UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COM[illegible]

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1 — FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)			
	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
REVENUES FROM PRODUCT SALES AND SERVICES				
Iron ore	$ 516.2	$ 451.8	$ 1,180.9	$1,095.1
Freight and venture partners' cost reimbursements	63.9	62.3	191.8	175.5
	580.1	514.1	1,372.7	1,270.6
COST OF GOODS SOLD AND OPERATING EXPENSES	(447.6)	(383.7)	(1,056.1)	(959.6)
SALES MARGIN	132.5	130.4	316.6	311.0
OTHER OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Casualty insurance recoveries		1.4		12.0
Royalties and management fee revenue	3.0	3.3	8.6	9.5
Customer bankruptcy recoveries	3.9		4.1	
Administrative, selling and general expenses	(14.2)	(11.6)	(37.3)	(33.2)
Miscellaneous — net	(5.7)	(1.0)	(9.9)	(3.8)
	(13.0)	(7.9)	(34.5)	(15.5)
OPERATING INCOME	119.5	122.5	282.1	295.5
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Gain on sale of assets	.9		1.4	
Interest income	4.5	3.0	12.3	10.0
Interest expense	(1.0)	(1.6)	(2.8)	(3.5)
Other — net	.8	.8	(.5)	(8.5)
	5.2	2.2	10.4	(2.0)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES MINORITY INTEREST AND CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGE	124.7	124.7	292.5	293.5
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(31.3)	(34.6)	(70.8)	(78.6)
MINORITY INTEREST (net of tax)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(11.9)	(7.7)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	89.19E9E9.	886.3	s 209E8	20 TED IN

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CLEVELAND-CLIFFS INC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	(In Millions, Brackets Indicate Cash Decrease) Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2006	2005
CASH FLOW FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 210.1	$ 211.5
Cumulative effect of accounting change		(5.2)
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	(.3)	.9
Income from continuing operations	209.8	207.2
Depreciation and amortization:		
Consolidated	48.2	34.7
Share of associated companies	6.2	3.1
Minority interest	11.9	7.7
Share-based compensation	1.2	
Pensions and other post-retirement benefits	(46.5)	(32.2)
Deferred income taxes	(3.8)	13.6
Gain on sale of assets	(2.3)	(1.3)
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	(1.2)	
Environmental and closure obligations	.7	3.3
(Gain) loss on currency hedges	(.3)	9.8
Other	.3	(6.3)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Sales of short-term marketable securities	9.9	182.7
Purchases of short-term marketable securities	(3.7)	(5.0)
Product inventories	(89G	

The Company also owns a 26.83 percent interest in Wabush Mines, an unincorporated Joint Venture, in Canada; and a 23 percent interest in Hibbing Taconite Company, an unincorporated Joint Venture, in Minnesota. Additionally, Portman owns a 50 percent interest in Cockatoo Island Joint Venture. Investments in joint ventures which we do not control, but have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for under the equity method.

Our results of operations in North America are typically stronger in the last nine months of the calendar year due primarily to seasonal factors in the first quarter, as shipments and sales are restricted by weather conditions on the Great Lakes. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation, including amounts related to discontinued operations and the cumulative effect of a 2005 accounting change.

NOTE 2 — ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Marketable Securities

We determine the appropriate classification of debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluate such designation as of each balance sheet date. At September 30, 2006, we had $3.7 million of six-month term deposits classified as trading at Portman. At December 31, 2005, we had $9.9 million in highly-liquid auction rate securities (“ARS”), classified as trading with changes in market value, if any, included in income. The ARS were fully liquidated in the first quarter of 2006. We invested in ARS to generate higher returns than traditional money market investments. Although these securities have long-term stated contractual maturities, they can be presented for redemption at auction when rates are reset, which is typically every 7, 28 or 35 days. As a result, we classified these securities as current assets. We had no realized or unrealized gains or losses related to these securities during the first nine months of 2006 ani [illegible]

