

COEUR D ALENE MINES CORP

Form S-4/A

October 14, 2004

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 14, 2004

Registration No. 333-114655

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1 to

Form S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Idaho

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

82-0109423

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**400 Coeur d Alene Mines Building
505 Front Avenue
Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 667-3511**

(Address, including zip code and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Dennis E. Wheeler
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
400 Coeur d Alene Mines Building
505 Front Avenue
Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 667-3511**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copy to:

Timothy J. Hart, Esq.

**Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP
2029 Century Park East
Los Angeles, California 90067
(310) 552-8500**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering:

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering:

If any of the securities on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box:

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock(2)	50,000,000 shares of common stock	5.755	\$287,750,000	\$36,457.93(3)

- (1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the average of the high and low per share sale price of Coeur common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on April 14, 2004.
- (2) Also includes associated preferred share rights to purchase shares of Coeur common stock, which preferred rights are not currently separable from the shares of common stock and not currently exercisable.
- (3) Coeur paid this filing fee on April 20, 2004 in connection with the filing of this Registration Statement.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a) may determine.

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Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any state in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such state.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED OCTOBER 14, 2004

PROSPECTUS

Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation

50,000,000 Shares

of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to 50,000,000 shares of our common stock that we may offer for sale from time to time in connection with acquisitions by us or our subsidiaries of the assets or securities of other entities. We also may issue shares upon the exercise of options, warrants, convertible securities or other similar securities assumed or issued by us from time to time in connection with these acquisitions.

We anticipate that shares issued in connection with acquisitions will be valued, for purposes of determining the number of shares to be issued, at prices related to the market price of our common stock as of one or more times during the period between the time the terms of an acquisition are agreed upon and the time the shares are issued.

Persons to whom we issue common stock under this prospectus may, subject to certain conditions, also use this prospectus to resell the common stock. We have not fixed a period of time during which the common stock offered by this prospectus may be offered or sold.

No underwriting discounts or commissions will be paid in connection with the issuance of shares, although finders or other fees may be paid from time to time in connection with acquisitions. Any person receiving finders or other fees may be deemed an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CDE.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page 3 and contained in the Business section of our filings with the SEC and the applicable prospectus supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus is dated October 14, 2004

We have not authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about us that is different from or in addition to, that contained in this prospectus or in any of the materials that we have incorporated by reference into this document. Therefore, if anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. If you are in a jurisdiction where offers to sell, or solicitations of offers to purchase, the securities offered by this document are unlawful, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct these types of activities, then the offer presented in this document does not extend to you. The information contained in this document speaks only as of the date of this document, unless the information specifically indicates that another date applied.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS
(Cautionary Statements Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995)

Some of the information included in this prospectus and other materials filed or to be filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") (as well as information included in statements made or to be made by us or our representatives) contains or may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and may include the words "may," "could," "should," "would," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "plan" or other words or expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations about future events. The forward-looking statements include statements that reflect management's beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations and intentions with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, future performance and business, including statements relating to our business strategy and our current and future development plans.

Forward-looking statements are included in this prospectus and other materials filed or to be filed by us with the SEC (as well as information included in other statements made or to be made by us or our representatives). Although we believe, at the time made, that the expectations reflected in all of these forward-looking statements are and will be reasonable, any or all of the forward-looking statements in this prospectus, our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in any other public statements that are made may prove to be incorrect. This may occur as a result of inaccurate assumptions or as a consequence of known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many factors discussed in this prospectus, some of which are beyond our control, will be important in determining our future performance. Consequently, actual results may differ materially from those that might be anticipated from forward-looking statements. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not regard the inclusion of a forward-looking statement in this prospectus or other public communications that we might make as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved, and you should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. However, your attention is directed to any further disclosures made on related subjects in our subsequent reports filed with the SEC on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

Under the shelf registration process, Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation ("Coeur") may offer, from time to time, up to 50,000,000 shares of common stock to acquire other securities, businesses or assets. All of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus may, subject to certain conditions, also be subsequently offered and resold from time to time pursuant to this prospectus by stockholders who receive our common stock in the acquisitions. This prospectus provides a general description of the common stock that Coeur may offer and issue and that may be offered and sold by selling stockholders. Coeur may add, update or change the information that is contained in this prospectus by means of one or more prospectus supplements. Before investing in the common stock, both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, together with additional information, described under the heading "Additional Information," should be carefully reviewed.

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THE COMPANY

Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation, the world's largest primary silver producer and a growing gold producer, is engaged in the exploration, development and operation of silver and gold mining properties located in the United States, Chile, Argentina and Bolivia. In 2003, we produced approximately 14.2 million ounces of silver and 119,500 ounces of gold. In 2002, we produced approximately 14.8 million ounces of silver and 117,114 ounces of gold.

Our principal silver mines are located in Nevada (the Rochester Mine) in the Silver Valley region of northern Idaho (the Galena Mine), in southern Chile (the Cerro Bayo Mine) and in Argentina (the Martha Mine). In addition, we own or lease, either directly or through our subsidiaries, silver and gold development projects in Bolivia (the San Bartolomé silver project) and in Alaska (the Kensington gold property). We also control strategic properties with significant exploration potential close to our existing mining operations. Our customers are bullion trading banks that purchase silver and gold from us and then sell these metals to end users for use in industry applications such as electronic circuitry, in jewelry and silverware production and in the manufacture and development of photographic film. In addition, we sell high grade gold and silver concentrates to smelters in Japan and Canada.

