
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2007**
- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____**

Commission File Number 000-33433

KAISER VENTURES LLC

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

33-0972983
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3633 East Inland Empire Blvd., Suite 480
Ontario, California 91764

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (909) 483-8500

No Change

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if change since last report)

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. []

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

At August 1, 2007, 7,064,299 Class A Units were outstanding including 104,267 Class A Units outstanding but reserved for distribution to the general unsecured creditors in the Kaiser Steel Corporation bankruptcy and 113,690 Class A Units deemed outstanding and reserved for issuance to holders of Kaiser Ventures Inc. stock that have to convert such stock into Kaiser Ventures LLC Class A Units.

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

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes No

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AVAILABILITY OF PREVIOUS REPORTS

The Company will furnish without charge, to each member, upon written request of any such person, a copy of the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and the Company's Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended March 31, 2007, including the financial statement schedules thereto. Those requesting a copy of the 10-KSB Report that are not currently members of the Company may also obtain a copy directly from the Company. Requests for a copy of the 10-KSB Report should be directed to Executive Vice President-Administration, at 3633 East Inland Empire Boulevard, Suite 480, Ontario, California 91764. The Annual Report on Form 10-KSB can also be accessed from the Company's website at www.kaiserventures.com.

The reader is encouraged to read this Report on Form 10-QSB in conjunction with the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB as the information contained herein is often an update of the information in such report.

¹ The pagination of this 10-QSB Report does not necessarily correspond with the pagination of the 10-QSB Report as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on EDGAR.

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PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for the historical statements and discussions contained herein, statements contained in this Report on Form 10-QSB constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Any 10-K Report, 10-KSB Report, Annual Report, 10-Q Report, 10-QSB Report, 8-K Report or press release of the Company and any amendments thereof may include forward-looking statements. In addition, other written or oral statements, which constitute forward-looking statements, have been made and may be made in the future by the Company. You should not put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. When used or incorporated by reference in this 10-QSB Report or in other written or oral statements, the words "anticipate," "estimate" "project" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. We believe that our assumptions are reasonable. Nonetheless, it is likely that at least some of these assumptions will not come true. Accordingly, should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, expected, or projected. For example, our actual results could materially differ from those projected as a result of factors such as, but not limited to: Kaiser's inability to complete the anticipated sale of its Eagle Mountain landfill project; litigation, including, among others, claims that relate to Eagle Mountain, including the adverse federal land exchange litigation, pre-bankruptcy activities of Kaiser Steel Corporation, the predecessor of Kaiser, and asbestos claims; insurance coverage disputes; the impact of federal, state, and local laws and regulations on our permitting and development activities; competition; the challenge, reduction or loss of any claimed tax benefits; the impact of natural disasters on our assets; and/or general economic conditions in the United States and Southern California. The Company disclaims any intention to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A reader of this Report on Form 10-QSB is strongly encouraged to read the entire report, together with the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for background information and a complete understanding as to material developments concerning the Company. Such report can be found on Kaiser's website at www.kaiserventures.com under the "Member Relations" tab.

WHO WE ARE

Unless otherwise noted: (1) the term "Kaiser LLC" refers to Kaiser Ventures LLC; (2) the term "Kaiser Inc." refers to the former Kaiser Ventures Inc.; (3) the terms "Kaiser," "the Company," "we," "us," and "our," refer to past and ongoing business operations conducted in the form of Kaiser Inc. or currently Kaiser LLC, and their respective subsidiaries. Kaiser Inc. merged with and into Kaiser LLC effective November 30, 2001; (4) the terms "Class A Units" and "members" refer to Kaiser LLC's Class A Units and the beneficial owners thereof, respectively; and (5) the term the "merger" refers to the merger of Kaiser Inc. with and into Kaiser LLC effective November 30, 2001, in which Kaiser LLC was the surviving company.

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements are located at the end of Item 3, beginning on Page 14 of this Report and are incorporated herein by this reference.

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

BUSINESS UPDATE

General

Kaiser is the reorganized successor to Kaiser Steel Corporation, referred to as KSC, which was an integrated steel manufacturer that filed for bankruptcy protection in 1987. Since KSC's bankruptcy, we have been developing assets remaining after the bankruptcy and have realized substantial value from certain of those assets. In summary, our principal remaining assets currently include:

- An 82.48% ownership interest in Mine Reclamation, LLC, (referred to as MRC), which owns a permitted rail-haul municipal solid waste landfill at a property called the Eagle Mountain Site located in the California desert (the "Landfill Project"). The Landfill Project is currently subject to a contract for its sale to County District No. 2 of Los Angeles County (which we refer to as the District) for approximately \$41,000,000, plus an estimated approximate \$8,000,000 in accrued interest from May 2001 to the date of this Report on Form 10-QSB. The sale is subject to a number of conditions, several of which remain to be fully satisfied. In September 2005, the Company received an adverse U.S. District Court decision that may materially impact the viability of the Landfill Project. This decision is being appealed by the Company and by the U.S. Department of Interior;
- A 50% ownership interest in the West Valley Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station, a transfer station and materials recovery facility located on land acquired from Kaiser, which we refer to as the West Valley MRF; and
- Approximately 5,400 additional acres owned or controlled by Kaiser at the Eagle Mountain Site that are not included in the pending sale to the District. However, the September 2005 adverse U.S. District Court decision reversing a completed land exchange between Kaiser and the United States Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"), if upheld on appeal, will change the amount and nature of a material portion of Kaiser's land holdings at the Eagle Mountain Site.

As of June 30, 2007, we also had cash and cash equivalents, receivables and short and long term investments of approximately \$9,378,000.

Eagle Mountain Landfill Project

Background. In 1988, the Company entered into a 100-year lease agreement (the "MRC Lease") with MRC. MRC is seeking to develop the Company's former iron ore mine near Eagle Mountain, California into a large, regional rail-haul, municipal solid waste landfill. The Company currently owns 82.48% of the Class B units and 100% of the Class A units of MRC. In December 1999, the Landfill Project received its last major permit necessary to construct and operate a rail haul landfill. The Landfill Project is permitted to receive 10,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste for the first ten years of operation and up to a maximum of 20,000 tons per day thereafter. The landfill is permitted to receive municipal solid waste for up to 88 years.

Sale of Landfill Project. In August 2000, MRC entered into that certain Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Real Property and Related Personal Property In Regard To The Eagle Mountain Sanitary Landfill Project and Joint Escrow Instructions ("Landfill Project Sale Agreement") with the District. In summary, the Landfill Project (which includes our royalty payments under the MRC Lease) is being sold for \$41,000,000, plus an estimated approximate \$8,000,000 in accrued interest from May 2001 to the date of this Report on Form 10-QSB. The closing of this transaction is currently scheduled to occur by June 30, 2007. However, the initial closing date has been extended a number of times. The sale of the Landfill Project is subject to the results of the District's due diligence, satisfaction of numerous contingencies and

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the negotiation of various ancillary agreements. The contingencies include, but are not limited to, obtaining the transfer of the Landfill Project's permits to the District and obtaining all necessary consents to the transaction. Even with an initial closing, payment of the purchase price will be delayed as described in more detail below. In September 2005 a U.S. District Court decision was issued that was adverse to the Landfill Project which may negatively impact the sale of the Landfill Project to the District. See "*Landfill Project Litigation*" below.

As of the date of the filing of this Report, the parties agreed to extend the closing date to no later than September 30, 2007. However, the contractual expiration date has been extended a number of times. The conditions to closing are not expected to be met by the current expiration date, and the parties will each need to decide whether to extend the period one or more additional times or waive certain conditions. There is no assurance or requirement that either of the parties will continue to extend the closing date and, if it is extended, for how long.

Upon the occurrence of an initial closing, the total purchase price will be deposited into an escrow account and will be released when litigation contingencies are fully resolved. Currently the only existing litigation contingency arises out of the federal litigation challenging the completed federal land exchange. As discussed in more detail below in "*Landfill Project Litigation*," on September 20, 2005, the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Eastern Division, issued an adverse decision in the federal land exchange litigation, which would, if fully affirmed on appeal, jeopardize the viability of the Landfill Project and its sale to the District.

