UNITED STATES
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
 COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549
 FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)
 [X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
 EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2003
 or
 [ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
 SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the transition period from ------------ to ------------
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

 (Exact name of registrant as specified in its
 charter)
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PROFORMA AMOUNTS ASSUMING CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING
 PRINCIPLE WAS APPLIED RETROACTIVELY:

Certain asset retirement obligations related to disposal costs of
 fixed

Accounts receivable - net, included in the
 balance sheet of U. S. Steel $ 555 $ 451
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 While the term of the facility is five years, the facility also
 terminates on the occurrence and failure to cure certain events, including,
 among others, certain defaults with respect to the Inventory Facility and
 other debt obligations, any failure of USSR to maintain certain ratios
 related to the collectability of the receivables, and failure to extend the
 commitments of the commercial paper conduits' liquidity providers which
 currently terminate on November 26, 2003.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 SELECTED NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

 (Unaudited)
 15. U. S. Steel is the subject of, or party to, a number of pending or
 threatened legal actions, contingencies and commitments involving a variety
 of matters, including laws and regulations relating to the environment.
 Certain of these matters are discussed below. The ultimate resolution of
 these contingencies could, individually or in the aggregate, be material
 to the consolidated financial statements. However, management believes
 that U. S. Steel will remain a viable and competitive enterprise even though
 it is possible that these contingencies could be resolved unfavorably.
 U. S. Steel accrues for estimated costs related to existing lawsuits,
 claims and proceedings when it is probable that it will incur these costs in
 the future. On March 28, 2003, a jury in Madison County, Illinois returned
 a verdict against U. S. Steel related to an asbestos lawsuit for $50 million
 in compensatory damages and $200 million in punitive damages. U. S. Steel
 believes that the plaintiff's exclusive remedy was provided by the Indiana
 workers' compensation law and this issue and other errors at trial would
 have enabled U. S. Steel to succeed on appeal. However, in order to avoid
 the delay and uncertainties of further litigation and posting an appeal
 bond equal to the amount of the verdict, U. S. Steel settled this case for
 an amount substantially less than the compensatory damages award, which
 represented a small fraction of the total award. This settlement is
 reflected in the first quarter 2003 results.
 While it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of asbestos-
 related lawsuits, claims and proceedings, the Company believes that the
 ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse
 effect on the Company's financial position.
 Property taxes - U. S. Steel is a party to several property tax
 disputes involving its Gary Works property in Indiana, including claims for
 refunds of approximately $65 million pertaining to tax years 1994-96 and
 1999, and assessments of approximately $110 million in excess of amounts
 paid for the 2000 and 2001 tax years. In addition, interest may be imposed
 upon any final assessment. The disputes involve property values and tax
 rates and are in various stages of administrative appeals. U. S. Steel is
 vigorously defending against the assessments and pursuing its claims for
 refunds.
 Environmental matters - U. S. Steel is subject to federal, state,
 local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the environment. These
 laws generally provide for control of pollutants released into the
 environment and require responsible parties to undertake remediation of
 hazardous waste disposal sites. Penalties may be imposed for noncompliance.
 Accrued liabilities for remediation totaled $140 million and $135 million
 at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. It is not presently
 possible to estimate the ultimate amount of all remediation costs that
 might be incurred or the penalties that may be imposed.
 For a number of years, U. S. Steel has made substantial capital
 expenditures to bring existing facilities into compliance with various laws
 relating to the environment. In the first quarter of 2003 and for the years
 2002 and 2001, such capital expenditures totaled $3 million, $14 million
 and $15 million, respectively. U. S. Steel anticipates making additional
 such expenditures in the future; however, the exact amounts and timing of
 such expenditures are uncertain because of the continuing evolution of
 specific regulatory requirements.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 SELECTED NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

