Gross margin	\$98,206	\$107,472	\$(9,266 )	(9%)
Cash impact of derivatives	10,566	(31,709 )	42,275	133%
Gross margin, adjusted for impact of derivatives	\$108,772	\$75,763	\$33,009	44%
Gross margin (\$/Mcf)	\$0.81	\$1.09	\$(0.28 )	(26%)
Cash impact of derivatives (\$/Mcf)	0.09	(0.32 )	0.41	128%
Gross margin, adjusted for impact of derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$0.90	\$0.77	\$0.13	17%

In 2009 and 2008, PVR recorded \$72.5 million and \$127.9 million of natural gas midstream revenue and \$72.5 million and \$127.9 million for the cost of midstream gas purchased related to the purchase of natural gas from PVOG LP, and the subsequent sale of that gas to third parties. PVR takes title to the gas prior to transporting it to third parties. These transactions do not impact the gross margin.

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### **Gross Margin**

Gross margin is the difference between PVR's natural gas midstream revenues and PVR's cost of midstream gas purchased. Natural gas midstream revenues included residue gas sold from processing plants after NGLs were removed, NGLs sold after being removed from system throughput volumes received, condensate collected and sold and gathering and other fees primarily from natural gas volumes connected to PVR's gas processing plants. Cost of midstream gas purchased consisted of amounts payable to third-party producers for natural gas purchased under percentage-of-proceeds and gas purchase/keep-whole contracts.

The gross margin decrease was a result of lower commodity pricing and lower fractionation, or frac spreads, partially offset by increased system throughput volumes and increased natural gas processing capacity. Frac spreads are the difference between the price of NGLs sold and the cost of natural gas purchased on a per MMBtu basis.

Drilling activities by producers central to PVR's natural gas gathering and processing plants were at reduced levels from the previous year due to lower natural gas prices. However, the 2009 system throughput volumes benefited from the results of drilling activity in 2008 and the first part of 2009. PVR's expansion and acquisition activity, especially in the Panhandle System, has alleviated pipeline pressures and allowed PVR to move all of its gas in this region to its processing plants. As noted above, in July 2009 PVR completed an acquisition of gas processing and residue pipeline facilities in western Oklahoma. The acquired assets included the 60 MMcfd Sweetwater plant. Additionally, PVR completed a 40 MMcfd processing plant expansion in its Spearman complex that was put into service on July 31, 2009. The acquired and expanded processing facilities increased PVR's processing capacity in the Panhandle System to 260 MMcfd and overall processing capacity to 400 MMcfd. The increased processing capacity has allowed PVR to process natural gas volumes that were being bypassed due to processing capacity constraints in the Panhandle System and has alleviated pipeline pressure-related volume constraints in the eastern portion of the Panhandle.

During 2009, PVR generated a majority of the gross margin from contractual arrangements under which the gross margin is exposed to increases and decreases in the price of natural gas and NGLs. See Item 1, Business PVR's Contracts PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment, for discussion of the types of contracts utilized by the PVR natural gas midstream segment. As part of PVR's risk management strategy, PVR uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge NGLs sold and natural gas purchased. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of PVR's derivatives program. On a per Mcf basis, adjusted for the impact of PVR's commodity derivative instruments, PVR's gross margin increased in 2009 by \$0.13, or 17%. This favorable impact of commodity derivatives is a result of overall lower commodity prices during 2009 and the expiration of older derivative instruments.

### **Revenues Other Than Gross Margin**

Equity earnings in equity investment increased due to a full year of results in 2009 compared with a partial year in 2008. In April 2008, PVR acquired a 25% member interest in Thunder Creek, a joint venture that gathers and transports coalbed methane in Wyoming's Powder River Basin. In addition, revenues from the joint venture have grown in 2009 due to mainline volume increases in the Powder River Basin.

Producer services revenues decreased due to a negative relative change in the natural gas indices on which PVR's purchases and sales of natural gas are based and a decrease in marketing fees resulting from lower commodity prices.



## **Expenses**

Operating expenses increased due to prior and current years' acquisitions, expansion projects, compressor rentals and labor costs. Increased costs for compressor rentals and labor costs were incurred due to expanding our footprint in the Panhandle System.

Taxes other than income increased due to higher property taxes. The increase in property taxes was a result of PVR's acquisitions and plant expansions.

General and administrative expenses increased due to increased staffing and related benefit costs. The increase was primarily attributable to labor costs resulting from PVR's 2008 acquisitions and plant expansions. PVR incurred a full year of salaries and benefits in 2009 compared with a partial year in 2008.