We were incorporated in Idaho in 1928. Our principal executive office is located at 505 Front Avenue, P.O. Box I, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 and our telephone number is (208) 667-3511. Our website is www.coeur.com. Information contained in the web site is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider information contained in the web site as part of this prospectus.

ACQUISITION TRANSACTIONS

By means of this prospectus, we may offer shares of our common stock for sale from time to time in connection with acquisitions by us or our subsidiaries of the assets or securities of other entities. We also may issue the shares upon the exercise of options, warrants, convertible securities or other similar securities assumed or issued by us from time to time in connection with these acquisitions. These acquisitions may include exchanges, mergers, asset acquisitions and other forms of business combinations. The consideration that we will pay for these acquisitions may consist of cash, assumption of liabilities, evidences of debt, shares or combinations thereof.

We anticipate that the terms of the acquisitions in which we issue shares will be determined through direct negotiations with the securities holders or controlling persons of the entities being acquired. Factors taken into account in determining the terms may include earnings power, quality of management, properties, market location and position, and growth potential. We also anticipate that shares issued in connection with acquisitions will be valued, for purposes of determining the number of shares to be issued, at prices related to the market price of our common stock as of one or more times during the period between the time the terms of an acquisition are agreed upon and the time the shares are issued.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following factors and other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before deciding to invest in the securities offered hereby.

Risks Relating to our Business

We have incurred losses in the last five years due to several factors, including historically low gold and silver market prices, and may continue to incur losses in the future. Such losses would negatively affect the price of our common stock and affect our business as a whole.

We have incurred net losses in the last five years, and have had losses from continuing operations in each of those periods. Factors that significantly contributed to our losses are:

until recently, historically low gold and silver market prices;

our deliberate pursuit of a growth policy calling for the acquisition of mining properties and companies and financing such growth principally by incurring convertible indebtedness, thereby increasing our interest expense;

write-offs for impaired assets and other holding costs in 1999 (\$16.2 million), 2000 (\$12.2 million), 2001 (\$6.1 million), 2002 (\$19.0 million) and 2003 (\$0.0 million); and

losses on the early retirement of debt of \$19.1 million in 2002, and \$41.6 million in 2003.

If silver and gold prices decline and we are unable to reduce our production costs, our losses may continue. If lower silver and gold prices make mining at our properties uneconomical, we may be required to recognize additional impairment write-downs, which would increase our operating losses and negatively impact the price of our common stock.

We may be required to incur additional indebtedness to fund our capital expenditures. Additional indebtedness will restrict our operations, and may affect the price of our common stock and negatively impact our business.

We have historically financed our operations through the issuance of common stock and convertible debt, and may be required to incur additional indebtedness in the future. In particular, we anticipate that we could reach a final decision to develop the San Bartolomé and Kensington projects in 2004, which would require a capital investment of approximately \$197 million. While we believe that our cash on hand will be sufficient for us to make this level of capital investment, no assurance can be given that additional capital investments will not be required to be made at these or other projects. If we are unable to generate enough cash to finance such additional capital expenditures through operating cash flow and the issuance of common stock, we may be required to issue additional indebtedness. Any additional indebtedness would increase our debt payment obligations, and may negatively impact our business and the price of our common stock.

We have not had sufficient earnings to cover fixed charges in recent years and presently expect that situation to continue.

As a result of our net losses, our earnings have not been adequate to satisfy fixed charges (i.e., interest, preferred stock dividends and that portion of rent deemed representative of interest) in each of the last five years. The amounts by which earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges were approximately \$29.3 million in 1999, \$47.5 million in 2000, \$3.1 million in 2001, \$80.8 million in 2002 and \$63.9 million in 2003, respectively. As of September 30, 2004, we are required to make fixed payments on \$180 million principal amount of our 1 1/4% Senior Convertible Notes due 2024, requiring annual interest payments of approximately \$2.25 million until their maturity.

We expect to satisfy our fixed charges and other expense obligations in the future from cash flow from operations and, if cash flow from operations is insufficient, from working capital, which amounted to approximately \$250.9 million at June 30, 2004. In the last five years, we have been experiencing negative cash

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flow from operating activities. The amount of net cash used in our operating activities amounted to approximately \$5.1 million in 2003, \$8.5 million in 2002 and \$29.9 million in 2001. The availability of future cash flow from operations or working capital to fund the payment of interest on the notes, our debentures and other fixed charges will be dependent upon numerous factors, including our results of operations, silver and gold prices, levels and costs of production at our mining properties, the amount of our capital expenditures and expenditures for acquisitions, developmental and exploratory activities, and the extent to which we are able to reduce the amount of our indebtedness through additional exchanges.

The market prices of silver and gold are volatile and until recently have been near historically low levels. Low silver and gold prices may result in decreased revenues and increased losses, and may negatively affect our business.