The foregoing summary of the Landfill Purchase Agreement is qualified in its entirety by the Landfill Purchase Agreement filed as an exhibit to Kaiser Inc.'s second quarter 2000 Report on Form 10-Q and the more extensive discussion contained in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Flood Damage to Railroad. The Company owns an approximate 52-mile private railroad that runs from Ferrum Junction near the Salton Sea to the Eagle Mountain mine. In late August and early September of 2003, limited portions of the railroad (less than ten percent of the railroad) and related protective structures sustained damage due to heavy rains and flash floods. This damage included having some rail sections buried under silt while other areas had their rail bed undermined. We have currently accrued on our balance sheet a liability of approximately \$4,338,000 for the estimated cost of repair. While the Company undertakes, from time to time, the work necessary to maintain and to assist in preserving and protecting the railroad, the major repairs required to return the railroad to its condition prior to the flood damage are being deferred until a later date.

Landfill Project Litigation. On September 20, 2005, the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Eastern Division, issued its opinion in *Donna Charpied, et al., Plaintiffs v. United States Department of Interior, et al., Defendants* (Case No. ED CV 99-0454 RT (Mex)) and in *National Parks and Conservation Association, Plaintiff v. Bureau of Land Management, et al., Defendants* (ED CV 00-0041 RT (Mex)). The decision is adverse to the Landfill Project in that it sets aside a land exchange completed between the Company and BLM in October 1999 and two BLM rights-of-way.

In the land exchange, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Kaiser Eagle Mountain, Inc. (now Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC) transferred approximately 2,800 acres of Kaiser-owned property along its railroad right-of-way to the BLM and a cash equalization payment in exchange for approximately 3,500 acres of land within the Eagle Mountain landfill project area. The land exchanged by the Company was identified as prime desert tortoise habitat and was a prerequisite to completion of the permitting of the Eagle Mountain landfill project. Following completion of the land exchange, two lawsuits were filed challenging it and requesting its reversal. The plaintiffs argued that the land exchange should have been reversed, because, among other reasons, the BLM failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The U.S. District Court concluded that the environmental impact statement was deficient in its explanation and/or environment analysis with regard to: (i) the issue of eutrophication which deals with the introduction of nutrients, in this case primarily

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nitrogen, as a result of the existence of the landfill; (ii) Big Horn Sheep, which is not an endangered species; (iii) the statement of purpose and need for the Landfill Project; and (iv) the reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed project. The court did rule in favor of the Landfill Project with regard to the environmental analysis and explanation for: (i) noise; (ii) night lighting; (iii) visual impacts; (iv) the desert tortoise; (v) groundwater; and (vi) air. The court also ruled that the environmental impact statement was deficient under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act with regard to: (i) the appraisal undertaken by the BLM in the land exchange; and (ii) a full discussion of the BLM's conclusions on the public need for the landfill project.

The Company and the U.S. Department of Interior evaluated their alternatives with respect to the decision and each decided to appeal the decision to the U. S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. There can be no assurance that the Company and the Department of Interior will be successful in their appeal. It is likely that the appeal process will continue for at least an additional year from the date of the filing of this report. Under the current revised briefing schedule, the final brief in the case is scheduled to be filed in September 2007. If the U.S. District Court's decision is fully affirmed on appeal, the decision would jeopardize the viability of the Landfill Project and could adversely impact the agreement to sell the Landfill Project to the District, including termination of the agreement.

In April 2007, Donna Charpied, et al, filed a motion with the same U.S. District Court seeking, in their opinion, to enforce the court's order in the above referenced case. In particular, the allegations are that additional actions are necessary to set aside the land exchange and to prevent the use of property at Eagle Mountain that would "change the character and use of the exchanged properties ...". In the motion, the opponents are objecting to the military training that has taken place and may take place on Kaiser fee owned land at Eagle Mountain (even through military and law enforcement training previously took place at Eagle Mountain), the possible use of a portion of the Eagle Mountain Townsite for a prison facility (even though one operated successfully at the Eagle Mountain Townsite for over 12 years) and the possible use of rock from Eagle Mountain to help remediate acknowledged environmental problems at the Salton Sea located in Imperial and Riverside counties in Southern California. We believe we are in full compliance with the U.S. District's Court's order and that many of the assertions of the Charpieds are in error. We are vigorously opposing such motion. As of the date of this Report, military training has not taken place at Eagle Mountain since the Charpieds filed their motion.

MRC Financing. Since Kaiser became an owner of MRC in 1995, MRC has been financed through a series of private placements to its existing equity owners. To cover the continuing costs of MRC such as the costs of the appeal, various anticipated closing matters and other similar items additional funding of up to \$1,200,000 is being sought through a private placement to MRC's existing members. The funding will be payable in two installments with the second installment to be paid, if not delayed in the discretion of MRC, in 2008. Assuming the maximum amount of funding is necessary, we will make an additional investment in MRC of at least equal to our current ownership interest in MRC and this would amount to a minimum additional investment of approximately \$989,000. Even if the full \$1,200,000 is raised from the current private placement, additional funding may be required to complete the sale of the Landfill Project assuming MRC is successful in its appeal of the current federal land exchange litigation. There is no assurance that any such additional funding can be obtained or that it can be obtained on acceptable terms.

Risks. As is discussed in this Report on Form 10-QSB and discussed in more detail in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for 2006, there are numerous risks associated with MRC and the Landfill Project, including the numerous risks and contingencies associated with the pending sale of the Landfill Project to the District. There can be no assurance that all outstanding matters currently preventing an initial closing with the District will be resolved to the satisfaction of the parties. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the sale to the District will occur or that the current terms of the pending transaction may not be significantly modified or the contract terminated as a result of future discussions with the District, or as a result of the adverse U.S. District Court decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that both parties will continue to extend the closing date or as to the timing of the

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receipt of the purchase price if a closing does take place. There also can be no assurance that the ownership of the competing Mesquite Landfill Project by the District and its construction will not adversely impact the negotiations and the closing on the sale of the Landfill Project to the District. In addition, the September 2005 decision of the U.S. District Court to reverse a completed land exchange with the BLM, if fully affirmed on appeal, jeopardizes the viability of Landfill Project. While the Company and the Department of Interior have appealed the decision, there can be no assurance that the appeal will be successful. In addition, no assurance can be made that we will successfully and timely resolve these matters so as to avoid a material adverse effect on the Landfill Project and on our current plan to sell the Landfill Project to the District. If we are unable to manage any of these risks or uncertainties, we may not have a viable Landfill Project and/or may not be able to sell the Landfill Project and thus the value of our Class A Units could be materially reduced.

In addition, there are risks that the Landfill Project will be impacted by natural disasters like the floods that caused significant damage to a limited portion of the rail line in 2003. Certain risks may be uninsurable or are not insurable on terms which we believe are economical.

West Valley Materials Recovery and Transfer Station

West Valley MRF, LLC, referred to as "West Valley," was formed in June 1997 by Kaiser Recycling Corporation (now Kaiser Recycling, LLC (formerly Kaiser Recycling, Inc.)), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kaiser, and West Valley Recycling & Transfer, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. ("Burrtec"). This entity was formed to construct and operate the materials recovery facility referred to as the West Valley MRF.

We did not receive any cash distributions from the West Valley MRF during the second quarter of 2007. The Company received a \$1,000,000 cash distribution from West Valley MRF in July 2007.

During the second quarter of 2007 West Valley and Union Bank agreed to modify the bank's repayment schedule for West Valley's outstanding indebtedness issued by the California Pollution Control Finance Authority. West Valley and the bank agreed that the current principal repayments of the indebtedness could be rescheduled in accordance with the original issuance terms of the respective bond issuances. The former and new payment schedules are summarized below.

CPCFA Debt Rescheduling

Year	Former Payment Schedule			New Payment Schedule		
	<u>1997</u> <u>Bond</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1997</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2008	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2009	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2,420,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2010		\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2011		\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2012			\$ ---	\$ 620,000	\$ ---	\$ 620,000
2013 thru 2029			\$ ---		\$ 290,000	\$ 4,930,000 ² (\$ 290,000 per year)
2030			\$ ---		\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000
Total	\$ 3,770,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 8,970,000	\$ 3,770,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 8,970,000

The bonds having a variable interest rate that is adjusted weekly. The highest rate of interest on the bonds during the second quarter of 2007 was approximately 4%.