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Impairment expense in 2008 was the result of a reduction in the value of goodwill. PVR tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, at a minimum, and more frequently if a triggering event occurs. The goodwill testing during the fourth quarter of 2008 identified a goodwill impairment loss of \$31.8 million. The impairment charge, which was triggered by fourth quarter declines in oil and gas spot and futures prices and a decline in PVR's market capitalization, reduced to zero all goodwill recorded in conjunction with acquisitions made by the PVR natural gas midstream segment in 2008 and prior years.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased primarily due to PVR's acquisitions, capital expansions on the Spearman and Sweetwater plants and new well connections in existing areas of operation.

*Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2007*

The following table sets forth a summary of certain financial and other data for the PVR natural gas midstream segment and the percentage change for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December		Favorable	%
	31,	2007	(Unfavorable)	Change
	2008			
<b>Financial Highlights</b>				
<b>Revenues</b>				
Residue gas	\$452,535	\$242,129	\$210,406	87%
Natural gas liquids	229,765	172,144	57,621	33%
Condensate	26,009	13,889	12,120	87%
Gathering, processing and transportation fees	11,693	5,012	6,681	133%
Total natural gas midstream revenues <sup>(1)</sup>	720,002	433,174	286,828	66%
Equity earnings in equity investment	2,408		2,408	
Producer services	5,843	4,632	1,211	26%
Total revenues	728,253	437,806	290,447	66%
<b>Expenses</b>				
Cost of midstream gas purchased <sup>(1)</sup>	612,530	343,293	(269,237 )	(78%)
Operating	20,737	12,893	(7,844 )	(61%)
Taxes other than income	2,578	1,926	(652 )	(34%)
General and administrative	14,300	11,958	(2,342 )	(20%)
Impairments	31,801		(31,801 )	
Depreciation and amortization	27,361	18,822	(8,539 )	(45%)
Total operating expenses	709,307	388,892	(320,415 )	(82%)
Operating income	\$18,946	\$48,914	\$(29,968 )	(61%)
<b>Operating Statistics</b>				
System throughput volumes (MMcf)	98,683	67,810	30,873	46%
Daily throughput volumes (MMcfd)	270	186	84	45%
Gross margin	\$107,472	\$89,881	\$17,591	20%
Cash impact of derivatives	(31,709 )	(13,184 )	(18,525 )	(141%)
Gross margin, adjusted for impact of derivatives	\$75,763	\$76,697	\$(934 )	(1%)
Gross margin (\$/Mcf)	\$1.09	\$1.33	\$(0.24 )	(18%)
Cash impact of derivatives (\$/Mcf)	(0.32 )	(0.19 )	(0.13 )	(68%)
	\$0.77	\$1.14	\$(0.37 )	(32%)

Gross margin, adjusted for impact of  
derivatives (\$/Mcf)

(1) In 2008, PVR recorded \$127.9 million of natural gas midstream revenue and \$127.9 million for the cost of midstream gas purchased related to the purchase of natural gas from PVOG LP, and the subsequent sale of that gas to third parties. PVR takes title to the gas prior to transporting it to third parties. These transactions do not impact the gross margin.

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### **Gross Margin**

Gross margin is the difference between PVR's natural gas midstream revenues and PVR's cost of midstream gas purchased. Natural gas midstream revenues included residue gas sold from processing plants after NGLs were removed, NGLs sold after being removed from system throughput volumes received, condensate collected and sold and gathering and other fees primarily from natural gas volumes connected to PVR's gas processing plants. Cost of midstream gas purchased consisted of amounts payable to third-party producers for natural gas purchased under percentage-of-proceeds and gas purchase/keep-whole contracts.

The gross margin increase was a result of higher commodity pricing, increased system throughput volume production and higher frac spreads during 2008 compared to 2007.

The system throughput volumes increase is due primarily to PVR's Crossroads plant in East Texas, which became fully operational in 2008, and to the Lone Star acquisition, which was consummated in the third quarter of 2008. Also, the continued development by producers operating in the vicinity of the Panhandle System, as well as PVR's success in contracting and connecting new supply contributed to the increase in throughput volume.

During 2008, PVR generated a majority of the gross margin from contractual arrangements under which the gross margin is exposed to increases and decreases in the price of natural gas and NGLs. See Item 1, Business PVR's Contracts PVR Natural Gas Midstream Segment, for discussion of the types of contracts utilized by the PVR natural gas midstream segment. As part of PVR's risk management strategy, PVR uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge NGLs sold and natural gas purchased. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of PVR's derivatives program. On a per Mcf basis, adjusted for the impact of PVR's commodity derivative instruments for which it discontinued hedge accounting in 2006, PVR's gross margin decreased by \$0.37, or 32%.