 (Unaudited)
 15. (Continued)
 Throughout its history, U. S. Steel has sold numerous properties and
 businesses and has provided various indemnifications with respect to many
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Litigation items are a charge of $25 million in the first quarter of 2003
and a credit of $9 million in the first quarter of 2002.
 Costs related to Fairless shutdown resulted from the permanent shutdown of
the pickling, cold-rolling and tin mill facilities at Fairless Works in the
fourth quarter of 2001.
 Insurance recoveries related to USS-POSCO fire represent U. S. Steel's
share of insurance recoveries in excess of facility repair costs for the cold-rolling mill fire at USS-POSCO, which occurred in May 2001.
 Net interest and other financial costs were $38 million in the first
quarter of 2003, compared with $34 million during the same period in 2002. The
increase in 2003 primarily reflects unfavorable foreign currency effects. These
effects were primarily due to remeasurement of USSK net monetary assets into the
U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency, and resulted in a net loss of
approximately $5 million in the first quarter of 2003, compared to an immaterial
net loss in the first quarter of 2002.
 The benefit for income taxes in the first quarter of 2003 was $49 million,
compared with a benefit of $12 million in the first quarter last year.
 Due to the relationship between domestic and USSK forecasted annual pretax
results, the application of the annual effective tax rate created an unusual
relationship between income tax benefits and pretax losses in the first quarter
of 2003. Therefore, the actual tax benefit rate of 59% applicable to the first
quarter 2003 pretax losses, which was developed using first quarter 2003
domestic pretax losses with a tax benefit of approximately 35% and USSK pretax
earnings with virtually no income tax provision, was considered the best
estimate of the income tax benefit for the period. The income tax benefit in
the first quarter of 2002 reflected an estimated annual effective tax rate for
2002 of approximately 13%.
 During the year, management regularly updates the forecast estimate based
on changes in various factors such as prices, shipments, product mix, plant
operating performance, and cost estimates. These factors will be considered
each quarter to ascertain whether an annual effective tax rate approach produces
a better estimate of income taxes for the year-to-date period.
 The cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax was a
charge of $5 million and resulted from the adoption on January 1, 2003, of
Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, "Accounting for
Asset Retirement Obligations."
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higher operating rates than in the fourth quarter of 2002 and the expansion of
Straightline.
 Accounts payable of $788 million at March 31, 2003, increased $111 million
from year-end 2002, mainly due to an increase in trade payables resulting from
increased operating levels as compared to late 2002.
 Accounts payable to related parties at March 31, 2003, increased by
$14 million from December 31, 2002, due primarily to increased payables to PRO-TEC under an agreement for U. S Steel to serve as PRO-TEC's exclusive sales
agent. The increase reflected higher PRO-TEC shipments in the first quarter of
2003 compared to last year's fourth quarter.
 Preferred stock increased by $242 million from December 31, 2002, due to an
offering of 5 million shares of 7% Series B Mandatory Convertible Preferred
Stock (Series B Preferred) that was completed in February 2003.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Cash Flow
- ---------
 Net cash used in operating activities was $44 million for the first quarter
of 2003, compared with cash provided from operating activities of $19 million in
the same period of 2002. Last year's results were favorably affected by the net
receipt of $200 million cash for the sale of accounts receivable. Excluding the
$200 million from net receivable sales, cash used in operating activities
improved by $137 million from last year's first quarter, due mainly to a
decreased loss adjusted for non-cash items and lower working capital
requirements.
 Capital expenditures in the first quarter of 2003 were $63 million,
compared with $56 million in the same period in 2002. Major projects in the
first quarter of 2003 included the quench and temper line project at Lorain
Tubular and various projects at USSK, including a new dynamo line, the sinter
plant dedusting project and the installation of additional tin mill facilities.
 U. S. Steel's domestic contract commitments to acquire property, plant and
equipment at March 31, 2003, totaled $41 million compared with $24 million at
December 31, 2002.
 USSK has a commitment to the Slovak government for a capital improvements
program of $700 million, subject to certain conditions, over a period commencing
with the acquisition date of November 24, 2000, and ending on December 31, 2010.
The remaining commitments under this capital improvements program as of
March 31, 2003, and December 31, 2002, were $523 million and $541 million,
respectively.
 Capital expenditures for 2003 are expected to be approximately
$350 million, including approximately $100 million for USSK and $25 million for
the assets of National Steel Corporation (National). U. S. Steel broadly
estimates that average annual capital expenditures for the acquired National
facilities will be between $75 million and $100 million.
 Restricted cash - deposits of $23 million in the first quarter of 2003 and
$15 million in the corresponding 2002 period were mainly used to collateralize
letters of credit to meet financial assurance requirements. The 2003 period
also included a deposit of $7 million related to the planned acquisition of the
integrated steel w隇倀퀀ကS. Steel nd $2lioo $7 ofsur
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In February 2003, U. S. Steel issued 5 million shares of Series B
Preferred, which are expected to increase annual dividend payments by
$18 million.
 For discussion of restrictions on future dividend payments, see
"Liquidity."
Liquidity
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 In November 2001, U. S. Steel entered into a five-year Receivables Purchase
Agreement with financial institutions. U. S. Steel established a wholly owned
subsidiary, U. S. Steel Receivables LLC (USSR), which is a consolidated special-purpose, bankruptcy-remote entity that acquires, on a daily basis, eligible
trade receivables generated by U. S. Steel and certain of its subsidiaries.
USSR can sell an undivided interest in these receivables to certain commercial
paper conduits. USSR pays the conduits a discount based on the conduits'
borrowing costs plus incremental fees, certain of which are determined by credit
ratings of U. S. Steel.
 Fundings under the facility are limited to the lesser of eligible
receivables or $400 million. U. S. Steel expects to enter into an amendment to
the receivables sales program, which would increase fundings under the facility
to the lesser of eligible receivables or $500 million, effective upon the
closing of the National transaction (see discussion in "Outlook"). Eligible
receivables exclude certain obligors, amounts in excess of defined percentages
for certain obligors, and amounts past due or due beyond a defined period. In
addition, eligible receivables are calculated by deducting certain reserves,
which are based on various determinants including concentration, dilution and
loss percentages, as well as the credit ratings of U. S. Steel. As of March 31,
2003, U. S. Steel had $343 million of eligible receivables, none of which were
sold.
 In addition, U. S. Steel entered into a three-year revolving credit
facility expiring December 31, 2004, that provides for borrowings of up to $400
million secured by all domestic inventory and related assets (Inventory
Facility), including receivables other than those sold under the Receivables
Purchase Agreement. The amount outstanding under the Inventory Facility cannot
exceed the permitted "borrowing base," calculated on percentages of the value of
eligible inventory. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at a rate equal
to LIBOR or the prime rate plus an applicable margin determined by credit
ratings of U. S. Steel. As of March 31, 2003, $397 million was available to
U. S. Steel under the Inventory Facility. Effective upon the closing of the
National transaction, U. S. Steel will enter into a new revolving inventory
credit facility, which provides for borrowings of up to $600 million. This
facility will expire in May 2007 and will contain a number of covenants that
require lender consent to incur debt or make capital expenditures above certain
limits; sell assets used in the production of steel or steel products or incur
liens on assets; and to limit dividends and other restricted payments if
available borrowings drop below certain levels. The facility is also expected
to contain a provision reducing borrowing availability if U. S. Steel fails to
meet an earnings to fixed charge ratio.
 In July 2001, U. S. Steel issued $385 million of 10-3/4% senior notes due
August 1, 2008 (Senior Notes), and in September 2001, U. S. Steel issued an
additional $150 million of Senior Notes. As of March 31, 2003, the aggregate
principal amount of Senior Notes outstanding was $535 million.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