Silver and gold are commodities. Their prices fluctuate, and are affected by many factors beyond our control, including interest rates, expectations regarding inflation, speculation, currency values, governmental decisions regarding the disposal of precious metals stockpiles, global and regional demand and production, political and economic conditions and other factors. Because we currently derive approximately 65% of our revenues from sales of silver, our earnings are primarily related to the price of this metal.

The market price of silver (Handy & Harman) and gold (London Final) on October 12, 2004 was \$7.03 and \$414.70 per ounce, respectively. The price of silver and gold may decline in the future. Factors that are generally understood to contribute to a decline in the price of silver include sales by private and government holders, and a general global economic slowdown.

If the prices of silver and gold are depressed for a sustained period, our net losses will continue, we may be forced to suspend mining at one or more of our properties until the price increases, and record additional asset impairment write-downs. Any lost revenues, continued or increased net losses or additional asset impairment write-downs would affect the price of our common stock and have a negative impact on our business.

We have recorded significant write-downs of mining properties in recent years and may have to record additional write-downs, which could negatively impact our results of operations and the price of our common stock.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144) established accounting standards for impairment of the value of long-lived assets such as mining properties. SFAS 144 requires a company to review the recoverability of the cost of its assets by estimating the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. Impairment must be recognized when the carrying value of the asset exceeds these cash flows, and recognizing impairment write-downs has negatively impacted our results of operations in recent years.

While we do not believe that any of our other properties presently requires a write-down pursuant to SFAS 144, if silver or gold prices decline or we fail to control production costs or realize the mineable ore reserves at our mining properties, we may recognize further asset write-downs. We also may record other types of additional mining property write-downs in the future to the extent a property is sold by us for a price less than the carrying value of the property, or if liability reserves have to be created in connection with the closure and reclamation of a property. Additional write-downs of mining properties could negatively impact our results of operations and accordingly, the price of our common stock.

The estimation of ore reserves is imprecise and depends upon subjective factors. Estimated ore reserves may not be realized in actual production. Our operating results, and accordingly the price of our common stock and our business as a whole, may be negatively affected by inaccurate estimates.

The ore reserve figures presented in our public filings are estimates made by our technical personnel. Reserve estimates are a function of geological and engineering analyses that require us to make assumptions about production costs and silver and gold market prices. Reserve estimation is an imprecise and subjective

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process and the accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation, judgment and experience. Assumptions about silver and gold market prices are subject to great uncertainty as those prices have fluctuated widely in the past. Declines in the market prices of silver or gold may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of ore uneconomic to exploit, and we may be required to reduce reserve estimates, discontinue development or mining at one or more of our properties, or write down assets as impaired. Should we encounter mineralization or geologic formations at any of our mines or projects different from those we predicted, we may adjust our reserve estimates and alter our mining plans. Either of these alternatives may adversely affect our actual production and operating results, which in turn would impact the price of our common stock and affect our business.

We based our ore reserve determinations as of December 31, 2003 on a long-term silver price average of \$5.25 per ounce and a long-term gold price average of \$375 per ounce. October 12, 2004, silver and gold prices were \$7.03 per ounce and \$414.70 per ounce, respectively.

The estimation of the ultimate recovery of metals contained within the heap leach pad inventory is inherently inaccurate and subjective and requires the use of estimation techniques. Actual recoveries can be expected to vary from estimations, which may adversely affect our operating results, and consequently our business and the price of our common stock.

The Rochester mine utilizes the heap leach process to extract silver and gold from ore. The heap leach process is a process of extracting silver and gold by placing ore on an impermeable pad and applying a diluted cyanide solution that dissolves a portion of the contained silver and gold, which are then recovered in metallurgical processes.

The key stages in the conversion of ore into silver and gold are (i) the blasting process in which the ore is broken into large pieces; (ii) the processing of the ore through a crushing facility that breaks it into smaller pieces; (iii) the transportation of the crushed ore to the leach pad where the leaching solution is applied; (iv) the collection of the leach solution; (v) subjecting the leach solution to the precipitation process, in which gold and silver is converted back to a fine solid; (vi) the conversion of the precipitate into doré; and (vii) the conversion by a third party refinery of the doré into refined silver and gold bullion.

We use several integrated steps to scientifically measure the metal content of ore placed on the leach pads during the key stages. As the ore body is drilled in preparation for the blasting process, samples of the drill residue are assayed to determine estimated quantities of contained metal. We estimate the quantity of ore by utilizing global positioning satellite survey techniques. We then process the ore through a crushing facility where the output is again weighed and sampled for assaying. A metallurgical reconciliation with the data collected from the mining operation is completed with appropriate adjustments made to previous estimates. We then transport the crushed ore to the leach pad for application of the leaching solution. As the leach solution is collected from the leach pads, we continuously sample for assaying. We measure the quantity of leach solution with flow meters throughout the leaching and precipitation process. After precipitation, the product is converted to doré, which is the final product produced by the mine. We again weigh, sample and assay the doré. Finally, a third party smelter converts the doré into refined silver and gold bullion. At this point we are able to determine final ounces of silver and gold available for sale. We then review this end result and reconcile it to the estimates we developed and used throughout the production process. Based on this review, we adjust our estimation procedures when appropriate.