² Total payments for this period (2013 thru 2029) at \$290,000 per year.

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The additional cash flow during the first several years of the new repayment schedule will be used as determined by the West Valley's Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may decide, among other things, to distribute all or a portion of the additional cash flow to West Valley's members or use such funds in the exploration and possible implementation of possible projects for the benefit of West Valley.

Risks. There are a number of risks associated with the West Valley MRF which are discussed in more detailed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for 2006.

Eagle Mountain, California

Until December 31, 2003, a portion of the Eagle Mountain Townsite was leased on a month-to-month basis to a company that operated a minimum security prison under contract with the State of California. Funding for many private prisons was eliminated from California's 2003 - 2004 state budget as of December 31, 2003, including the private prison located at Eagle Mountain. During 2004 we developed and implemented a plan to mothball the Eagle Mountain Townsite. Although we are continuing our efforts to find a replacement tenant for the private prison, we have not had any success as of the date of this Report on Form 10-QSB. However, portions of Kaiser's fee owned land at Eagle Mountain are occasionally being leased to third parties in connection with the training of U.S. military personnel, commercials and other similar types of uses. We will continue to explore these types of opportunities for the use of the land and facilities at Eagle Mountain. However, opponents to the landfill project are attempting to prevent us from exploring and from implementing alternative uses for our fee owned land at Eagle Mountain. As of the date of this Report, there has not been any new military training at Eagle Mountain since the opponents filed a motion in court to prevent the use of the Eagle Mountain property. For additional information, see "Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS-Business Update-Eagle Mountain Project - Landfill Project Litigation" above.

Lake Tamarisk

In July 2007, the Company sold two lots in Lake Tamarisk generating net sale proceeds of approximately \$48,000. The Company continues to consider the possible sale and other opportunities for its property at Lake Tamarisk including exploring development opportunities that may enhance the ultimate value and sale of such properties.

OPERATING RESULTS

Primary Revenue Sources

Ongoing Operations

The Company's revenues from ongoing operations are primarily derived from the Company's share of income related to its investment in the West Valley MRF that is accounted for using the equity method.

Interim Activities

Revenues and expenses from interim activities are generated from various sources. Historically, significant components of interim revenue activities have included housing rental income, aggregate and rock sales and lease payments for the minimum security prison at the Eagle Mountain facility. During the fourth quarter of 2004 the Eagle Mountain Townsite operations were mothballed. However, we continue to incur expenses for Townsite maintenance and in the investigation of possible profitable uses of our remaining Eagle Mountain property.

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Summary of Revenue Sources

Due to the nature of the Company's projects and the Company's recognition of revenues from bankruptcy-related and other non-recurring items, historical period-to-period comparisons of total revenues may not be meaningful for developing an overall understanding of the Company. Therefore, the Company believes it is important to evaluate the trends in the components of its revenues as well as the recent developments regarding its long-term ongoing and interim revenue sources. See "Part I, Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - BUSINESS UPDATE" for a discussion of recent material events affecting the Company's revenue sources.

Results of Operations

Analysis of Results for the Quarters Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

Resource Revenues. Total resource revenues for the second quarter of 2007 were \$714,000, compared to \$414,000 for 2006. The reasons for this increase are discussed below in "Ongoing Operations" and "Interim Activities".

Ongoing Operations. Income from the Company's equity method investment increased by \$291,000 to \$695,000. This increase in equity income from the West Valley MRF is the result of higher revenues (\$1,045,000) due to rate increases which went into effect in July 2006 and January 2007 and higher commodity prices. These increases were partially offset by higher disposal (\$147,000) and inert processing (\$18,000) expenses, as well as, increased recycling rebates (\$155,000) and buyback purchases (\$48,000). In addition, operator and partnership expenses increased by \$184,000 and \$18,000, respectively, primarily due to an increase in the minimum wage rate in California as of January 1, 2007, and an adjustment to the allowance for doubtful accounts related to disputed transportation rates with one customer.

Interim Activities. Revenue from interim activities increased to \$19,000 for the second quarter of 2007 from \$10,000 for the same period in 2006. This increase is the result of increased utilization of our fee owned property. Expenses related interim activities increased to \$310,000 for the second quarter from \$299,000 for the same period in 2006 as a result of continued Townsite maintenance expenses and the amortization of the capitalized Townsite abatement and clean-up reserves. For additional information, see "Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" under "Critical Accounting Policies."

Resource Operating Costs. Resource operating costs are those costs directly related to the resource revenues (in this case environmental insurance costs relating to the Company's historical operations). Total resource operating costs for the second quarter of 2007 and 2006 were both \$75,000.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2007 decreased 34% to \$457,000 from \$693,000 for the same period in 2006. The decrease is primarily the result of a \$159,000 reduction in legal expenses resulting from the 2006 settlement of the Slemmer litigation. Additionally, Director Fees and printing costs for the second quarter were \$30,000 and \$16,000 less than for the same period in 2006, respectively. This cost reduction is due to the fact that there was no formal unitholders meeting during 2007.

Net Interest and Investment Income. Net interest and investment income for the second quarter of 2007 was \$89,000 compared to \$96,000 for the same period in 2006. This change was the result of income from bond investments maturing during the quarter. Unrealized earnings on investments are reflected in Comprehensive Income, included in Stockholders Equity, until maturity of the investments, at which time the realized gain or loss is recorded.

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Pre-Tax Income (Loss) and Income Tax Provision. The Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$39,000 in the second quarter of 2007 versus a pre-tax loss of \$557,000 for the same period in 2006. The Company is taxed as a partnership and, thus, the Company's results of operations (on an income tax basis) are allocated to the unit holders for inclusion in their respective income tax returns. There are, however, minor income taxes imposed on the Company, a gross revenue tax imposed by the State of California, and income taxes on Business Staffing Inc., the Company's only corporate subsidiary. These taxes amounted to \$(5,000) for the second quarter of 2007 versus \$2,000 for the same period in 2006.

Net Income (Loss). For the second quarter of 2007, the Company produced a net loss of \$34,000, or \$0.00 per unit, versus a net loss of \$559,000, or \$0.08 per unit, reported for the same period in 2006.

Results of Operations

Analysis of Results for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

Resource Revenues. Total resource revenues for the first six months of 2007 were \$1,478,000, compared to \$763,000 for 2006. The reasons for this increase are discussed below in "Ongoing Operations" and "Interim Activities".

Ongoing Operations. Income from the Company's equity method investment increased by \$400,000 to \$1,149,000 for the first six months of 2007 as compared to the same period in 2006. This increase in equity income from the West Valley MRF is the result of higher revenues (\$1,605,000) due to rate increases which went into effect in July 2006 and January 2007, and higher commodity prices. These increases were partially offset by higher disposal (\$133,000) and inert processing (\$36,000) expenses, as well as, increased recycling rebates (\$233,000) and buyback purchases (\$66,000). In addition, operator and partnership expenses increased by \$314,000 and \$199,000, respectively, primarily due to an increase in the minimum wage rate in California as of January 1, 2007, and an adjustment to the allowance for doubtful accounts related to disputed transportation rates with one customer.

Interim Activities. Revenue from interim activities for the first six months of 2007 increased to \$329,000 from \$14,000 for the same period in 2006. This increase is the result of higher revenues earned from utilizing portions of our fee owned property for military training and media activities. Expenses related interim activities increase to \$579,000 from \$566,000 for the same period in 2006 which are the result of Townsite maintenance expenses and the amortization of the capitalized Townsite abatement and clean-up reserves. For additional information, see "Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" under "Critical Accounting Policies."

Resource Operating Costs. Resource operating costs are those costs directly related to the resource revenues (in this case environmental insurance costs relating to the Company's historical operations). Total resource operating costs for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were both \$150,000.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses for the first six months of 2007 decreased 1% to \$989,000 from \$1,000,000 for the same period in 2006. This is primarily the net of a \$47,000 increase in executive compensation for unit grants issued in 2007, and a \$58,000 reduction in legal costs related to the Slemmer litigation which was settled in 2006.