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Share-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payments* (SFAS 123R), using the modified prospective transition method. Because we elected to use the modified prospective transition method, results for prior periods have not been restated. Under this transition method, share-based compensation expense for the first nine months of 2006 includes compensation expense for share-based compensation awards granted prior to January 1, 2006 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R. Accordingly, the revised compensation costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining service periods of the awards.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized share-based compensation expense in accordance with SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123). As prescribed in SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure* (SFAS 148), we elected to use the prospective method. The prospective method required expense to be recognized for all awards granted, modified or settled beginning in the year of adoption. In accordance with SFAS 123 and SFAS 148, we provided pro forma net income or loss and net income or loss per share disclosures for each period prior to adoption of SFAS 123R as if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions to all awards unvested in each period.

In March 2005, the SEC issued SAB 107, which provided supplemental implementation guidance for SFAS 123R. We have applied the provisions of SAB 107 in our adoption of SFAS 123R. See NOTE 10 for information on the impact of our adoption of SFAS 123R and the assumptions we used to calculate the fair value of share-based compensation.

customer's facilities prior to the transfer of title. Certain sales contracts with one customer include provisions for supplemental revenue or refunds based on annual steel pricing at the time the product is consumed in the customer's blast furnaces. We estimate these amounts for recognition at the time of sale when it is deemed probable that they will be realized. Estimated supplemental payments (on .4 million tons), which at estimated pr whi

Foreign Currency Translation

Results of foreign operations are translated into United States dollars using the average exchange rates during the applicable periods. Assets and liabilities are translated into United States dollars using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in Shareholders' Equity on our Statements of Condensed Consolidated Financial Position.

Goodwill

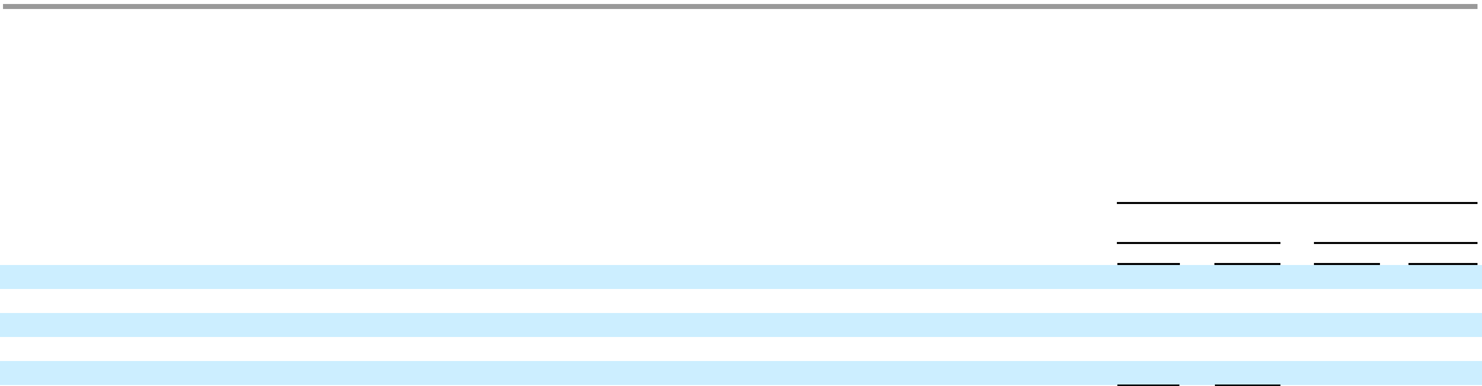
Based on our final purchase price allocation for the Portman acquisition, we identified approximately $8.4 million of excess purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As required by SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142), goodwill was allocated to our Australia segment. SFAS 142 requires us to compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value on an annual basis to determine if there is potential goodwill impairment. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than its carrying value.