Our reported inventories include metals estimated to be contained in the ore on the leach pads of \$39.8 million as of June 30, 2004. Of this amount, \$17.1 million is reported as a current asset and \$22.7 million is reported as a noncurrent asset. The distinction between current and noncurrent is based upon the expected length of time necessary for the leaching process to remove the metals from the broken ore. The historical cost of the metal that is expected to be extracted within twelve months is classified as current and the historical cost of metals contained within the broken ore that will be extracted beyond twelve months is classified as noncurrent.

The estimate of both the ultimate recovery expected over time, and the quantity of metal that may be extracted relative to such twelve month period, requires the use of estimates which are inherently inaccurate

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since they rely upon laboratory test work. Test work consists of 60 day leach columns from which we project metal recoveries up to five years in the future. The quantities of metal contained in the ore are based upon actual weights and assay analysis. The rate at which the leach process extracts gold and silver from the crushed ore is based upon laboratory column tests and actual experience occurring over approximately fifteen years of leach pad operation at the Rochester mine. The assumptions we use to measure metal content during each stage of the inventory conversion process includes estimated recovery rates based on laboratory testing and assaying. We periodically review our estimates compared to actual experience and revise our estimates when appropriate. The length of time necessary to achieve our currently estimated ultimate recoveries of 61.5% for silver and 93% for gold is estimated to be between 5 and 10 years. However, the ultimate recovery will not be known until leaching operations cease, which is currently estimated for 2011.

When we began leach operations in 1986, based solely on laboratory testing, we estimated the ultimate recovery of silver and gold at 50% and 80%, respectively. Since 1986, we have adjusted the expected ultimate recovery three times (once in each of 1989, 1997 and 2003) based upon actual experience gained from leach operations. In 2003, we revised our estimated recoveries for silver and gold to 61.5% and 93%, respectively, which increased the estimated recoverable ounces of silver and gold contained in the heap by 1.8 million ounces and 41,000 ounces, respectively.

If our estimate of ultimate recovery requires adjustment, the impact upon our inventory valuation and upon our income statement would be as follows:

	Positive/Negative Change in Silver Recovery			Positive/Negative Change in Gold Recovery		
	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Quantity of recoverable ounces	1.4 million	2.7 million	4.0 million	9,100	18,200	27,300
Positive impact on future cost of production per equivalent silver ounce for increases in recovery rates	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.09	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.63
Negative impact on future cost of production per equivalent silver ounce for decreases in recovery rates	\$ 0.62	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.85	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.97

Inventories of ore on leach pads are valued based upon actual costs incurred to place such ore on the leach pad, less costs allocated to minerals recovered through the leach process. The costs consist of those production activities occurring at the mine site and include the costs, including depreciation, associated with mining, crushing and precipitation circuits. In addition, refining is provided by a third party refiner to place the metal extracted from the leach pad in a saleable form. These additional costs are considered in the valuation of inventory. Negative changes in our inventory valuations and correspondingly on our income statement would have an adverse impact on the market price of our common stock.

Our estimates of current and non-current inventories may not be realized in actual production and operating results, which may impact the price of our common stock and negatively affect our business.

We use estimates, based on prior production results and experiences, to determine whether heap leach inventory will be recovered more than one year in the future, and is non-current inventory, or will be recovered within one year, and is current inventory. The estimates involve assumptions that may not prove to be consistent with our actual production and operating results. We cannot determine the amount ultimately recoverable until leaching is completed. If our estimates prove inaccurate, our operating results may be less than anticipated, and the market price of our common stock would be affected, affecting our business overall.

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Significant investment risks and operational costs are associated with our exploration, development and mining activities, such as San Bartolomé and Kensington. These risks and costs may result in lower economic returns and may adversely affect our business and our common stock.

Our ability to sustain or increase our present production levels depends in part on successful exploration and development of new ore bodies and/or expansion of existing mining operations. Mineral exploration, particularly for silver and gold, involves many risks and is frequently unproductive. If mineralization is discovered, it may take a number of years until production is possible, during which time the economic viability of the project may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves, extract metals from ores and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. The economic feasibility of any development project is based upon, among other things, estimates of the size and grade of ore reserves, proximity to infrastructures and other resources (such as water and power), metallurgical recoveries, production rates and capital and operating costs of such development projects, and metals prices. Development projects are also subject to the completion of favorable feasibility studies, issuance of necessary permits and receipt of adequate financing.

Development projects, such as San Bartolomé and Kensington, may have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future operating costs and capital requirements. Particularly for development projects items such as estimates of reserves, metal recoveries and cash operating costs are to a large extent based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from a limited number of drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. Estimates of cash operating costs are then derived based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the orebody, expected recovery rates of metals from the ore, comparable facility and equipment costs, anticipated climate conditions and other factors. As a result, actual cash operating costs and economic returns of any and all development projects may materially differ from the costs and returns estimated, and accordingly, our business results and the price of our common stock may be negatively affected.

Our silver and gold production may decline, reducing our revenues and negatively impacting our business and our common stock.

Our future silver and gold production may decline as a result of an exhaustion of reserves and possible closure of mines. It is our business strategy to conduct silver and gold exploratory activities at our existing mining and exploratory properties as well as at new exploratory projects, and to acquire silver and gold mining properties and businesses that possess mineable ore reserves and are expected to become operational in the near future. We can provide no assurance that our silver and gold production in the future will not decline. Accordingly, our revenues from the sale of silver and gold may decline, negatively affecting our business and the price of our common stock.