Gross margins during the first part of 2008 continued to increase given the favorable pricing environment, such as higher commodity prices and frac spreads, and increased system throughput volumes. However, margins decreased towards the end of 2008 due to a significant decrease in the prices of NGLs as a result of reduced industrial demand in a weakening economy. The gross margin on a per Mcf basis decreased in 2008 due to an increase in fee-based system throughput volumes. These increased volumes are associated with PVR's 2008 expansions and acquisitions.

### **Revenues Other Than Gross Margin**

Equity earnings in equity investment increased due to PVR's April 2008 acquisition of a 25% member interest in Thunder Creek, a joint venture that gathers and transports coalbed methane in Wyoming's Powder River Basin. PVR acquired the member interest in April 2008.

Producer services revenues increased due to an increase in agent fees for the marketing of Penn Virginia's and third parties' natural gas production. Agent fees increased primarily due to increases in Penn Virginia's natural gas production as well as increases in the price of natural gas.

### **Expenses**

Operating expenses increased due to expenses related to PVR's expanding footprint in areas of operation, including acquisitions and the addition of the Spearman and Crossroads plants. These expenses include increased repairs and maintenance expenses, increased compressor rentals, chemical and treating expenses and increased labor costs.

Taxes other than income decreased due to higher property taxes. The increase in property taxes was a result of PVR's acquisitions and plant expansions.

General and administrative expenses increased due to increased staffing and related benefit costs. The increase in personnel was primarily attributable to PVR's acquisitions, plant expansions and well connects in established areas of operation.

Impairment expense in 2008 was the result of a reduction in the value of goodwill. PVR tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, at a minimum, and more frequently if a triggering event occurs. The goodwill testing during the fourth quarter of 2008 identified a goodwill impairment loss of \$31.8 million. The impairment loss, which was triggered by fourth quarter declines in oil and gas spot and futures prices and a

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decline in PVR's market capitalization, reduced to zero all goodwill recorded in conjunction with acquisitions made by the PVR natural gas midstream segment in 2008 and prior years.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased primarily due to PVR's capital expansions on the Spearman and Crossroads plants and acquisitions.

**Other**

Our other results consist of interest expense and derivative gains and losses. The following table sets forth a summary of certain financial data for our other results for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Operating income	\$ 105,925	\$ 113,172	\$ 115,243
Other income (expense)			
Interest expense	(24,653 )	(24,672 )	(17,338 )
Other	1,353	(2,739 )	2,239
Derivatives	(19,714 )	16,837	(45,568 )
Net income	\$ 62,911	\$ 102,598	\$ 54,576

*Interest Expense.* PVR's consolidated interest expense for the periods presented is comprised of the following:

Source	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Interest on borrowings	\$ 21,523	\$ 23,641	\$ 18,861
Capitalized interest <sup>(1)</sup>	(226 )	(675 )	(786 )
Interest rate swaps	3,356	1,706	(737 )
Total interest expense	\$ 24,653	\$ 24,672	\$ 17,338

(1) Capitalized interest was primarily related to the construction of our natural gas gathering facilities. PVR's consolidated interest expense remained relatively constant at \$24.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Even though interest rates decreased during 2009, this decrease was offset in part by the higher level of outstanding borrowings during 2009 as compared to 2008. There were also higher levels of PVR's debt issuance costs expensed in 2009 related to the March 2009 increase in the size of the PVR Revolver from \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million. The increase in interest expense in 2008 compared to 2007 is primarily due to the increase in PVR's average debt balance.

The interest capitalized in all three years related to PVR's construction of the Spearman and Crossroads plants.

In connection with the PVR Interest Rate Swaps, we recognized \$3.4 million in net hedging losses in interest expense in 2009. The increase over prior years relates to the decrease in LIBOR rates during 2009 relative to the fixed interest rates of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps.

*Derivatives.* Our results of operations and operating cash flows were impacted by changes in market prices for NGLs, crude oil and natural gas prices, as well as the PVR Interest Rate Swaps.

Commodity markets are volatile, and as a result, PVR's hedging activity results can vary significantly. PVR's results of operations are affected by the volatility of changes in fair value, which fluctuate with changes in NGL, crude oil and natural gas prices. PVR determines the fair values of its commodity derivative agreements based on discounted cash flows based on quoted forward prices for the respective commodities. The discounted cash flows utilize discount rates adjusted for the credit risk of PVR's counterparties for derivatives in an asset position, and PVR's own credit risk derivatives in a liability position.

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During the first quarter of 2009, PVR discontinued hedge accounting for all of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps. Accordingly, subsequent fair value gains and losses for the PVR Interest Rate Swaps are recognized in the derivatives line item on our Consolidated Statements of Income.