Net Interest and Investment Income (Loss). Net interest and investment income (loss) for the first six months of 2007 was \$236,000 compared to \$187,000 for the same period in 2006. This change was the result of the 2006 sale of all investments in two PIMCO bond funds. The proceeds from the sale of the PIMCO bonds were reinvested in short and long-term high grade commercial paper and U.S. governmental bonds.

Pre-Tax Loss and Income Tax Provision. The Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$4,000 in the first six months of 2007 versus a pre-tax loss of \$766,000 for the same period in 2006. The Company is taxed

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as a partnership and, thus, the Company's results of operations (on an income tax basis) are allocated to the unit holders for inclusion in their respective income tax returns. There are, however, minor income taxes imposed on the Company, a gross revenue tax imposed by the State of California, and income taxes on Business Staffing Inc., the Company's only corporate subsidiary. These taxes amounted to \$7,000 for the first six months of 2007 versus \$5,000 for the same period in 2006.

Net Loss. For the first six months of 2007, the Company incurred a net loss of \$11,000, or \$0.00 per unit, versus a net loss of \$771,000, or \$0.11 per unit, reported for the same period in 2006.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash, and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments. The Company defines cash equivalents as highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$777,000 to \$1,930,000 at June 30, 2007 from \$1,153,000 at December 31, 2006. Included in cash and cash equivalents is \$1,133,000 and \$796,000 held solely for the benefit of MRC at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to net investment activity which provided \$1,958,000 in cash, being partially offset by \$906,000 in cash used for operations, and capitalized landfill expenditures of \$322,000.

Working Capital. During the first six months of 2007, current assets decreased \$932,000 to \$9.5 million, and current liabilities increased \$42,000 to \$2.2 million. The decrease in current assets resulted primarily from a decrease of \$1,942,000 in short term investments. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in accounts and other receivable of \$233,000 and an increase of \$777,000 in cash and equivalents as discussed above. The increase in current liabilities is primarily the net of a increase of \$77,000 in accounts payable, a \$34,000 decrease in accrued liabilities and a \$9,000 increase in taxes payable. Included in current liabilities, as of June 30, 2007, is \$257,000 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to MRC. As a result, working capital decreased during the first six months of 2007 by \$974,000 to \$7.2 million at June 30, 2007.

Accounts Receivable and Other (Net). During the first six months of 2007, accounts receivable and other (net) increased by \$233,000 primarily as a result of the reclassification of taxes paid on behalf of the company SERP to a receivable as they are believed to be refundable.

Notes Receivable. The Company currently has no notes receivable outstanding.

Short-Term Investments. During the second quarter of 2007, short-term investments decreased by \$1,942,000. This is the result of the sale of the Company's investments to provide cash for operations and for additional funds required to maintain our investment in Mining Reclamation, LLC. At June 30, 2007, the Company had \$5.0 million of its excess cash reserves invested in such investments.

Long-Term Investments. At June 30, 2007, the Company had \$2.0 million of its' excess cash reserves invested in long-term high grade commercial paper and U.S. governmental bonds.

Investments. The Company recorded \$1,149,000 related to its equity share of income from the investment in the West Valley MRF, for the first six months of the year which resulted in a like increase in the Company's investment. Our investment in the Eagle Mountain Landfill increased \$322,000 during the first six months of 2007 due to continuing landfill development activities which were capitalized. Additionally, on June 19, 2007 the Company approved a subscription agreement with Mine Reclamation, LLC to provide at a minimum an additional \$989,754 in working capital for Mine Reclamation which will maintain our investment percentage. The first installment of 60% (\$593,852) of the minimum subscription amount was paid during the second quarter, with the second and final installment due by March 31, 2008 unless delayed by Mine Reclamation.

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Other Assets. For the first six months of the year there was a decrease in other assets of \$448,000 which is the result of the amortization of the environmental insurance policy of \$150,000, an increase in accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2007 of \$174,000, and the reclassification of a deferred tax asset to a receivable of \$124,000.

Environmental Remediation. The Company purchased, effective June 30, 2001, a 12-year \$50 million insurance policy, which is expected to cover substantially any and all environmental claims (up to the \$50 million policy limit) relating to the historical operations of the Company. As of June 30, 2007, based upon current information, we estimate that our future environmental liability related to certain matters and risks not assumed by CCG Ontario, LLC, a subsidiary of Catellus Development Corporation, a New York Stock Exchange company, in its purchase of the Mill Site Property (August 2000) (Catellus Development Corporation merged with and into Palmtree Acquisition Corporation, a subsidiary of ProLogis on September 15, 2005), including a certain groundwater matter as well as potential matters at Eagle Mountain and at other historical locations and other possible third party claims, would be approximately \$2.9 million for which a reserve has been established. In the event a claim for damages is filed against the Company that relates to this reserve, management believes that the claim may be covered by insurance depending upon the nature and timing of the claim.

Minority Interest. As of June 30, 2007, the Company has recorded \$5,179,000 of minority interest relating to the approximately 17.5% ownership interest in MRC the Company does not own.

Contingent Liabilities. The Company has contingent liabilities more fully described above and in the notes to the financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting policies are more fully described in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. As disclosed in the Notes to the 2006 Annual Financial Statements, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty and therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results inevitably will differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies are important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results.

Investments. The Company accounts for investments under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. The Company invests its' excess cash reserves in high grade commercial paper, and U.S. government bonds which it classifies as "available-for-sale" and which are recorded at the purchase price of the security plus or minus the discount or premium paid.

Investment in West Valley MRF, LLC. The Company accounts for its investment in West Valley MRF, LLC, the owner of West Valley MRF, under the equity method of accounting because of the Company's 50% non-controlling ownership interest.

Landfill Permitting and Development. Through its 82.48% interest in Mine Reclamation, LLC, the Company has been developing, for sale to a municipal entity or operating company, its property known as the Eagle Mountain Site in the California desert for use as a rail-haul municipal solid waste landfill. Pursuant to SFAS No. 67, *Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects*,

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capitalizable landfill site development costs are recorded at cost and expensed when management determines that the capitalized costs provide no future benefit.

Environmental Insurance and Environmental Remediation Liabilities. The Company's \$3.8 million premium for the prospective insurance policy, which was reduced for a refund from the insurance carrier, is capitalized as a long-term asset and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the twelve (12) year term of the policy. To the extent a pre-existing liability has not been recorded, claims made for environmental matters are recorded as litigation accruals in the Company's consolidated financial statements pursuant to FAS No. 5 when it becomes probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims accepted by the insurance company pursuant to coverage under the policy are recorded as insurance receivables when coverage is accepted and the amount to be paid by the insurance company can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues are recognized when the Company has completed the earnings process and an exchange transaction has taken place.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Uncertain Tax Benefits. The Company adopted Financial Standards Board Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48") an interpretation of FASB Statement 109 ("SFAS 109") effective January 1, 2007. Because the Company is a limited liability company, it has no unrecognized tax benefits and the adoption of FIN 48 will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations. In March 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued, Interpretation No. 47. "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143" ("FIN 47") clarifying and interpreting the legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the Company. The Company adopted FIN 47 effective as of December 31, 2005. Based upon currently available information, the Company estimated that the conditional asset retirement obligations related to possible future abatement for asbestos-containing products in certain of the viable structures at Eagle Mountain would approximate \$1,200,000. Pursuant to the requirements of FIN 47, the Company increased its environmental reserve as of December 31, 2005 by \$1,200,000 to account for these conditional obligations and increased the carrying amount of the associated structures at Eagle Mountain by a comparable amount. This increased cost basis is being depreciated over the remaining estimated time that such assets will be owned by the Company, which is currently estimated to be approximately 4 years beginning as of January 1, 2006.

Long-Lived Assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets*, long-lived assets are evaluated for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The statements contained in this Business Outlook, as well as in "Part I - Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - BUSINESS UPDATE", are based upon current operations and expectations. In addition to the forward-looking statements and information contained elsewhere in this Report on Form 10-QSB, these statements

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are forward-looking and, therefore, actual results may differ materially. See the Company's disclosure regarding forward-looking statements in the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" above.