Preferred Stock

In January 2004, we completed an offering of $172.5 million of redeemable cumulative convertible perpetual preferred stock, without par value, issued at $1,000 per share. The preferred stock pays quarterly cash dividends at a rate of 3.25 percent per annum, has a liquidation preference of $1,000 per share and is convertible into our common shares at an adjusted rate of 65.5068 common shares per share of preferred stock, which is equivalent to an adjusted conversion price of $15.27 per share at September 30, 2006, subject to further adjustment in certain circumstances. Each share of preferred stock may be converted by the holder if during any fiscal quarter ending after March 31, 2004 the closing sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding quarter exceeds 110 percent of the applicable conversion price on such trading day ($16.80 at September 30, 2006). The threshold was met as of

NOTE 4 — DEBT AND REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

On June 23, 2006, we entered into a five-year unsecured credit agreement with a syndicate of 16 financial institutions. The new facility provides $500 million in borrowing capacity under a revolving credit line, with no scheduled maturities other than the five-year term of the agreement; loans are made with a choice of interest rates and maturities, subject to the term of the agreement. The new credit agreement replaced an existing $350 million unsecured revolving credit facility scheduled to expire in March 2008. We incurred $1.7 million of expense related to the accelerated write-off of debt issuance costs due to the replacement agreem



OPEB Expense

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NOTE 8 — ENVIRONMENTAL TAL TAL N N

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The environmental liability includes our obligations related to five sites that are independent of our iron mining operations, two former iron ore-related sites, two leased land sites where we are lessor and miscellaneous remediation obligations at our operating units. We recorded $4.5 million of additional clean-up expense related to a PCB spill at Tilden in 2006 ($5.2 million was previously accrued in December 2005) as “Miscellaneous — net” in the Statements of Condensed Consolidated Operations.

The obligation also includes Federal and State sites where the Company is named as a PRP: the Rio Tinto mine site in Nevada, the Milwaukee Solvay site in Wisconsin, and the Kipling and Deer Lake sites in Michigan.

Milwaukee Solvay Site

On August 31, 2006, we entered into an Assignment, Assumption and Indemnification Agreement and a separate Escrow Agreement (collectively the “Closing Agreements”) with East Greenfield, a successor to the Kinnickinnic Development Group. Pursuant to the Closing Agreements, East Greenfield acquired our mortgage interest in the property for $2.25 million, assumed all environmental liabilities in connection with the property and placed $4.0 million in escrow to secure East Greenfield’s obligations. East Greenfield has also agreed to purchase a $5.0 million environmental insurance policy. The $.5 million estimated premium for the insurance policy has also been placed in escrow to be utilized for the policy premium or toward environmental obligations in excess of the $4.0 million of escrowed funds if insurance cannot be obtained. As a result of the finalization of the Closing Agreements, we reduced our environmental reserve related to this site by $2.7 million in the third quarter of 2006. The expense was included as “Miscellaneous-net” in the Statements of Condensed Consolidated Operations.

Rio Tinto

The Rio Tinto Mine site is a historic underground copper mine located near Mountain City, NV, where tailings were placed in Mill Creek, a tributary to the Owyhee River. Site characterization studies, the development and evaluation of remedial action alternatives and some remedial measures are being conducted in accordance with a Consent Order between the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection f tioaec afa a a d eám˝

and the Rio Tinto Working Group ("RTWG") composed of the Company, Atlantic Richfield Company, Teck Cominco American Incorporated, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. The Consent Order provides for technical review by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the NDEP and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation (collectively, "Rio Tinto Trustees"). The Consent Order is currently projected to continue through 2006 with the objective of supporting the selection of the final remedy for the site. Costs are shared pursuant to the terms of a Participation Agreement between the parties of the RTWG, who have reserved the right to renegotiate any future participation or cost sharing following the completion of the Consent Order.

The Rio Tinto Trustees have made available for public comment their plans for the assessment of Natural Resource Damages ("NRD"). The RTWG commented on the plans and also are in discussions with the Rio Tinto Trustees informally about those plans. The notice of plan availability is a step in the damage assessment process. The studies presented in the plan may lead to a NRD claim under CERCLA. There is no monetized NRD claim at this time.