PVR's derivative activity for the periods presented is summarized below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Interest Rate Swap unrealized derivative gain	\$3,260	\$	\$
Interest Rate Swap realized derivative loss	(7,566 )		
Natural gas midstream commodity unrealized derivative gain (loss)	(25,974)	55,303	(27,789 )
Natural gas midstream commodity realized derivative gain (loss)	10,566	(38,466)	(17,779 )
Total derivative gain (loss)	\$(19,714)	\$16,837	\$(45,568 )

*Noncontrolling Interests.* Noncontrolling interests represents net income allocated to PVR's limited partner units owned by the public. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, noncontrolling interests reduced our consolidated income from operations by \$25.0 million, \$49.9 million and \$25.4 million.

## Environmental Matters

PVR's operations and those of its lessees are subject to environmental laws and regulations adopted by various governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which these operations are conducted. The terms of PVR's coal property leases impose liability on the relevant lessees for all environmental and reclamation liabilities arising under those laws and regulations. The lessees are bonded and have indemnified PVR against any and all future environmental liabilities. PVR regularly visits its coal properties to monitor lessee compliance with environmental laws and regulations and to review mining activities. PVR's management believes that its operations and those of its lessees comply with existing laws and regulations and does not expect any material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, PVR's environmental liabilities were \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million, which represents PVR's best estimate of the liabilities as of those dates related to its coal and natural resource management and natural gas midstream businesses. PVR has reclamation bonding requirements with respect to certain unleased and inactive properties. Given the uncertainty of when a reclamation area will meet regulatory standards, a change in this estimate could occur in the future. For a summary of the environmental laws and regulations applicable to PVR's operations, see Item 1, Business Government Regulation and Environmental Matters.

## Critical Accounting Estimates

The process of preparing financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires our management to make estimates and judgments regarding certain items and transactions. It is possible that materially different amounts could be recorded if these estimates and judgments change or if the actual results differ from these estimates and judgments. We consider the following to be the most critical accounting policies which involve the judgment of our management.



## **Coal Royalties Revenues**

We recognize coal royalties revenues on the basis of tons of coal sold by PVR's lessees and the corresponding revenues from those sales. Since PVR does not operate any coal mines, it does not have access to actual production and revenues information until approximately 30 days following the month of production. Therefore, PVR's financial results include estimated revenues and accounts receivable for the month of production. We record any differences, which historically have not been significant, between the actual amounts ultimately received or paid and the original estimates in the period they become finalized.

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### **Natural Gas Midstream Gross Margin**

PVR's gross margin is the difference between its natural gas midstream revenues and its cost of midstream gas purchased. Natural gas midstream revenues included residue gas sold from processing plants after NGLs were removed, NGLs sold after being removed from system throughput volumes received, condensate collected and sold and gathering and other fees primarily from natural gas volumes connected to PVR's gas processing plants. We recognize revenues from the sale of NGLs and residue gas when PVR sells the NGLs and residue gas produced at its gas processing plants. We recognize gathering and transportation revenues based upon actual volumes delivered. Cost of midstream gas purchased consists of amounts payable to third-party producers for natural gas purchased under percentage-of-proceeds and gas purchase/keep-whole contracts.

Due to the time needed to gather information from various purchasers and measurement locations and then calculate volumes delivered, the collection of natural gas midstream revenues and the calculation of the cost of midstream gas purchased may take up to 30 days following the month of production. Therefore, PVR makes accruals for revenues and accounts receivable and the related cost of midstream gas purchased and accounts payable based on estimates of natural gas purchased and NGLs and residue gas sold. We record any differences, which historically have not been significant, between the actual amounts ultimately received or paid and the original estimates in the period they become finalized.

### **Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization**

We compute depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment using the straight-line balance method over the estimated useful life of each asset.

Coal properties are depleted on an area-by-area basis at a rate based on the cost of the mineral properties and the number of tons of estimated proven and probable coal reserves contained therein. Proven and probable coal reserves have been estimated by PVR's own geologists and outside consultants. PVR's estimates of coal reserves are updated periodically and may result in adjustments to coal reserves and depletion rates that are recognized prospectively. From time to time, PVR carries out core-hole drilling activities on its coal properties in order to ascertain the quality and quantity of the coal contained in those properties. These core-hole drilling activities are expensed as incurred. PVR depletes timber using a methodology consistent with the units-of-production method, but that is based on the quantity of timber harvested. PVR determines depletion of oil and gas royalty interests by the units-of-production method and these amounts could change with revisions to estimated proved recoverable reserves. When PVR retires or sells an asset, we remove its cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization from our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Upon sale, we record the difference between the net book value, net of any assumed asset retirement obligation, and proceeds from disposition as a gain or loss.