Ongoing Operations. As noted above, our revenues from ongoing operations have, in the past, generally been derived from the performance of our major long-term development projects and investments. We have previously sold most of our projects and investments. Our principal remaining assets and projects, other than cash and securities, are: (i) the landfill project; (ii) our 50% equity ownership of the West Valley MRF; and (iii) miscellaneous property at or near the Eagle Mountain Townsite. We have no material ongoing operations except in connection with such assets and projects. Our principal source of ongoing income is derived from the West Valley MRF and our investments. We will continue to evaluate our remaining assets and investments in light of how to best provide maximum value to our members.

In regard to the West Valley MRF, the most significant factors affecting our future equity income will continue to depend upon: (i) on the ability of the West Valley MRF to attract new customers and waste volumes at attractive processing rates; (ii) recyclable commodity prices; (iv) the ability to increase prices to reflect increases in such items as fuel and personnel costs and (iv) future competition from competing facilities. During 2006 and early 2007, the West Valley MRF was able to increase its rates to many of its customers as a result of increases in operating and disposal expenses as well as the increase in the minimum wage laws in California that went into effect in January 2007. However, these rate increases may not be sufficient to cover all past and future anticipated increases in the costs of operation. In addition, commodity prices have fluctuated dramatically and this volatility impacts the West Valley MRF's revenue both positively and negatively. In order to address anticipated future demand, the West Valley MRF is seeking to increase its permitted capacity to 7,500 tons per days of waste processing capacity. We currently anticipate that the necessary approvals to the increase in permitted capacity should be obtained in 2007.

As part of our strategy, we intend to evaluate any potential offers to purchase our interest in the West Valley MRF or other alternatives in light of our primary objective of maximizing value. The West Valley MRF currently generates more than sufficient cash flow to fund its cost of operations and does not require additional investment by us. Furthermore, the West Valley MRF should continue to generate sufficient cash distributions to cover a significant portion of Kaiser LLC's foreseeable general and administrative costs.

Pending Sale of Eagle Mountain Landfill Project. As discussed in more detail in "Part I - Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - BUSINESS UPDATE - Eagle Mountain Landfill Project and Pending Sale." In August 2000, MRC entered into that certain Agreement For Purchase and Sale of Real Property and Related Personal Property In Regard To The Eagle Mountain Sanitary Landfill Project and Joint Escrow Instructions ("Landfill Project Sale Agreement") with the District. In summary, the landfill project (which includes our royalty payments under the MRC Lease) is under contract to be sold to the District for \$41 million plus an estimated approximate \$8 million in accrued interest from May 2001 to the date of this Report on Form 10-QSB. The exact future timing of any initial closing is currently unknown and there are a number of risks associated with the project and certain conditions that must be satisfied before the sale of the District, including resolution of the outstanding federal land exchange litigation discussed below. Kaiser's equity interest in MRC is currently 82.48%.

Assuming there is a sale of the landfill project, \$41 million of the total purchase price will be deposited into an escrow account and will be released when any litigation contingencies are fully resolved. As of the date of this Report, the only litigation contingency is the federal litigation challenging the completed federal land exchange. In September 2005 the Company received an adverse U.S. District Court decision in the land exchange litigation that may materially impact the validity of the landfill project. The decision was adverse to the landfill project in that it set aside the land exchange completed between the Company and BLM as well as two BLM rights-of-way. The Company and the Department

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

of Interior are appealing the decision. It is likely that the appeal process will take at least an additional year from the date of the filing of this Report on Form 10-QSB. If the decision is fully affirmed on appeal, the decision would jeopardize the viability of the landfill project. In addition, the decision could adversely impact the agreement to sell the landfill project to the District, including termination of the agreement. For a more detailed discussion of this litigation and the risks associated with this litigation, see "Part I - Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - BUSINESS UPDATE - Eagle Mountain Landfill Project and Pending Sale." Although closing has not occurred, interest began to accrue on this portion of the purchase price in May 2001.

Mill Site Property. The only remaining Mill Site Property owned by the Company is an approximate five acre parcel referred to as the Tar Pits Parcel. CCG substantially completed the environmental remediation of this parcel pursuant to the terms of its agreement during 2002. The West Valley MRF has the right to purchase the Tar Pits Parcel for \$1.00.

Sale of Miscellaneous Properties, Eagle Mountain Townsite, and other Possible Opportunities. We are continuing to seek buyers for our miscellaneous properties, most of which are located at or near our Eagle Mountain facilities and we are continuing to seek tenants and other uses for the private prison facility in the Eagle Mountain Townsite. We were successful in selling two Lake Tamarisk lots in July 2007. However, the September 2005 adverse U.S. District Court decision involving a completed land exchange between Kaiser and the BLM may hinder our efforts at Eagle Mountain. Additionally, due to the passage of time and the impacts of weather, a number of buildings and old houses at the Eagle Mountain Townsite are deteriorating at a faster rate than anticipated and may not be salvageable. Accordingly, we may need to demolish or rehabilitate a number of structures over the next several years.

In addition, we are exploring possible opportunities for the sale of rock from our fee owned land at Eagle Mountain. As a result of past mining activities, millions of tons of rock of various sizes was stock piled near the Eagle Mountain Townsite. Any sale of rock would be from property that is not a part of the landfill project.

We have also explored and will continue to explore the use of our property at Eagle Mountain for other purposes. In the past, military and law enforcement training exercises have taken place on portions of the Eagle Mountain property. The most recent example of this is that in January 2007 the U.S. Marines conducted troop training exercises on portions of our fee owned land at Eagle Mountain property. However, no military training occurred during the second quarter of 2007.

Corporate Overhead. Given our current assets and projects, it is unlikely that we will be able to further reduce personnel and corporate overhead in the near future. However, as we divest our remaining assets, we intend to further reduce corporate staffing and overhead to reflect the reduced requirements of our remaining operations and projects. The costs of such reductions shall be recorded at the time the decision to make such reductions is made by the Company.

Capital Resources. Kaiser LLC expects that its current cash balances and short-term investments together with cash generated from the West Valley MRF, note receivables and any future asset sales will be sufficient to satisfy the Company's ongoing projected operating cash requirements.

Cash Maximization Strategy

We have been developing our remaining assets and then selling them at such times and on such terms as we believe optimizes the realizable value for a particular project or asset. During 2000 and 2001, we: (i) sold the balance of our real estate at the former KSC mill site near Fontana, California, except for an approximate five acre parcel, the Tar Pits Parcel; (ii) entered into an agreement to sell the landfill project to the District for an aggregate of \$41 million plus accrued interest, with MRC and the District working toward a closing on such transaction; (iii) sold our interest in Fontana Union to Cucamonga; and (iv) paid a total of \$12.00 per share in cash distributions to Kaiser Inc.'s stockholders. In continuing this strategy, our current plans include:

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- To resolve favorably the outstanding federal land exchange litigation and to complete the sale of the landfill project. Although the closing with the District was originally scheduled to occur during 2002, this sale is subject to the satisfaction of numerous conditions and, as a result, this date has been extended numerous times, and we cannot be sure when or if this sale will ultimately close. We do not expect to receive any cash from the sale until and if the federal land exchange litigation matter is successfully resolved. Resolution of this litigation is expected to take several years. See "Part I - Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - BUSINESS UPDATE - Eagle Mountain Landfill Project and Pending Sale";
- To continue to hold our interest in West Valley MRF, which pays significant cash distributions to us, until we believe we can negotiate a sale of our interest or otherwise create enhanced value for our members from the West Valley MRF; and
- To maximize our revenue as we attempt to sell our remaining miscellaneous assets, such as our surplus property in Riverside County, California.

The Company currently expects to terminate operations and distribute substantially all available cash to its members once the cash maximization strategy is completed. The September 2005 adverse U.S. District Court decision concerning the Landfill Project will affect the completion date for, and may ultimately alter this strategy. The Company currently does not expect completion of this strategy until 2009 at the earliest.