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The assumptions utilized to estimate the fair value of the Agreements incorporating the Company's relative TSR and the calculated fair values are as follows:

Plan Year	Grant Date	Average Expected Term (Years)	Expected Volatility	Risk-Free Interest Rate	Dividend Yield	Fair Value (Percent of Grant Date Market Price)
2006	9/12/2006	1.8				

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unpaid pre-bankruptcy $4.9 million trade receivable owed to the Company by WCI plus $.9 million of subsequent pricing adjustments. During the third quarter of 2006, WCI paid $3.9 million, resulting in complete recovery of the Company's reserve.

On March 31, 2006, Stelco emerged from protection from its creditors under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, which had been mandated by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (the "Court") on January 29, 2004. Pursuant to Stelco's plan of reorganization, C$350 million of new financing was invested in Stelco. The investor required, as a condition of such financing, that Stelco be reorganized into limited — partnership operating subsidiaries, one of which was a "mining" subsidiary, HLE Mining Limited Partnership ("HLE"). By way of a consent made as of March 31, 2006, Cliffs Mining Company and Wabush Iron Co. Limited, among others, consented to the transfer of Stelco's interest in the Wabush Joint Venture, and its subsidiaries' shareholdings in the Hibbing and Tilden operations, to HLE. The Consent Order was conditional upon the completion of a number of items on or before June 30, 2006:

a. the execution and delivery of a Reorganization Agreement and related documentation with respect to the joint venture operations; and

b. Stelco's execution and delivery of HLE's obligations with respect to the joint ventures, and ḗl R

related to this contract in the first nine months of 2006 and 2005, respectively. The amounts were recorded under "Discontinued Operations" in the Statements of Condensed Consolidated Operations.

On July 23, 2004, CAL, an afl2ns 4 0

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and results of Operations ("MD&A") is designed to provide a reader of our financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of management on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors that may affect our future results. We believe it is important to read our MD&A in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, our reports on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K as well as other publicly available information.

OVERVIEW

Cleveland-Cliffs Inc is the largest producer of iron ore pellets in North America. We sell the majority of our pellets to integrated steel companies in the United States and Canada. We manage and operate six North American iron ore mines located in Michigan, Minnesota and Eastern Canada that currently have a rated capacity of 37.5 million tons of iron ore production annually, representing approximately 46 percent of the current total North American pellet production capacity. Based on our percentage ownership of the mines we operate, our share of the rated pellet production capacity is currently 23.0 million tons annually, representing approximately 28 percent of total North American annual pellet capacity.

On April 19, 2005, Cliffs Australia, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 80.4 percent of Portman, the third-largest iron ore mining company in Australia. The Portman acquisition represents another significant milestone in our long-term strategy to seek additional investment and management opportunities and to broaden our scope as a supplier of iron ore or other raw materials to the integrated steel industry. We are particularly focused on expanding our international investments to capitalize on global demand for steel and iron ore.

As a result of the Portman acquisition, we operate in two reportable segments: the North America segment and the Australia segment, also referred to as Portman. See NOTE 5 for a further discussion of the nature of our operations and related financial disclosures for the reportable segments.

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primarily due to lower pellet sales volume and increased production costs, partially offset by higher sales price realizations. A summary is as follows:

	Sales Margin Increase (Decrease) From Last Year in Millions					
	Third Quarter			Nine Months		
	Rate	Volume	Total	Rate ygin	Volume	Total
Sales revenue	$ 23.9	$ 21.1	$ 45.0	$ 89.1	$ (107.4)	$ (18.3)
Cost of goods sold and operating expenses	41.6	14.4	[illegible]	81.0	(75.9)	5.1
Sales margin	$ (17.7)	$ 6.7				

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Australian Iron Ore

Third quarter 2006 Australia sales margin of $24.0 million increased $13.1 million compared with h