 The Senior Notes impose limitations on U. S. Steel's ability to make
restricted payments. Restricted payments under the indenture include the
declaration or payment of dividends on capital stock; the purchase, redemption
or other acquisition or retirement for value of capital stock; the retirement of
any subordinated obligations prior to their scheduled maturity; and the making
of any investments other than those specifically permitted under the indenture.
In order to make restricted payments, U. S. Steel must satisfy certain
requirements which include a consolidated coverage ratio based on EBITDA and
consolidated interest expense for the four most recent quarters. In addition,
the total of all restricted payments made since the Senior Notes were issued,
excluding up to $50 million of dividends paid on common stock through the end of
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of financing may be adversely affected. Factors that could affect the
availability of financing include the performance of U. S. Steel (as measured by
various factors including cash provided from operating activities), levels of
inventories and accounts receivable, the state of worldwide debt and equity
markets, investor perceptions and expectations of past and future performance,
the overall U.S. financial climate, and, in particular, with respect to
borrowings, the level of U. S. Steel's outstanding debt and credit ratings by
rating agencies.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Environmental Matters, Litigation and Contingencies
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 U. S. Steel has incurred and will continue to incur substantial capital,
operating and maintenance, and remediation expenditures as a result of
environmental laws and regulations. In recent years, these expenditures have
been mainly for process changes in order to meet Clean Air Act obligations,
although ongoing compliance costs have also been significant. To the extent
these expenditures, as with all costs, are not ultimately reflected in the
prices of U. S. Steel's products and services, operating results will be
adversely affected. U. S. Steel believes that its major domestic integrated
steel competitors are confronted by substantially similar conditions and thus
does not believe that its relative position with regard to such competitors is
materially affected by the impact of environmental laws and regulations.
However, the costs and operating restrictions necessary for compliance with
environmental laws and regulations may have an adverse effect on U. S. Steel's
competitive position with regard to domestic mini-mills and some foreign steel
producers and producers of materials which compete with steel, which may not be
required to undertake equivalent costs in their operations. In addition, the
specific impact on each competitor may vary depending on a number of factors,
including the age and location of its operating facilities and its production
methods.
 USSK is subject to the laws of the Slovak Republic. The environmental laws
of the Slovak Republic generally follow the requirements of the European Union,
which are comparable to domestic standards. USSK has also entered into an
agreement with the Slovak government to bring, over time, its facilities into
European Union environmental compliance.
 U. S. Steel has been notified that it is a potentially responsible party
(PRP) at 21 waste sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response,
Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as of March 31, 2003. In addition,
there are 18 sites related to U. S. Steel where it has received information
requests or other indications that it may be a PRP under CERCLA but where
sufficient information is not presently available to confirm the existence of
liability or make any judgment as to the amount thereof. There are also 37
additional sites related to U. S. Steel where remediation is being sought under
other environmental statutes, both federal and state, or where private parties
are seeking remediation through discussions or litigation. At many of these
sites, U. S. Steel is one of a number of parties involved and the total cost of
remediation, as well as U. S. Steel's share thereof, is frequently dependent
upon the outcome of investigations and remedial studies. U. S. Steel accrues
for environmental remediation activities when the responsibility to remediate is
probable and the amount of associated costs is reasonably determinable. As
environmental remediation matters proceed toward ultimate resolution or as
additional remediation obligations arise, charges in excess of those previously
accrued may be required.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