Intangible assets are primarily associated with assumed contracts, customer relationships and rights-of-way. These intangible assets are amortized over periods of up to 20 years, the period in which benefits are derived from the contracts, customer relationships and rights-of-way, and are combined with property, plant and equipment and are reviewed for impairment. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed description of PVR's intangible assets.

### **Derivative Activities**

From time to time, PVR enters into derivative financial instruments to mitigate its exposure to natural gas, crude oil and NGL price volatility. The derivative financial instruments, which are placed with financial institutions that PVR

believes are of acceptable credit risks, take the form of collars and swaps. All derivative financial instruments are recognized in our Consolidated Financial Statements at fair value. The fair values of PVR's derivative instruments are determined based on discounted cash flows derived from quoted forward prices. All derivative transactions are subject to PVR's risk management policy, which has been reviewed and approved by the board of directors of PVR's general partner.

During the first quarter of 2009, PVR discontinued hedge accounting for all of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps. Accordingly, subsequent fair value gains and losses for the PVR Interest Rate Swaps are recognized in the derivatives line item on our Consolidated Statements of Income. At December 31, 2009, a \$1.4 million

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loss remained in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the PVR Interest Rate Swaps. The \$1.4 million loss will be recognized in interest expense as the PVR Interest Rate Swaps settle.

Because PVR no longer applies hedge accounting for its derivatives, we recognize changes in fair value in earnings currently in the derivatives line on the Consolidated Statements of Income. We have experienced and could continue to experience significant changes in the estimate of unrealized derivative gains or losses recognized due to fluctuations in the value of these commodity derivative contracts. The discontinuation of hedge accounting has no impact on our reported cash flows, although our results of operations are affected by the volatility of mark-to-market gains and losses and changes in fair value, which fluctuate with changes in natural gas, crude oil and NGL prices. These fluctuations could be significant in a volatile pricing environment. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further description of PVR's derivatives programs.

### **Impairment of Goodwill**

Goodwill has been allocated to the PVR natural gas midstream segment and recorded in connection with acquisitions and business combinations. This goodwill is not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. Goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step test. The first step of the impairment test is used to identify potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to the book value, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its book value, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired, and the second step of the impairment test is not required. If the book value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the book value of that goodwill. If the book value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination.

PVR tested goodwill for impairment during the fourth quarter of 2008 and recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$31.8 million. The impairment loss, which was triggered by fourth quarter declines in oil and gas spot and futures prices and a decline in PVR's market capitalization, reduced to zero all goodwill recorded in conjunction with acquisitions made by the PVR natural gas midstream segment in 2008 and prior years. This loss was recorded in the impairment line on our Consolidated Statements of Income. PVR's goodwill balance remained at zero at December 31, 2009. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of goodwill and the related impairment loss.

### **Equity Investments**

PVR uses the equity method of accounting to account for its 25% member interest in Thunder Creek, as well as its investment in a 50% member interest in a coal handling joint venture, recording the initial investment at cost. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to reflect PVR's share of income of the investee and capital contributions and is reduced to reflect its share of losses of the investee or distributions received from the investee as the joint ventures report them. PVR's share of earnings or losses from Thunder Creek and from the coal handling joint venture is included in other revenues on our Consolidated Statements of Income. Other revenues also include amortization of the amount of the equity investments that exceed our portion of the underlying equity in net assets (the inside/outside basis). PVR records this amortization over the life of the contracts acquired in the Thunder Creek acquisition and the life of the coal services contracts acquired in PVR's acquisition of the coal handling joint venture.

## **Gain on Sale of Subsidiary Units**

We account for PVR equity issuances as sales of noncontrolling interests. For each PVR equity issuance, we have calculated a gain under in accordance with accounting standards for Sales of Stock by a Subsidiary. These standards provide guidance on accounting for the effect of issuances of a subsidiary's stock on the parent's investment in that subsidiary. In some situations, these standards allow registrants to elect an accounting policy of recording gains or losses on issuances of stock by a subsidiary either in income or as a capital transaction. Accordingly, we have elected to record gains and losses directly to partners' capital.

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## **New Accounting Standards**

See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of recent accounting standards.

## **Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The principal market risks to which we are exposed are as follows:

Price Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Customer Credit Risk

PVR is also indirectly exposed to the credit risk of its customers and lessees. If PVR's customers or lessees become financially insolvent, they may not be able to continue to operate or meet their payment obligations.

As a result of PVR's risk management activities as discussed below, we are also exposed to counterparty risk with financial institutions with whom PVR enters into these risk management positions. Sensitivity to these risks has heightened due to the state of the global economy, including financial and credit markets.