There are significant hazards associated with our mining activities, not all of which are fully covered by insurance. To the extent we must pay the costs associated with such risks, our business may be negatively affected as well as the price of our common stock.

The mining business is subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, the encountering of unusual or unexpected geological formations, cave-ins, flooding, earthquakes and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions. These occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, reduced production and delays in mining, asset write-downs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Although we maintain insurance in an amount that we consider to be adequate, liabilities might exceed policy limits, in which event we could incur significant costs that could adversely affect our results of operation. Insurance fully covering many environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) is not generally available to us or to other companies in the industry. The realization of any significant liabilities in connection with our mining activities as described above could negatively impact the price of our common stock and of our business as a whole.

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We are subject to significant governmental regulations, and their related costs and delays may negatively affect our business and our common stock.

Our mining activities are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations governing environmental protection, natural resources, prospecting, development, production, post-closure reclamation, taxes, labor standards and occupational health and safety laws and regulations including mine safety, toxic substances and other matters related to our business. Although these laws and regulations have never required us to close any mine, the costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations are substantial. Possible future laws and regulations, or more restrictive interpretations of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions on or suspensions of our operations and delays in the development of our properties. Moreover, governmental authorities and private parties may bring lawsuits based upon damage to property and injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety impacts of our past and current operations, which could lead to the imposition of substantial fines, penalties and other civil and criminal sanctions. Substantial costs and liabilities, including for restoring the environment after the closure of mines, are inherent in our operations. Although we believe we are in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that any such law, regulation, enforcement or private claim will not have a negative effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or our common stock.

Some of our mining wastes are currently exempt to a limited extent from the extensive set of federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations governing hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). If the EPA designates these wastes as hazardous under RCRA, we would be required to expend additional amounts on the handling of such wastes and to make significant expenditures to construct hazardous waste disposal facilities. In addition, if any of these wastes causes contamination in or damage to the environment at a mining facility, such facility may be designated as a Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Under CERCLA, any owner or operator of a Superfund site since the time of its contamination may be held liable and may be forced to undertake extensive remedial cleanup action or to pay for the government's cleanup efforts. Additional regulations or requirements are also imposed upon our tailings and waste disposal areas in Idaho and Alaska under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and in Nevada under the Nevada Water Pollution Control Law which implements the CWA. Airborne emissions are subject to controls under air pollution statutes implementing the Clean Air Act in Nevada, Idaho and Alaska. Compliance with CERCLA, the CWA and state environmental laws could entail significant costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and, accordingly, on our business as a whole and our common stock.

In the context of environmental permits, including the approval of reclamation plans, we must comply with standards and regulations which entail significant costs and can entail significant delays. Such costs and delays could have a dramatic impact on our operations and accordingly on our business as a whole and our common stock.

We are required to obtain government permits to expand operations or begin new operations. The costs and delays associated with such approvals could affect our operations, reduce our revenues, and negatively affect our common stock and our business as a whole.

Mining companies are required to seek governmental permits for expansion of existing operations or for the commencement of new operations. Obtaining the necessary governmental permits is a complex and time-consuming process involving numerous jurisdictions and often involving public hearings and costly undertakings. The duration and success of permitting efforts are contingent on many factors that are out of our control. The governmental approval process may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted, and could cause us to not proceed with the development of a mine. Accordingly, this approval process could harm our operations, reduce our revenues, and negatively affect our common stock and our business as a whole.

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We are an international company and are exposed to risks in the countries in which we have significant operations or interests. Foreign instability or variances in foreign currencies may cause unforeseen losses, which may affect our business and the price of our common stock.

Chile, Argentina and Bolivia are the most significant foreign countries in which we directly or indirectly own or operate mining properties or developmental projects. We also conduct exploratory projects in these countries. Argentina, while currently economically and politically stable, has experienced political instability, currency value fluctuations and changes in banking regulations in recent years. Although the governments and economies of Chile and Bolivia have been relatively stable in recent years, property ownership in a foreign country is generally subject to the risk of expropriation or nationalization with inadequate compensation. Any foreign operations or investment may also be adversely affected by exchange controls, currency fluctuations, taxation and laws or policies of particular countries as well as laws and policies of the United States affecting foreign trade investment and taxation. We may enter into agreements which require us to purchase currencies of foreign countries in which we do business in order to ensure fixed exchange rates. In the event that actual exchange rates vary from those set forth in the hedge contracts, we will experience U.S. dollar-denominated currency gains or losses. Future economic or political instabilities or changes in the laws of foreign countries in which we have significant operations or interests and unfavorable fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could negatively impact our foreign operations and our business as whole. The price of our common stock could be affected as a result.

Any of our future acquisitions may result in significant risks, which may adversely affect our business and our common stock.

An important element of our business strategy is the opportunistic acquisition of silver and gold mines, properties and businesses. While it is our practice to engage independent mining consultants to assist in evaluating and making acquisitions, any mining properties we may acquire may not be developed profitably or, if profitable when acquired, that profitability might not be sustained. In connection with any future acquisitions, we may incur indebtedness or issue equity securities, resulting in dilution of the percentage ownership of existing shareholders. We intend to seek shareholder approval for any such acquisitions to the extent required by applicable law, regulations or stock exchange rules. We cannot predict the impact of future acquisitions on the price of our business or our common stock. Unprofitable acquisitions, or additional indebtedness or issuances of securities in connection with such acquisitions, may impact the price of our common stock and negatively affect our business.