 In 1988, U. S. Steel and two other PRPs (Bethlehem Steel Corporation and
William Fiore) agreed to the issuance of an administrative order by the U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to undertake emergency removal work at the
Municipal & Industrial Disposal Co. site in Elizabeth, Pa. The cost of such
removal, which has been completed, was approximately $4.2 million, of which
U. S. Steel paid $3.4 million. The EPA indicated that further remediation of
this site would be required. In October 1991, the Pennsylvania Department of
Environmental Resources (PADER) placed the site on the Pennsylvania State
Superfund list and began a Remedial Investigation, which was issued in 1997.
After a feasibility study by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental
Protection (PADEP) and submission of a conceptual remediation plan in 2001 by
U. S. Steel, U. S. Steel submitted a revised remedial action plan on May 31,
2002. U. S. Steel and the PADEP signed a Consent Order and Agreement on August
30, 2002, under which U. S. Steel is responsible for remediation ÐŰustion ÐŰustڇ倀퀁  fetڇ倉桰Ġid $3.4 m ÐŰus瞖蝐Ðƀi study by h Sde Indusy Austi Er asponsible fodiati Ind

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employee and retiree healthcare expenses through the introduction of variable
cost sharing mechanisms. U. S. Steel also anticipates realigning its non-represented staff in the near-term so as to achieve significant productivity
gains, the effects of which are not reflected in the foregoing amounts.
 Included in the new labor agreement are three specific profit-bg票甀ഀ᐀ee

plan is expected for the 2003 or 2004 plan years. Thereafter, U. S. Steel
currently anticipates annual funding requirements broadly estimated to be
approximately $90 million per year. U. S. Steel may also make voluntary
contributions in one or more future periods in order to mitigate potentially
larger contributions in later years.
 U. S. Steel is negotiating an asset purchase agreement to sell all of
the coal and related assets associated with U. S. Steel Mining Company's
West Virginia and Alabama mines for approximately $57 million. U. S. Steel
anticipates that this sale will result in a pretax loss of approximately
$9 million. The loss reflects approximately $36 million of other
obligations related to lease expense prepaid by the buyer, certain fee and
inventory purchase commitments and indemnifications provided by U. S. Steel.
In addition, U. S. Steel remains secondarily liable for the withdrawal fee
in the event the purchaser withdraws from the multiemployer pension plan
covering employees of the mining business within five years of the closing
date. The withdrawal fee is currently broadly appraised at approximately
$80 million. Furthermore, potential material incremental employee
liabilities could be required to be recorded should the buyer have a plan to
reduce the workforce which would increase the loss on sale. In addition to
the loss on the sale of these assets, U. S. Steel will recognize the present
value of obligations related to a multiemployer health care benefit plan
created by the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992. These
obligations, which were broadly estimated to be $80 million at
March 31, 2003 and would result in an extraordinary loss of approximately
$52 million on an after-tax basis, will be recognized when the sale is
consummated. U. S. Steel Mining recorded income from operations in 2002 of
$42 million, which included $38 million resulting from a federal excise tax
refund. U. S. Steel Mining recorded operating losses in each of the four
years prior to 2002.
 On April 25, 2003, U. S. Steel sold certain coal seam gas interests in
Alabama for net cash proceeds of approximately $34 million, which will be
reflected in other income. These interests generated revenues and pretax
income of approximately $8 million in 2002. U. S. Steel also has a non-binding letter of intent to sell most of its remaining mineral interests for
net proceeds of approximately $75 million.
 In May 2003, U. S. Steel sold its interest in Delta Tubular Processing
for cash proceeds of approximately $6 million.
 On October 16, 2002, U. S. Steel announced that it had signed a letter
of intent to sell its raw materials and transportation businesses to an
entity to be formed by affiliates of Apollo Management, L.P. In connection
with the new labor agreement with the USWA, U. S. Steel has agreed not to
pursue the sale of these businesses and on April 30, 2003, the letter of
intent expired.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