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Other operating income (expense)

The pre-tax earnings changes for the third quarter and first nine months of 2006 versus the comparable 2005 period also included:

- A business interruption insurance recovery in 2005 amounting to $1.4 million in the third quarter and $12.0 million for the first nine months related to a five-week production curtailment at the Empire and Tilden mines in 2003 due to the loss of electric power as a result of flooding in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
- Higher miscellaneous-net of $4.7 million in the quarter and $ r and $1 Ò j t the quars-net R 2 mi p m

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Income Taxes

Our total tax provision from continuing operations for the first nine months of 2006 of $70.8 million is comprised of $53.4 million related to North American operations, primarily the U.S., and $17.4 million related to Australian operations. Our expected effective tax rate for 2006 related to North American operations of approximately 23 percent primarily reflects benefits from deductions for percentage depletion in excess of cost depletion. See NOTE 9.

PRODUCTION AND SALES VOLUME

Following is a summary of production tonnage for 2006 and 2005:

	(In Millions)			
	Third Quarter		Nine Months	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
North America (1)				
Empire	1.1	1.3	3.6	3.7
Tilden	1.8	2.1	5.2	5.9
Hibbing	2.2	2.2	6.3	6.2
Northshore	1.3	1.3	3.8	3.7
United Taconite	1.4	1.4	3.8	3.7
Wabush	1.1	1.4	2.9	3.8
Total	8.9	9.7	25.6	27.0
Cliffs' Share of Total	5.4	5.9	15.9	16.6
Australia (2)				
Koolyanobbing	1.9	1.4	4.9	2.9
CockÇ				

CASH FLOW, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On June 23, 2006, we entered into a five-year unsecured credit agreement with a syndicate of 16 financial institutions. The new facility provides $500 million in borrowing capacity under a revolving credit line, with no scheduled maturities other than the five-year term of the agreement; loans are made with a choice of interest rates and maturities, subject to the term of the agreement. The new credit agreement replaced an existing $350 million unsecured revolving credit facility scheduled to expire in March 2008. The facility has financial covenants based on earnings, debt and fixed cost coverage. Interest rates are either (1) a range from LIBOR plus .75 percent to LIBOR plus 1.50 percent, based on debt and earnings, or (2) the prime rate.

Portman is party to a A$40 million credit agreement. The facility has various covenants based on earnings, asset ratios and fixed cost coverage. The floating interest rate is 80 basis points over the 90-day bank bill swap rate in Australia.

In 2005, Portman secured five-year financing from its customers in China as part of its long-term supply agreements to assist with the funding of the expansion of its mining operation. The borrowings, totaling A$9.3 million at September 30, 2006, accrue interest annually at five percent. The borrowings require a A$1.0 million principal payment plus accrued interest to be made each January 31 for the next three years with the remaining balance due in full in January 2010.

At September 30, 2006, we had cash and cash equivalents of $203.2 million (including $74.5 million at Portman), $500 million of availability under the unsecured credit agreement and A$28.2 million of availability under the credit facility at Portman. At September 30, 2006, there were no outstanding borrowings under either credit facility. Total availability under these facilities was reduced by A$11.8 million for commitments under outstanding performance bonds at Portman.

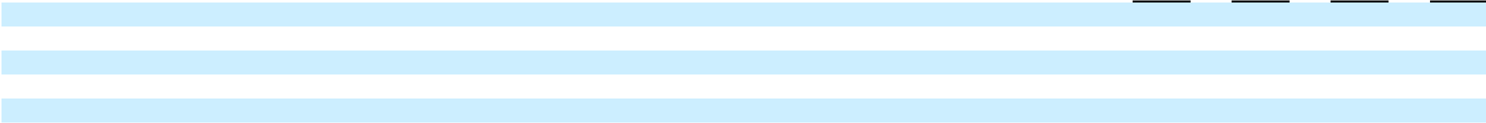
On September 28, 2006, prior to the Commission taking any action on the Application, WEPCO filed a rate case with the Commission, MPCS Case no. U-15071 (the "Rate Case"), which included an industrial rate that would be applicable to the Mines. Subsequently, on October 12, 2006, the Commission issued an Order Combining Dockets, under which the Mines' Application was combined with WEPCO's rate case. The Order Combining Dockets also established a nine-month schedule for the combined proceedings, with a final order to be issued in July 2007.