Conversion. In November 2001, the stockholders of Kaiser Inc. overwhelmingly approved the conversion of Kaiser Inc. into a newly-formed limited liability company pursuant to a merger between the Kaiser Inc. and Kaiser LLC. In this conversion, Kaiser Inc.'s stockholders received \$10.00 in cash plus one Class A Unit for each share of common stock in Kaiser Inc. The conversion to a limited liability company and the resulting cash payment to stockholders was an important step in the implementation of the cash maximization strategy.

Insurance. In furtherance of the cash maximization strategy, we purchased an insurance policy in 2001 that is designed to provide broad commercial general liability, pollution legal liability, and contractual indemnity coverage for our ongoing and historical operations. The aggregate cost for this policy was approximately \$5.8 million, of which KSC Recovery paid \$2.0 million and the Company paid \$3.8 million.

Item 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Within the 90 days prior to the date of this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14.

Based on its review of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company (including its subsidiaries) that is required to be included in the Company's periodic Securities and Exchange Commission filings. There were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
as of

	June 30, <u>2007</u> (Unaudited)	December 31, <u>2006</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,930,000	\$ 1,153,000
Accounts receivable and other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$34,000	435,000	202,000
Short-term investments	5,004,000	6,947,000
Restricted cash held for		
Conversion distribution.....	1,190,000	1,190,000
Contribution to Company SERP	<u>921,000</u>	<u>921,000</u>
	<u>9,480,000</u>	<u>10,413,000</u>
Long Term Investments.....	<u>2,009,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Eagle Mountain Landfill Investment	<u>31,436,000</u>	<u>31,114,000</u>
Investment in West Valley MRF.....	<u>5,972,000</u>	<u>4,822,000</u>
Land.....	<u>2,523,000</u>	<u>2,523,000</u>
Other Assets		
Deferred income tax asset.....	25,000	149,000
Unamortized environmental insurance premium.....	1,800,000	1,950,000
Buildings and equipment (net).....	<u>1,159,000</u>	<u>1,333,000</u>
	<u>2,984,000</u>	<u>3,432,000</u>
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 54,404,000</u>	<u>\$ 54,304,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

as of

	June 30, <u>2007</u> (Unaudited)	December 31, <u>2006</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 198,000	\$ 121,000
Conversion distribution payable	1,190,000	1,190,000
Current portion of MRC accrual for casualty loss.....	143,000	143,000
Accrued liabilities.....	<u>707,000</u>	<u>741,000</u>
	<u>2,238,000</u>	<u>2,195,000</u>
Long-term Liabilities		
Accrual for MRC railroad casualty loss	4,195,000	4,195,000
Accrual for Eagle Mountain Townsite cleanup.....	2,340,000	2,340,000
Environmental remediation reserve	2,911,000	2,915,000
Other Accrued Liabilities	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
	<u>9,696,000</u>	<u>9,700,000</u>
Total Liabilities.....	<u>11,934,000</u>	<u>11,895,000</u>
Minority Interest	<u>5,179,000</u>	<u>5,179,000</u>
Commitments and Contingencies		
Members' Equity		
Class A units; issued and outstanding at June 30 7,044,299, at December 31 6,969,299	37,224,000	37,188,000
Class B units; issued and outstanding 751,956.....	---	---
Class C units; issued and outstanding 872.....	---	---
Class D units; issued and outstanding 128	---	---
Accumulated other comprehensive Income.....	<u>67,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>
Total Members' Equity	<u>37,291,000</u>	<u>37,230,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity.....	<u>\$ 54,404,000</u>	<u>\$ 54,304,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Resource Revenues				
Ongoing operations				
Income from equity method investment in the West Valley MRF, LLC.....	\$ 695,000	\$ 404,000	\$ 1,149,000	\$ 749,000
Revenue from interim activities.....	<u>19,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>329,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
Total resource revenues	<u>714,000</u>	<u>414,000</u>	<u>1,478,000</u>	<u>763,000</u>
Resource Operating Costs				
Environmental insurance premium amortization....	75,000	75,000	150,000	150,000
Expenses related to interim activities	<u>310,000</u>	<u>299,000</u>	<u>579,000</u>	<u>566,000</u>
Total resource operating costs	<u>385,000</u>	<u>374,000</u>	<u>729,000</u>	<u>716,000</u>
Income from Resources	329,000	40,000	749,000	47,000
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses				
Corporate overhead expenses, excluding the Slemmer litigation	457,000	516,000	989,000	942,000
Slemmer litigation	---	159,000	---	196,000
Insurance litigation settlement - net of expenses	<u>---</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(138,000)</u>
Total Corporate and Administrative Expense	457,000	693,000	989,000	1,000,000
Loss from Operations	(128,000)	(653,000)	(240,000)	(953,000)
Net interest and investment income	<u>(89,000)</u>	<u>(96,000)</u>	<u>(236,000)</u>	<u>(187,000)</u>
Loss before Income Tax Provision	(39,000)	(557,000)	(4,000)	(766,000)
Income tax provision	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Net Loss	<u>\$ (34,000)</u>	<u>\$ (559,000)</u>	<u>\$ (11,000)</u>	<u>\$ (771,000)</u>
Basic Loss Per Unit	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>
Diluted Loss Per Unit	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>
Basic Weighted Average Number of Units Outstanding	7,045,000	6,951,000	7,038,000	6,950,000
Diluted Weighted Average Number of Units Outstanding	7,045,000	6,951,000	7,038,000	6,950,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the Six Months Ended June 30
(Unaudited)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income (loss).....	\$ (11,000)	\$ (771,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities		
Change in equity (income) loss of West Valley MRF, LLC, net of distributions.....	(1,149,000)	(249,000)
Depreciation and amortization.....	324,000	327,000
Issuance of Class A Units	47,000	30,000
Changes in assets:		
Receivables and other.....	(109,000)	(138,000)
Changes in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	43,000	144,000
Eagle Mountain Townsite Clean-up expenditures	---	(5,000)
Environmental remediation expenditures.....	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>
Net cash flows used by operating activities.....	<u>(859,000)</u>	<u>(667,000)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of investments	(12,306,000)	(154,000)
Maturities of investments.	14,264,000	---
Note receivable collections	---	57,000
Capitalized landfill expenditures.....	<u>(322,000)</u>	<u>(494,000)</u>
Net cash flows provided by (used by) investing activities.....	<u>1,636,000</u>	<u>(591,000)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents	777,000	(1,258,000)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>1,153,000</u>	<u>4,101,000</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	<u>\$ 1,930,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,843,000</u>
 Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 16,300	\$ 5,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007
(Unaudited)

	<u>Class A</u>		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Members' Equity
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Amount</u>		
Balance at December 31, 2006	6,969,299	\$ 37,188,000	\$42	\$37,230,000
Net Income (loss).....	---	(11,000)		(11,000)
Comprehensive income				
Change in gain on investments..				
Realized.....	---		(42,000)	(42,000)
Unrealized.....	---		<u>6</u>	<u>67,000</u>
Total comprehensive income.....	---	---	---	14,000
Issuance of Class A Units.....	<u>95,000</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>47,000</u>
Balance at March 31, 2007.....	<u>7,064,299</u>	<u>\$ 37,224,000</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 37,291,000</u>

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, Kaiser Ventures LLC had 751,956 Class B Units; 872 Class C Units; and 128 Class D Units outstanding.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of Kaiser Ventures LLC and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, as well as related notes, should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary (all of which are normal and/or recurring in nature) to present fairly the Company's financial position at June 30, 2007, and results of operations and cash flows for the six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the following significant entities: Lake Tamarisk Development, LLC; Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC; Kaiser Recycling LLC; Business Staffing, Inc. all of which are 100% owned; and Mine Reclamation, LLC, which is 82.48% owned.