PVR has completed a number of acquisitions in recent years. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of PVR's material acquisitions. In conjunction with PVR's accounting for these acquisitions, it was necessary for PVR to estimate the values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which involved the use of various assumptions. The most significant assumptions, and the ones requiring the most judgment, involve the estimated fair values of property, plant and equipment, and the resulting amount of goodwill, if any. Changes in operations, further decreases in commodity prices, changes in the business environment or further deteriorations of market conditions could substantially alter management's assumptions and could result in lower estimates of values of acquired assets or of future cash flows. If these events occur, it is reasonably possible that we could record a significant impairment loss on our Consolidated Statements of Income.

### **Price Risk**

PVR's price risk management program permits the utilization of derivative financial instruments (such as futures, forwards, option contracts and swaps) to seek to mitigate the price risks associated with fluctuations in natural gas, NGL and crude oil prices as they relate to PVR's natural gas midstream business. The derivative financial instruments are placed with major financial institutions that PVR believes are of acceptable credit risk. The fair values of PVR's price risk management activities are significantly affected by fluctuations in the prices of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil.

At December 31, 2009, PVR reported a net commodity derivative liability related to the PVR natural gas midstream segment of \$3.2 million that is with six counterparties and is substantially concentrated with three of those counterparties. This concentration may impact PVR's overall credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that these counterparties may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. PVR neither paid nor received collateral with respect to its derivative positions. No significant uncertainties related to the collectability of amounts owed to PVR exist with regard to these counterparties.

In 2009, PVR reported a net derivative loss of \$19.7 million. Some of PVR's commodity derivative financial instruments initially qualified as cash flow hedges, and changes in the effective portion of fair value from these contracts were deferred in accumulated comprehensive income until the hedged transactions settled. When PVR discontinued hedge accounting for commodity derivatives in 2006, a net loss remained in accumulated other comprehensive income. As the hedged transactions settled in 2007 and 2008, PVR recognized these deferred changes in fair value in revenues and cost of gas purchased in its Consolidated Statements of Income. As of December 31, 2008, no net losses remained in accumulated other comprehensive income related to PVR's natural gas midstream commodity derivatives.

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Because PVR no longer uses hedge accounting for its commodity derivatives, PVR recognizes changes in fair value in earnings currently in the derivatives line on the Consolidated Statements of Income. PVR has experienced and could continue to experience significant changes in the estimate of unrealized derivative gains or losses recognized due to fluctuations in the value of these commodity derivative contracts. The discontinuation of hedge accounting has no impact on PVR's reported cash flows, although PVR's results of operations are affected by the volatility of mark-to-market gains and losses and changes in fair value, which fluctuate with changes in natural gas crude oil and NGL prices. These fluctuations could be significant in a volatile pricing environment.

The following table lists PVR's commodity derivative agreements and their fair values as of December 31, 2009:

	Average Volume per Day	Swap Price	Weighted Average Price		Fair Value at December 31, 2009 (in thousands)
			Put	Call	
<b>Crude Oil Collar</b>	<b>(barrels)</b>		<b>(\$ per barrel)</b>		
First Quarter 2010 through Fourth Quarter 2010	750		\$70.00	\$81.25	\$(1,329 )
First Quarter 2010 through Fourth Quarter 2010	1,000		\$68.00	\$80.00	(2,171 )
First Quarter 2011 through Fourth Quarter 2011	400		\$75.00	\$98.50	18
<b>Natural Gas Purchase Swap</b>	<b>(MMBtu)</b>	<b>(\$ per MMBtu)</b>			
First Quarter 2010 through Fourth Quarter 2010	5,000	\$5.815			(41 )
First Quarter 2011 through Fourth Quarter 2011	3,000	\$6.430			(99 )
<b>NGL Natural Gasoline Collar</b>	<b>(gallons)</b>		<b>(\$ per gallon)</b>		
First Quarter 2011 through Fourth Quarter 2011	60,000		\$1.55	\$1.92	(945 )
Settlements to be received in subsequent period					1,331
					\$(3,236 )

PVR estimates that a \$5.00 per barrel increase in the crude oil price would decrease the fair value of PVR's crude oil collars by \$3.1 million. PVR estimates that a \$5.00 per barrel decrease in the crude oil price would increase the fair value of PVR's crude oil collars by \$2.8 million. PVR estimates that a \$1.00 per MMBtu increase in the natural gas price would increase the fair value of PVR's natural gas purchase swaps by \$2.7 million. PVR estimates that a \$1.00 per MMBtu decrease in the natural gas price would decrease the fair value of PVR's natural gas purchase swaps by \$2.7 million. PVR estimates that a \$0.11 per gallon increase in the natural gasoline (a natural gas liquid, NGL) price would decrease the fair value of PVR's natural gasoline collar by \$1.8 million. PVR estimates that a \$0.11 per gallon decrease in the natural gasoline price would increase the fair value of PVR's natural gasoline collar by \$1.7 million.