Our ability to find and acquire new mineral properties is uncertain. Accordingly, our prospects are uncertain for the future growth of our business and the ongoing price of our common stock.

Because mines have limited lives based on proven and probable ore reserves, we are continually seeking to replace and expand our ore reserves. Identifying promising mining properties is difficult and speculative. Furthermore, we encounter strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing or capable of producing silver and gold. Many of these companies have greater financial resources than we do. Consequently, we may be unable to replace and expand current ore reserves through the acquisition of new mining properties on terms we consider acceptable. As a result, our revenues from the sale of silver and gold may decline, resulting in lower income, reduced growth and a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

Third parties may dispute our unpatented mining claims, which could result in losses affecting our business and the market price of our common stock.

The validity of unpatented mining claims, which constitute a significant portion of our property holdings in the United States, is often uncertain and may be contested. Although we have attempted to acquire satisfactory title to undeveloped properties, we, in accordance with mining industry practice, do not generally obtain title opinions until a decision is made to develop a property. As a result, some titles, particularly titles to undeveloped properties, may be defective. Defective title to any of our mining claims could result in litigation,

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insurance claims, and potential losses affecting our business as a whole. The price of our common stock could be affected as a result.

We are unable to obtain required consents from Arthur Andersen, our prior independent public accountants. As a result, you may be unable to recover damages from Arthur Anderson for any Securities Act or other claims.

On July 24, 2002, we changed our independent auditors from Arthur Andersen LLP to KPMG LLP. We are generally required to obtain a written consent from our prior independent public accountants in order to include their audit report covering the audited financial statements for our 2001 and 2000 fiscal years incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus.

The SEC has provided relief for companies that are unable to obtain consents from Arthur Andersen due to their ceasing operations. We have filed the registration statement of which the accompanying prospectus forms a part in reliance on the relief provided by the SEC. However, because Arthur Andersen has not provided consent in connection with such registration statement, you may not be able to recover against Arthur Andersen under Section 11 of the Securities Act.

It is unlikely you would be able to recover damages from Andersen for a claim under Section 11 of the Securities Act or any other claim.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and may decline.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and may decline in the future. The high and low closing sale prices of our common stock were \$1.95 and \$0.65 in 2001, \$2.36 and \$0.79 in 2002; \$5.78 and \$1.16 in 2003 and \$7.67 and \$3.10 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The closing sale price at October 12, 2004, was \$4.46 per share.

The market price of our common stock historically has fluctuated widely and been affected by many factors beyond our control. These factors include:

the market prices of silver and gold;

general stock market conditions;

interest rates;

expectations regarding inflation;

currency values; and

global and regional political and economic conditions and other factors.

We do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock, which limits the way in which you may realize any returns on your investment.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock at this time. Therefore, holders of our common stock will likely not receive a dividend return on their investment and there is a significant likelihood that holders of our common stock will not realize any value through the receipt of cash dividends.

Our future operating performance may not generate cash flows sufficient to meet our debt payment obligations, and our indebtedness could negatively impact holders of our common stock.

Our ability to make scheduled debt payments on our outstanding indebtedness will depend on our future operating performance and cash flow. Our operating performance and cash flow, in part, are subject to economic factors beyond our control, including the market prices of silver and gold. We may not be able to generate enough cash flow to meet our obligations and commitments. If we cannot generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service our debt, we may need to further refinance our debt, dispose of assets, or issue

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equity to obtain the necessary funds. We cannot predict whether we will be able to refinance our debt, issue equity, or dispose of assets to raise funds on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms.

We incurred net losses of \$66.2 million in fiscal 2003, \$80.8 million in fiscal 2002, and \$3.1 million in fiscal 2001. These losses could continue.

Our indebtedness could negatively impact holders of our common stock in many ways, including:

reducing funds available to support our business operations and for other corporate purposes because portions of our cash flow from operations must be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our debt;

impairing our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate purposes; and

making us more vulnerable to a downturn in general economic conditions or in our business.

We are subject to anti-takeover provisions in our charter and in our contracts that could delay or prevent an acquisition of Coeur even if such an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders.

The provisions of our articles of incorporation and our contracts could delay or prevent a third party from acquiring us, even if doing so might be beneficial to our stockholders. Some of these provisions:

authorize the issuance of preferred stock which can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior stockholder approval, commonly referred to as blank check preferred stock, with rights senior to those of common stock; and

require that a fair price be paid in some business transactions.

We have also implemented a shareholder rights plan which could delay or prevent a third party from acquiring us.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Common Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of which, at September 30, 2004:

213,260,559 shares were outstanding and 1,059,211 shares were held as treasury stock;

23,684,211 shares were reserved for issuance upon the conversion of our \$180 million principal amount of outstanding 1.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024;

7,658,551 shares were reserved for issuance under our Executive Compensation Program; and

1,109,706 shares were reserved for issuance under our Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan.