Kaiser is the reorganized successor to Kaiser Steel Corporation, referred to as KSC, which was an integrated steel manufacturer that filed for bankruptcy protection in 1987. Since KSC's bankruptcy, we have been developing assets remaining after the bankruptcy and have realized substantial value from certain of those assets. Currently, our principal remaining assets are: (i) an 82.48% ownership interest in Mine Reclamation, LLC, (referred to as MRC), which owns a permitted rail-haul municipal solid waste landfill at a property called the Eagle Mountain Site located in the California desert (the "Landfill Project"). This landfill is currently subject to a contract for its sale to County District No. 2 of Los Angeles County (which we refer to as the District) for approximately \$41,000,000, which sale is subject to a number of conditions, several of which remain to be fully satisfied; (ii) a 50% ownership interest in the West Valley Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station, a transfer station and materials recovery facility located on land acquired from Kaiser, which we refer to as the West Valley MRF; and (iii) approximately 5,400 additional acres owned or controlled by Kaiser at the Eagle Mountain Site that are not included in the pending sale to the District. However, a September 2005 adverse U.S. District Court decision involving a federal land exchange may impact the viability of the Landfill Project and its planned sale to the District.

Investments. The Company accounts for investments under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." As of June 30, 2007, the Company considers all of its short term investments to be "available-for-sale". These investments are recorded at the purchase price of the security plus or minus the discount or premium paid. See Note 3, for additional information relating to the classification of investments.

Stock-Based Compensation. In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a revision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123R). SFAS No. 123R supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and its related implementation guidance and eliminates the alternative to use Opinion 25's intrinsic value method of accounting that was provided in Statement 123 as originally issued. Under Opinion 25, issuing stock options to employees at market value generally resulted in recognition of no compensation cost. SFAS No. 123R requires entities to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions). The adoption of SFAS No. 123R has had no impact on reported earnings because all outstanding options were vested at December 31, 2005, and no options have been issued since its adoption.

Class B, C and D Units. The Company has outstanding Class B, C and D units which are reflected on the Company's Balance Sheet as equity securities that were designed and implemented to replicate the cash distributions the holders of such units would have received under certain former long-term transaction incentive plans. These former plans provided for bonus payments as a result of the sale of certain assets at prices above

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

certain minimum threshold requirements. Even though the Class B, C and D Units are classified as equity securities, the Company will account for any future distributions on the Class B, C and D Units by recording compensation expense for the full amount of the distribution at the time a distribution becomes probable and estimateable.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. In an effort to more clearly state the costs and recoveries related to the Slemmer litigation, the corporate general and administrative expenses reflected on the Statement of Operations have been reclassified into three lines; corporate overhead expenses, excluding the Slemmer litigation, Slemmer litigation and insurance litigation settlement-net of expenses.

Note 2. ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION LIABILITES

The Company purchased an insurance policy effective June 30, 2001 that is designed to provide broad prospective commercial general liability, pollution legal liability, and contractual indemnity coverage for the Company's ongoing and historical operations. The policy has a twelve (12) year term and limits of \$50,000,000 in the aggregate for defense and indemnity, with no deductible or self-insured retention. The policy is designed to provide coverage for future claims in excess of the Company's existing and historic insurance policies; however, to the extent that these other insurance policies are not responsive to a claim, the policy will provide first dollar coverage for a claim resulting from property damage, personal injury, bodily injury, cleanup costs or violations of environmental laws. The policy also provides for a broad defense of claims that may be brought against the Company. The policy is specifically intended to provide additional coverage for potential liabilities arising from pollution conditions or known and/or potential asbestos-related claims. The policy also provides contractual indemnity coverage for scheduled indemnity obligations of the Company arising from, e.g., prior corporate transactions and real estate sales. The Company expects this policy will cover substantially any and all environmental claims (up to the \$50 million policy limit) relating to the historical operations of the Company.

The aggregate cost for this policy was approximately \$5.8 million, of which, based upon discussions among the respective members of the Boards of Directors, KSC Recovery paid \$2 million and the Company paid the balance of approximately \$3.8 million. The portion of the policy paid by KSC Recovery was expected to cover known and/or potential asbestos claims; while the portion of the policy paid by the Company was expected to cover future potential claims arising from the Company's historical operations.

In June 2005, the Company was notified that it was to receive a refund of a portion of the cost of the policy relating to other commissions. The refund, totaling \$106,000, was recorded as a reduction in the cost of the policy and the future amortization of the policy cost has been adjusted accordingly as described below.

The Company's original \$3.8 million premium for the prospective insurance policy was capitalized as a long-term asset and was being amortized on a straight-line basis over the 12 year term of the policy; approximately \$80,000 per quarter or \$320,000 per year. After recording the refund described above and an adjustment to standardize the monthly expense, the quarterly amortization will be approximately \$75,000 per quarter or \$300,000 per year. To the extent a pre-existing liability has not been recorded, claims made for environmental matters are recorded as litigation accruals in the Company's consolidated financial statements pursuant to SFAS No. 5 when it becomes probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims accepted by the insurance company pursuant to coverage under the policy are recorded as insurance receivables when coverage is accepted and the amount to be paid by the insurance company can be reasonably estimated. Generally, unless previously accrued, the liability and the receivable relating to claims covered by this policy should occur in the same accounting period, thereby having no adverse or beneficial impact on the Company's operating results for that accounting period.

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Note 3. INVESTMENTS

The Company has an Investment Policy which provides for the investment of excess cash balances primarily in bond funds, commercial paper, and debt instruments. At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 the Company had investments in high grade commercial paper and U.S. governmental bonds which are classified as "available-for-sale." The classification of investment securities is reviewed by the Company at each reporting period.

The following is a summary of the fair value of investment securities classified as "available-for-sale" as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

<u>AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES</u>	<u>JUNE 30, 2007</u>	<u>DECEMBER 31, 2006</u>
Commercial Paper	<u>\$ 7,013,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,947,000</u>

As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company's "available for sale" securities had an unrealized net gain of \$67,000 and \$42,000, respectively that was included in "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)", a component of Member's Equity.

Note 4. INVESTMENT IN WEST VALLEY MRF, LLC

Effective June 19, 1997, Kaiser Recycling Corporation ("KRC") (now Kaiser Recycling, LLC) and West Valley Recycling & Transfer, Inc. ("WVRT"), a subsidiary of Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. ("Burrtec"), which are equal members of West Valley MRF, LLC, (a California limited liability company) entered into a Members Operating Agreement ("MOA") which is substantially the equivalent of a joint venture agreement for a limited liability company. The construction and start up of the West Valley MRF was completed during December 1997.

Pursuant to the terms of the MOA, KRC contributed approximately 23 acres of Mill Site property on which the West Valley MRF was constructed while WVRT contributed all of Burrtec's recycling business that was operated within Riverside County, thereby entitling West Valley MRF to receive all revenues generated from this business after the closing date.

Most of the financing for the construction of the West Valley MRF of approximately \$22,000,000, including reimbursement of previously incurred development costs of Burrtec and the Company, was obtained through the issuance and sale of two California Pollution Control Financing Authority (the "Authority") Variable Rate Demand Solid Waste Disposal Revenue Bonds (West Valley MRF, LLC Project) Series 1997A and Series 2000A (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by Union Bank of California, N.A. ("Union Bank"). The Bonds have stated maturity dates of June 1, 2012 for Series 1997A (\$9.5 million) and June 1, 2030 Series 2000A (\$8.5 million), although West Valley MRF, LLC is required, pursuant to its agreement with Union Bank, to annually redeem a portion of the Bonds on a stated schedule. Pursuant to a Guaranty Agreement with Union Bank, the Company and Burrtec are each liable for fifty percent (50%) of the principal and interest on the Bonds in the event of a default by the West Valley MRF, LLC. West Valley MRF, LLC also has established a \$1,000,000 million equipment line of credit with Union Bank in order to refinance and purchase additional equipment.

During the second quarter of 2007 West Valley MRF, LLC and Union Bank agreed to modify the bank's repayment schedule for West Valley MRF, LLC's outstanding indebtedness issued by the California Pollution Control Finance Authority. West Valley MRF, LLC and the bank agreed that the current principal repayments of the indebtedness could be rescheduled in accordance with the original issuance terms of the respective bond issuances. The former and new payment schedules are summarized below.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

CPCFA Debt Rescheduling

Year	Former Payment Schedule			New Payment Schedule		
	<u>1997</u> <u>Bond</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1997</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2008	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2009	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2,420,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2010		\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2011		\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 630,000	\$ ---	\$ 630,000
2012			\$ ---	\$ 620,000	\$ ---	\$ 620,000
2013 thru 2029			\$ ---		\$ 290,000	\$ 4,930,000 ⁽¹⁾ (\$ 290,000 per year)
2030			\$ ---		\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000
Total	\$ 3,770,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 8,970,000	\$ 3,770,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 8,970,000

¹ Total payments for this period (2013 thru 2029) at \$290,000 per year.