 Legislation enacted in Indiana in April 2003 permits certain steel
companies and refinery operations to claim additional depreciation on older
facilities for Indiana property tax reporting. As a result of this
legislation, U. S. Steel is projected to realize a reduction in Gary Works
property tax expenses of approximately $11 million in 2003 compared with
2002.
 On April 22, 2003, U. S. Steel submitted a confidential offer to the
Government of Poland for the purchase of Polskie Huty Stali S.A. (PHS), the
government-owned steel company. PHS operates four facilities including the
two largest integrated steel mills in Poland, which currently have annual
raw steel production capability of approximately 9.0 million tons. PHS's
steelmaking capability is expected to be reduced as a result of negotiations
related to Poland's accession into the European Union (EU). PHS primarily
produces blooms, rails, wire and other products, as well as sheet products.
PHS has debts of approximately $1.4 billion, much of which is owed to other
government entities. A senior Polish official has stated that the Polish
government is seeking an investor to (i) restructure PHS debt which is
expected to be in an amount between $350 million and $600 million,
(ii) make a capital infusion of approximately $150 million and (iii) honor
the commitments made by the Polish Government to the EU concerning PHS, the
most significant of which include capability reductions to approximately
8.0 million tons, personnel reductions, and making certain specified capital
investments. U. S. Steel broadly estimates the cost of required capital
projects required under the EU agreement to be between $300 million and
$350 million through 2006. The Polish government has announced that two
final bids have been submitted and that it will commence further discussions
with one or more bidders in May 2003. U. S. Steel expects such discussions
will be substantial but cannot predict whether the Polish government will
engage in discussions with U. S. Steel, the timM᐀ U.U耀let
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applicable to shipments into the EU through March 28, 2003, were set at 17.5%
for non-alloy hot-rolled coils and 26% for the other three products. For the
period March 29, 2003, through March 28, 2004, these tariffs were reduced to
15.7% and 23.4%, respectively. On March 29, 2004, these tariffs will again be
reduced to 14.1% and 21.0%, respectively. The safeguard measures are scheduled
to expire on March 28, 2005. These measures will be terminated at such time
that Slovakia becomes a member of the EU�ᨀ 2ihate