The Mines are currently analyzing the impact of the Rate Case and the implications with respect to the Application. At this time it is not possible to predict the outcome of the combined proceeding. Any impact from the results of the combined proceeding will not occur until 2008, when the Power Supply Contracts terminate and it is anticipated that the Mines will be on an industrial tariff.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Our environmental liabilities of $16.1 million at September 30, 2006, including obligations for known environmental remediation exposures at active and closed mining operations and other sites, have been recognized based on the estimated cost of investigation and remediation at each site. If the cost can only be estimated as a range of possible amounts with no specific amount being most likely, the minimum of the range is accrued in accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. Future expenditures are not discounted, and potential insurance recoveries have not been reflected. Additional environmental obligations could be incurred, the extent of which cannot be assessed.

The environmental liability includes our obligations related to five sites that are independent of our iron mining operations, two former iron ore-related sites, two leased land sites where we are lessor and miscellaneous remediation obligations at our operating units. Included in the obligation are Federal and State sites where the Company is named as a PRP: the Rio Tinto mine site in Nevada, the Milwaukee Solvay site in Wisconsin and the Kipling and Deer Lake sites in Michigan. See NOTE 8 for more information.



Our forecast of total year 2006 North American sales is expected tocd

this report and include statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations of our directors or our officers with respect to, among other things:

- trends affecting our financial condition, results of operations or future prospects;
- estimates of our economic iron ore reserves;
- our business and growth strategies;
- our financing plans and forecasts; and
- the potential existence of significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting that may be identified during the performance of testing required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties¦ dd

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Mines' power agreements with WEPCO are set to expire on December 31, 2007. In anticipation of the termination of these two power supply contracts, on September 8, 2006, the Mines filed a Complaint and Application for Emergency Relief with the Michigan Public Service Commission (the "Commission"), Case No. U-15039 (the "Application"), under which the Mines requested a special transitional rate equivalent to the midpoint between the rates payable under the current power agreements and the applicable industrial tariff rate. The Mines requested that the special transitional rate be available for ten years.

On September 28, 2006, prior to the Commission taking any action on the Application, WEPCO filed a rate case with the Commission, MPCS Case no. U-15071 (the "R

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

(a) Due to an administrative error the Company overstated the number of its common shares, par value $.25 per share (the "Common Shares"), by 176 Common Shares, sold to employees during the quarter ended June 30, 2006 pursuant to the Cleveland-Cliffs Inc Voluntary Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan ("VNQDC Plan") in its previous Form 10-Q. The Company sold a total of 152 shares of Common Shares for an aggregate consideration of $5,879.69 to the Company in the second quarter of 2006.

On July 14, August 15, and September 15, 2006, pursuant to the VNQDC Plan, the Company sold a total of 147 shares of Common Shares to two managerial employees for an aggregate consideration of $6,449.55 to the Trustee of the Trust maintained under the VNQDC Plan. These sales were made in reliance on Rule 506 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to an election made by these employees under the VNQDC Plan.

(b) The table below sets forth information regarding repurchases by Cleveland-Cliffs Inc of its Common Shares during the periods indicated.

SIGNATURE

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

CLEVELAND-CLIDV

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Exhibit 31(a)

CERTIFICATION

I, Joseph A. Carrabba, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 26, 2006

By /s/ Joseph A. Carrabba

Joseph A. Carrabba

President and Ci obernal mar ployees ww

Exhibit 32(a)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Form 10-Q"), I, Joseph A. Carrabba, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to such officer's k ki

Exhibit 32(b)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with˝˝ł ł