PVR estimates that, excluding the effects of derivative positions described above, for every \$1.00 per MMBtu increase or decrease in the natural gas price, PVR's natural gas midstream gross margin and operating income in 2010 would increase or decrease by \$6.9 million. In addition, PVR estimates that for every \$5.00 per barrel increase or



decrease in the crude oil price, PVR's natural gas midstream gross margin and operating income in 2010 would increase or decrease by \$11.5 million. This assumes that natural gas prices, crude oil prices and inlet volumes remain constant at anticipated levels. These estimated changes in PVR's gross margin and operating income exclude potential cash receipts or payments in settling these derivative positions.

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### **Interest Rate Risk**

As of December 31, 2009, PVR had \$620.1 million of outstanding indebtedness under the PVR Revolver, which carries a variable interest rate throughout its term. PVR entered into the PVR Interest Rate Swaps to establish fixed interest rates on a portion of the outstanding indebtedness under the PVR Revolver. Until March 2010, the notional amounts of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps total \$310.0 million, or 50.0% of PVR's outstanding indebtedness under the PVR Revolver as of December 31, 2009, with PVR paying a weighted average fixed rate of 3.54% on the notional amount, and the counterparties paying a variable rate equal to the three-month LIBOR. From March 2010 to December 2011, the notional amounts of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps total \$250.0 million, or 40.3% of PVR's outstanding indebtedness under the PVR Revolver as of December 31, 2009, with PVR paying a weighted average fixed rate of 3.37% on the notional amount, and the counterparties paying a variable rate equal to the three-month LIBOR. From December 2011 to December 2012, the notional amounts of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps total \$100.0 million, or 16.1% of PVR's outstanding indebtedness under the PVR Revolver as of December 31, 2009, with PVR paying a weighted average fixed rate of 2.09% on the notional amount, and the counterparties paying a variable rate equal to the three-month LIBOR. The PVR Interest Rate Swaps extend one year past the current maturity of the PVR Revolver. A 1% increase in short-term interest rates on the floating rate debt outstanding under the PVR Revolver (net of amounts fixed through the PVR Interest Rate Swaps) as of December 31, 2009 would cost PVR approximately \$3.1 million in additional interest expense per year.

During the first quarter of 2009, PVR discontinued hedge accounting for all of the PVR Interest Rate Swaps. Accordingly, subsequent fair value gains and losses for the PVR Interest Rate Swaps are recognized in earnings currently. Therefore, PVR's results of operations are affected by the volatility of changes in fair value, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates. These fluctuations could be significant. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further description of PVR's derivatives program.

### **Customer Credit Risk**

PVR is exposed to the credit risk of its customers and lessees. Approximately 84%, or \$69.3 million, of our consolidated accounts receivable at December 31, 2009 resulted from the PVR natural gas midstream segment and approximately 16%, or \$13.0 million, resulted from the PVR coal and natural resource management segment. Approximately \$11.6 million of the PVR natural gas midstream segment's receivables at December 31, 2009 related to one customer, Tenaska Marketing Ventures. At December 31, 2009, 17% of the PVR natural gas midstream segment's accounts receivable and 14% of our consolidated accounts receivable related to this PVR natural gas midstream customer. No significant uncertainties related to the collectability of amounts owed to PVR exist in regard to this natural gas midstream customer.

This customer concentration increases our exposure to credit risk on PVR's receivables, since the financial insolvency of this customer could have a significant impact on PVR's results of operations. If PVR's customers or lessees become financially insolvent, they may not be able to continue to operate or meet their payment obligations. Any material losses as a result of customer defaults could harm and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Substantially all of PVR's trade accounts receivable are unsecured.

To mitigate the risks of nonperformance by its customers, PVR performs ongoing credit evaluations of its existing customers. PVR monitors individual customer payment capability in granting credit arrangements to new customers by performing credit evaluations, seeking to limit credit to amounts PVR believes the customers can pay, and maintaining reserves PVR believes are adequate to cover exposure for uncollectable accounts. As of December 31, 2009, no receivables were collateralized, and PVR had recorded a \$1.2 million allowance for doubtful accounts in the

PVR natural gas midstream segment.