The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders. Holders may not cumulate their votes in elections of directors. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor and, in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities. Holders of common stock have no preemptive rights and have no rights to convert their common stock into any other security. The outstanding common stock is fully-paid and non-assessable.

Our Articles of Incorporation include in effect a fair price provision, applicable to some business combination transactions in which we may be involved. The provision requires that an interested shareholder (defined to mean a beneficial holder of 10% or more of our outstanding shares of common stock) not engage

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in specified transactions (e.g., mergers, sales of assets, dissolution and liquidation) unless one of three conditions is met:

a majority of the directors who are unaffiliated with the interested shareholder and were directors before the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder approve the transaction;

holders of 80% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock approve the transaction; or

the shareholders are all paid a fair price, i.e., generally the higher of the fair market value of the shares or the same price as the price paid to shareholders in the transaction in which the interested shareholder acquired its block.

By discouraging some types of hostile takeover bids, the fair price provision may tend to insulate our current management against the possibility of removal. We are not aware of any person or entity proposing or contemplating such a transaction.

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, is ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., Ridgefield Park, N.J.

Preferred Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share, no shares of which are outstanding. The Board of Directors has the authority to determine the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, redemption prices, sinking fund terms on any series of preferred stock, the number of shares constituting any such series and the designation thereof. Holders of preferred stock have no preemptive rights. The Company reserves for issuance a sufficient number of Series B Preferred Stock for operation of its rights plan, as described below.

On May 11, 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company declared a dividend distribution of one right for each outstanding share of our common stock. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from us one one-hundredth of a share of Series B Preferred Stock at a purchase price of \$100 in cash, subject to adjustment. The description and terms of the rights are set forth in a Rights Agreement, dated as of May 11, 1999, between us and ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., as rights agent. The rights are not exercisable or detachable from the common stock until ten days after any person or group acquires 20% or more (or commences a tender offer for 30% or more) of our common stock. If any person or group acquires 30% or more of our common stock or acquires us in a merger or other business combination, each right (other than those held by the acquiring person) will entitle the holder to purchase preferred stock of Coeur d Alene Mines or common stock of the acquiring company having a market value of approximately two times the \$100 exercise price. The rights expire on May 24, 2009, and can be redeemed by us at any time prior to their becoming exercisable. Shares of common stock issued prior to the expiration date of the rights upon conversion of our debentures will be accompanied by rights.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

In general, the persons to whom Coeur issues securities under this prospectus will be able to resell those securities, subject to certain conditions, in the public markets without further registration and without being required to deliver a prospectus. However, certain persons who are affiliates of a company acquired by Coeur (as such term is defined in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission) may be deemed underwriters in connection with the sale of Coeur securities received hereunder, unless such securities are sold pursuant to the provisions of SEC Rule 145. Sales of Coeur securities by persons deemed underwriters may be made pursuant to this prospectus and the SEC registration statement of which it is a part. For any such sales, Coeur will provide information concerning the selling stockholders in a prospectus supplement.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Coeur's latest Form 10-K, which contains important financial and operating data regarding Coeur for each of the last five fiscal years ended December 31, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference. Potential investors should carefully consider Coeur's operating results and financial conditions contained in the Form 10-K, together with other risks that could materially and adversely affect Coeur's business, before making an investment decision.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the common stock, preferred stock and warrants offered hereby will be passed upon for us by William F. Boyd.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and for the years then ended have been incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audit report covering the December 31, 2003 financial statements refers to the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, as of January 1, 2003.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference facilities at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549; The Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279; and 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, IL 60604. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference facilities.

We filed a registration statement on Form S-4 with the SEC to register the securities being offered in this prospectus. This is a part of that registration statement. As allowed by SEC rules, this prospectus does not contain all the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information into this prospectus. This means that we can disclose important information about us and our financial condition to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, except for any information that is superseded by information that is included directly in this document. This prospectus incorporates by reference the documents listed below that we have previously filed with the SEC:

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, filed with the SEC on March 9, 2004, as amended on August 16, August 19 and August 25, 2004;

Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, filed with the SEC on August 16, 2004, as amended on August 19, 2004;

Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, filed with the SEC on May 10, 2004, as amended on August 16 and August 19, 2004;

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Our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on August 10, September 3 and September 9, 2004; and

The description of our common stock contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A (File No. 1-08641), filed March 28, 1990, and any amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating that description.

Whenever after the date of this prospectus, we file reports or documents under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, those reports and documents will be deemed to be part of this prospectus from the time they are filed. If anything in a report or document we file after the date of this prospectus changes anything in it, this prospectus will be deemed to be changed by that subsequently filed report or document beginning on the date the report or document is filed.

You may request a copy of these filings incorporated herein by reference, including exhibits to such documents that are specifically incorporated by reference, at no cost, by writing or calling us at the following address or telephone number:

Corporate Secretary

Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation
400 Coeur d Alene Mines Building
505 Front Avenue
Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814

Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and in each instance investors are referred to the copy of the contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference and the exhibits and schedules thereto.