The Company also remains responsible for any pre-existing environmental conditions on the land, which is covered by insurance.

The Company is accounting for its investment in West Valley MRF, LLC under the equity method.

Due to the time required to close the books of the West Valley MRF, LLC and in keeping with past practice, there is a one month delay in reporting the results of West Valley MRF, LLC. The condensed summarized financial information of West Valley MRF, LLC is as follows:

Balance Sheet Information:	<u>May 31, 2007</u>	<u>November 30, 2006</u>
Current Assets.....	\$ 10,170,000	\$ 8,564,000
Property and Equipment (net).....	13,015,000	13,271,000
Other Assets.....	<u>193,000</u>	<u>232,000</u>
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 23,378,000</u>	<u>\$ 22,067,000</u>
Current Liabilities.....	\$ 6,324,000	\$ 6,312,000
CPCFA Bonds Payable – Long Term Portion.....	6,870,000	6,870,000
Members' Equity.....	<u>10,184,000</u>	<u>8,885,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity.....	<u>\$ 23,378,000</u>	<u>\$ 22,067,000</u>
Income Statement Information:	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
For the six months ended May 31		
Net Revenues.....	\$ 8,132,000	\$ 6,844,000
Gross Profit.....	\$ 2,562,000	\$ 1,757,000
Net Income.....	\$ 2,299,000	\$ 1,497,000

The Company recognized equity income from the West Valley MRF of \$1,149,000 and \$404,000 for the first six months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company received no cash distributions from its investment in the West Valley MRF during the first six months of 2007, however it received \$500,000 for the same period in 2006. The Company received a \$1,000,000 cash distribution from the West Valley MRF in July 2007.

Note 5. EVALUATION OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company reviews all long-lived assets on a quarterly basis to determine if the anticipated cash flows from the assets will equal or exceed their capitalized costs. Our reviews as of June 30, 2007, concluded that no impairment of long-lived asset existed: (a) the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project is currently under a sale contract

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with County District No. 2 of Los Angeles County for \$41 million (82.48% of which belongs to Kaiser) which exceeds its capitalized cost. However, the Company has evaluated and will continue to evaluate the impact of an adverse U.S. District Court decision involving the Landfill Project issued on September 20, 2005; (b) our 50% ownership interest in the West Valley MRF continues to generate significant net income and positive cash flow; (c) our long-term notes receivable have been collected in full in accordance with the terms of the notes; and (d) our other real estate and building and equipment are recorded at the lower of cost or fair market values.

Note 6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Contingencies. As discussed in Note 2, effective June 30, 2001, the Company purchased, a 12-year \$50 million insurance policy, which is expected to cover substantially any and all environmental claims (up to the \$50 million policy limit) relating to the historical operations of the Company. To the extent a pre-existing liability has not been recorded, claims made for environmental matters are recorded as litigation accruals in the Company's consolidated financial statements pursuant to SFAS No. 5 when it becomes probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims accepted by the insurance company pursuant to coverage under the policy are recorded as insurance receivables when coverage is accepted and the amount to be paid by the insurance company can be reasonably estimated.

As of June 30, 2007, the Company estimates, based upon current information and discussions with environmental consultants, that its future environmental liabilities related to certain matters not assumed by CCG Ontario, LLC in its purchase of the Mill Site Property, including a certain groundwater matter as well as potential matters at Eagle Mountain and at other historical locations, would be approximately \$2.9 million. In the event a future claim for damages is filed against the Company that relates to the remaining \$2.9 million environmental reserve on our balance sheet, management believes that the claim may be covered by insurance depending upon the nature and timing of the claim.

Landfill Project Litigation. Currently, the only pending litigation involving the Landfill Project concerns two lawsuits filed in U.S. District Court located in Riverside County challenging the completed federal land exchange. On September 20, 2005, the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Eastern Division, issued an opinion and order which concluded that that the land exchange be reversed and the case be sent back to the BLM for further action consistent with the opinion. The Company and the U.S. Department of Interior have appealed the decision to the U. S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. This adverse decision, if fully affirmed on appeal, will materially impact the viability of the Landfill Project in that it would prevent its development as currently permitted. It is likely that the appeal process will take at least an additional year. In addition, the decision could adversely impact the agreement to sell the Landfill Project to the District, including termination of the agreement. Project opponents have also filed a motion in the land exchange litigation to prevent Kaiser's use of its fee property for such purposes as military training.

MRC Financing. Since Kaiser became an owner of MRC, MRC has been financed through a series of private placements to its existing equity owners. To cover the continuing costs of MRC such as the costs of the appeal, various anticipated closing matters and other similar items additional funding of up to \$1,200,000 is being sought through a private placement to MRC's existing members. The funding will be payable in two installments with the second installment to be paid, if not delayed in the discretion of MRC, in 2008. Assuming the maximum amount of funding is necessary, we will make an additional investment in MRC of at least equal to our current ownership interest in MRC and this would amount to a minimum additional investment of approximately \$989,000. Even if the full \$1,200,000 is raised from the current private placement, additional funding may be required to complete the sale of the Landfill Project assuming MRC is successful in its appeal of the current federal land exchange litigation. There is no assurance that any such additional funding can be obtained or that it can be obtained on acceptable terms.

Contingent Distributions on Class B, C and D Units. Upon the sale of certain of the Company's assets at a price equal to or greater than certain minimum sales prices, distributions will be made on the Class B, C and D Units in accordance with their respective terms. For additional information, see "Note 1. Basis of Presentation - Class B, C and D Units" above.

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PART II

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for 2006 we are engaged in certain claims and litigation. As of the date of the filing of this report, there have not been any material developments in the legal proceedings involving the Company from the date of the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for 2006, except as discussed below:

Landfill Litigation. In *Donna Charpiet, et al., Plaintiffs v. United States Department of Interior, et al., Defendants* (U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Eastern Division; Case No. ED CV 99-0454 RT (Mex)), the plaintiffs, filed a motion in April 2007 seeking, in their opinion, enforcement of the court's order in the above referenced case. This case and a companion case are currently on appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. The allegations in the motion are that additional actions are necessary to set aside the land exchange and to prevent the use of our property at Eagle Mountain that would "change the character and use of the exchanged properties on ...". In particular, the opponents are objecting to the military training that has taken place and may take place on our fee owned land at Eagle Mountain (even through military and law enforcement training has previously take place at Eagle Mountain), the possible use of a portion of the Eagle Mountain Townsite for a prison facility (even though one operated successfully at the Eagle Mountain Townsite for over 12 years) and the possible use of rock from Eagle Mountain at some future date to help remediate acknowledged environmental problems at the Salton Sea located in Imperial and Riverside counties. We believe we are in full compliance with the U.S. District's Court's order and are vigorously opposing such motion.

For additional litigation information, please see: "Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - Business Update - Eagle Mountain Landfill Project Litigation."

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

We qualify as a "small business issuer" under applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We have decided to defer our next meeting of members to 2008.

Members of the Board of Managers, other than Mr. Stoddard, were each issued 5,000 Class A Units of the Company in June 2007 in accordance with the Company's equity compensation plan for its Board of Managers. The units will vest in January 2008.

KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

A. Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1 - Certificate of Richard E. Stoddard, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) filed with this Report.

Exhibit 31.2 - Certificate of James F. Verhey, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) filed with this Report.

Exhibit 32 - Certificate of Richard E. Stoddard, Chief Executive Officer, and James F. Verhey, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 1350, filed with this Report.

B. Reports on Form 8-K

None.

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KAISER VENTURES LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: August 10, 2007

KAISER VENTURES LLC

/s/ James F. Verhey

James F. Verhey
Principal Financial Officer