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**Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

**PENN VIRGINIA GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND  
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# REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of  
Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P., and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, partners' capital and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 1, 2010, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas  
March 1, 2010

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# REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of  
Penn Virginia GP Holdings L.P.:

We have audited Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Item 9A(b) herein). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, partners' capital and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, and our report dated March 1, 2010

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expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas  
March 1, 2010

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# PENN VIRGINIA GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (in thousands, except per unit amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues			
Natural gas midstream	\$504,789	\$720,002	\$433,174
Coal royalties	120,435	122,834	94,140
Coal services	7,332	7,355	7,252
Other	24,148	31,389	14,879
Total revenues	656,704	881,580	549,445
Expenses			
Cost of midstream gas purchased	406,583	612,530	343,293
Operating	35,111	32,677	20,964
Taxes other than income	4,794	4,258	3,040
General and administrative	32,545	28,976	25,393
Impairments	1,511	31,801	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	70,235	58,166	41,512
Total expenses	550,779	768,408	434,202
Operating income	105,925	113,172	115,243
Other income (expense)			
Interest expense	(24,653 )	(24,672 )	(17,338 )
Other	1,353	(2,739 )	2,239
Derivatives	(19,714 )	16,837	(45,568 )
Net income	\$62,911	\$102,598	\$54,576
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(25,032 )	(49,912 )	(25,407 )
Net income attributable to Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P.	\$37,879	\$52,686	\$29,169
Net income per unit attributable to Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P., basic and diluted	\$0.97	\$1.35	\$0.75
Weighted average number of units outstanding, basic and diluted	39,075	39,075	39,071

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*



TABLE OF CONTENTS**PENN VIRGINIA GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND  
SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(in thousands, except unit amounts)**

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,314	\$ 18,338
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	82,321	73,267
Derivative assets	1,331	30,431
Other current assets	4,816	4,263
Total current assets	107,782	126,299
Property, plant and equipment	1,162,070	1,093,526
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(261,226 )	(198,407 )
Net property, plant and equipment	900,844	895,119
Equity investments	87,601	78,442
Intangible assets, net	83,741	92,672
Derivative assets	1,284	
Other long-term assets	37,811	35,142
Total assets	\$ 1,219,063	\$ 1,227,674
<b>LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 61,308	\$ 60,442
Accrued liabilities	9,925	11,039
Deferred income	3,839	4,842
Derivative liabilities	11,251	13,585
Total current liabilities	86,323	89,908
Deferred income	5,482	6,150
Other liabilities	17,270	18,078
Derivative liabilities	4,285	6,915
Long-term debt	620,100	568,100
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 19)		
Partners' capital		
Penn Virginia GP Holdings, L.P. partners' capital	249,696	269,542
Noncontrolling interests of subsidiaries	235,907	268,981
Total partners' capital	485,603	538,523
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 1,219,063	\$ 1,227,674

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*



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# PENN VIRGINIA GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (in thousands)

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$62,911	\$102,598	\$54,576
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	70,235	58,166	41,512
Impairments	1,511	31,801	
Commodity derivative contracts:			
Total derivative losses (gains)	22,700	(11,357 )	50,163
Cash settlements of derivatives	3,000	(38,466 )	(17,779 )
Non-cash interest expense	4,391	2,693	678
Equity earnings, net of distributions received	(2,537 )	(224 )	(285 )
Other	766	(1,048 )	(845 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(8,387 )	5,607	(11,901 )
Accounts payable	1,218	(5,153 )	13,791
Accrued liabilities	3,396	(3,520 )	(2,228 )
Deferred income	(1,671 )	1,145	(1,799 )
Other asset and liabilities	681	(5,055 )	597
Net cash provided by operating activities	158,214	137,187	126,480
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions	(29,580 )	(260,376)	(176,917)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(51,097 )	(71,652 )	(48,123 )
Other	1,147	998	858
Net cash used in investing activities	(79,530 )	(331,030)	(224,182)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Distributions to partners	(120,450)	(108,263)	(79,579 )
Proceeds from borrowings	132,000	453,800	220,500
Repayments of borrowings	(80,000 )	(297,800)	(27,000 )
Net proceeds from issuance of partners' capital		138,141	
Debt issuance costs and other	(9,258 )	(4,200 )	597
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(77,708 )	181,678	114,518
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	976	(12,165 )	16,816
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	18,338	30,503	13,687
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$19,314	\$18,338	\$30,503
Supplemental disclosure:			

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Cash paid for interest	\$25,271	\$23,282	\$15,880
Noncash investing activities:			
Issuance of PVR units for acquisition	\$	\$15,171	\$
PVG units given as consideration for acquisition	\$	\$68,021	\$
Other liabilities	\$	\$4,673	\$

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*

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**PENN VIRGINIA GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND  
SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PARTNERS  
CAPITAL AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(in thousands)**