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PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 20. *Indemnification of Directors and Officers.*

Under Title 30, Section 30-1-5 of the Idaho Code and Article VI(b) of the Registrant's By-Laws, the Registrant's directors and officers may be indemnified against certain liabilities which they may incur in their capacities as such. The material terms of the indemnification provisions are indemnification:

with respect to civil, criminal, administrative or investigative proceedings brought because the defendant is or was serving as an officer, director, employee or agent of the Company;

for judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement reasonably incurred;

if the defendant acted in good faith and reasonably believed in the case of conduct in his official capacity that his conduct was in the best interests of the Company, and in all other cases that his conduct was at least not opposed to the best interests of the Company; and

if, with respect to a criminal proceeding, he had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

Attorney's fees are included in such indemnification to the extent the indemnified party is successful on the merits in defense of the proceeding. If the foregoing criteria are met, indemnification also applies to a suit threatened or pending by the Company against the officer, director, employee or agent with respect to attorney's fees unless there is negligence on the part of the indemnified party. Indemnification is made only upon a determination by the Company that it is proper under the circumstances because the applicable standard is met. The determination shall be made by a majority vote of:

a quorum of the board of directors consisting of those persons who are not parties to the proceeding;

if such a quorum is not available, by independent legal counsel in writing; or

by the shareholders.

Generally, expenses for defense may be paid in advance of final disposition of the proceeding if the indemnified party provides a written affirmation of his good faith belief that he has met the relevant standard of conduct under the Idaho Code and further provides a written undertaking to repay such amounts if it is determined that the applicable standard has not been met. The Registrant also has an officers' and directors' liability insurance policy. This insurance policy contains a limit of liability of \$10 million with a retention to the Company of \$500,000, on a claims made basis. The policy covers claims against officers and directors for wrongful acts and also reimburses the Company to the extent the Company indemnifies officers and directors in accordance with applicable law and its by-laws. Wrongful act is defined to mean any breach of duty, neglect, error, misstatement, misleading statement, omission or act by the directors or officers of the Company in their respective capacities as such, or any matter claimed against them solely by reason of their status as directors or officers of the Company. The policy contains numerous exclusions of liability which are exceptions to coverage.

Item 21. *Exhibits.*

See Exhibit Index attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

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Item 22. Undertakings.

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement;

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered herein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or section 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to section 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

(c) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to deliver or cause to be delivered with the prospectus, to each person to whom the prospectus is sent or given, the latest annual report to security holders that is incorporated by reference in the prospectus and furnished pursuant to and meeting requirements of Rule 14a-3 or Rule 14c-3 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and to deliver or cause to be delivered to each person to whom the prospectus is sent or given, the latest quarterly report that is specifically incorporated by reference in the prospectus.

(d) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes as follows:

(1) that prior to any public reoffering of the securities registered hereunder through use of a prospectus which is a part of this registration statement, by any person or party who is deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of Rule 145(c), the issuer undertakes that such reoffering prospectus will contain the information called for by the applicable registration form with respect to reofferings by persons who may be deemed underwriters, in addition to the information called for by the other items of the applicable form.

(2) that every prospectus: (i) that is filed pursuant to paragraph (1) immediately preceding, or (ii) that purports to meet the requirements of Section 10(a)(3) of the Act and is used in connection with an offering of securities subject to Rule 415, will be filed as a part of an amendment to the registration

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statement and will not be used until such amendment is effective, and that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(e) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to respond to requests for information that is incorporated by reference into the prospectus pursuant to Items 4, 10(b), 11 or 13 of this form, within one business day of receipt of such request, and to send the incorporated documents by first class mail or other equally prompt means. This includes information contained in documents filed subsequent to the effective date of the registration statement through the date of responding to the request.

(f) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to supply by means of a post-effective amendment all information concerning a transaction, and the company being acquired involved therein, that was not the subject of and included in the registration statement when it became effective.

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<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
*	Director	October 14, 2004
J. Kenneth Thompson	Director	October 14, 2004
James J. Curran	Director	October 14, 2004
*	Director	October 14, 2004
James A. McClure	Director	October 14, 2004
*	Director	October 14, 2004
Robert E. Mellor	Director	October 14, 2004
John H. Robinson	Director	October 14, 2004
Timothy R. Winterer		

*By: /s/ JAMES A. SABALA

Name: James A. Sabala
 Title: Attorney-in-Fact
 Date: October 14, 2004

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Exhibit Number	Description
*3.1	Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho effective September 13, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999.)
*3.2	Bylaws of the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 3, 2004.)
*3.3	Certificate of Designations, Powers and Preferences of the Series B Junior Preferred Stock of the Registrant, as filed with Idaho Secretary of State on May 13, 1999 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(c) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
*3.4	Articles of Amendment to the Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho effective October 21, 2002.
*3.5	Articles of Amendment to the Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho on May 27, 2004
*4.1	Specimen certificate of the Registrant's stock. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-2 (File No. 2-84174).)
*4.2	Rights Agreement, dated as of May 11, 1999, between the Registrant and ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., as Rights Agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Registrant's Form 8-A relating to the registration of the Rights on the New York and Pacific Stock Exchanges.)
5.1	Legal opinion of William F. Boyd regarding the legality of the securities being registered under this registration statement.
23.1	Consent of William F. Boyd. (Included in Exhibit 5.1)
23.2	Consent of KPMG, LLP.
24.1	Powers of Attorney. (Included on Page II-4 as part of the signature pages hereto)

* Previously filed.