OPERATING STATISTICS
 Average realized price: ($/net ton)(a)
 Flat-rolled Products $421 $377
 Tubular Products 638 640
 U. S. Steel Kosice 341 245
 Steel Shipments:(a)(b)
 Flat-rolled Products 2,436 2,330
 Tubular Products 206 188
 U. S. Steel Kosice 1,190 756
 Raw Steel-Production:(b)
 Domestic Facilities 2,895 2,906
 U. S. Steel Kosice 1,200 917
 Raw Steel-Capability Utilization:(c)
 Domestic Facilities 91.7% 92.1%
 U. S. Steel Kosice 97.3% 74.4%
 Domestic iron ore shipments(b)(d) 1,817 2,289
 Domestic coke shipments(b)(d) 1,309 1,164
- -----------
 (a) Excludes intersegment transfers.
 (b) Thousands of net tons.
 (c) Based on annual raw steel production capability of 12.8 million net
 tons for domestic facilities and 5.0 million net tons for U. S. Steel
 Kosice.
 (d) Includes intersegment transfers.
Part II - Other Information:
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Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
Environmental Proceedings
- -------------------------
 In 1988, U. S. Steel and two other PRPs (Bethlehem Steel Corporation and
William Fiore) agreed to the issuance of an administrative order by the U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to undertake emergency removal work at the
Municipal & Industrial Disposal Co. site in Elizabeth, Pa. The cost of such
removal, which has been completed, was approximately $4.2 million, of which
U. S. Steel paid $3.4 million. The EPA indicated that further remediation of
this site would be required. In October 1991, the Pennsylvania Department of
Environmental Resources (PADER) placed the site on the Pennsylvania State
Superfund list and began a Remedial Investigation, which was issued in 1997.
After a feasibility study by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental
Protection (PADEP) and submission of a conceptual remediation plan in 2001 by
U. S. Steel, U. S. Steel submitted a revised remedial action plan on May 31,
2002. U. S. Steel and the PADEP signed a Consent Order and Agreement on August
30, 2002, under which U. S. Steel is responsible for remediation of this site.
On March 18, 2003, the PADEP notified U. S. Steel that the public comment period
was concluded and the Consent Order and Agreement is final.
 On January 26, 1998, pursuant to an action filed by the EPA in the United
States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana titled United States
of America v. USX, U. S. Steel entered into a consent decree with the EPA which
resolved alleged violations of the Clean Water Act National Pollution Discharge
Elimination System (NPDES) permit at Gary Works and provides for a sediment
remediation project for a five mile section of the Grand Calumet River that runs
through and beyond Gary Works. Contemporaneously, U. S. Steel entered into a
consent decree with the public trustees, which resolves potential liability for
natural resource damages on the same section of the Grand Calumet River. In
1999, U. S. Steel paid civil penalties of $2.9 million for the alleged water act
violations and $0.5 million in natural resource damages assessment costs. In
addition, U. S. Steel will pay the public trustees $1.0 million at the end of
the remediation project for future monitoring costs and U. S. Steel is obligated
to purchase and restore several parcels of property that have been or will be
conveyed to the trustees. During the negotiations leading up to the settlement
with the EPA, capital improvements were made to upgrade plant systems to comply
with the NPDES requirements. The sediment remediation project is an approved
final interim measure under the corrective action program for Gary Works. As of
March 15, 2003, project costs have amounted to $34.4 million with another $8.8
million presently projected to complete the project, over the next seven months.
Construction began in January 2002 on a Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU)
to contain the dredged material on company property and construction was
completed in February 2003. The water treatment plant, specific to this
project, was completed in November 2002, and placed into operation in March
2003. Phase 1 removal of PCB-contaminated sediment was completed in December
2002. Dredging resumed in February 2003 and will continue until dredging on the
river is concluded, which is expected to occur in October 2003. Closure costs
for the CAMU are estimated to be an additional $4.9 million.
 On March 11, 2003, Gary Works received a notice of violation from the EPA
alleging construction of the two desulfurization facilities without proper
installation permitting. Negotiations began April 24, 2003 and the cost of
settlement of this matter is currently indeterminable.

U. S. Steel's financial condition. Among the factors considered in reaching
this conclusion were: (1) that U. S. Steel had been subject to a total of
approximately 34,000 asbestos claims over the last 12 years that had been
administratively dismissed or were inactive due to the failure of the claimants
to present any medical evidence supporting their claims; (2) that over the last
several years, the total number of pending claims had remained steady; (3) that
it had been many years since U. S. Steel employed maritime workers or
manufactured electrical cable; and (4) U. S. Steel's history of trial outcomes,
settlements and dismissals, including such matters since the March 28 jury
decision. Management concluded the recent verdict in Madison County, Illinois
was an aberration and that the likelihood of similar results is remote, although
not impossible.
 This statement of belief is a forward-looking statement. Predictions as to
the outcome of pending litigation are subject to substantial uncertainties with
respect to (among other things) factual and judicial determinations, and actual
results could differ materially from those expressed in this forward-looking
statement. U. S. Steel does not know whether the jury verdict described above
will have any impact upon the number of claims filed against U. S. Steel in the
future or on the amount of future settlements.
Part II - Other Information (Continued):
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Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K
 (a) EXHIBITS
 12.1 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and
 Preferred Stock Dividends
 12.2 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
 99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
 Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-
 Oxley Act of 2002
 99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
 Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-
 Oxley Act of 2002
 (b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K
 Form 8-K dated January 9, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events,
 the filing of the January 9, 2003 press release titled "U. S. Steel to
 Acquire National Steel Assets."
 Form 8-K dated January 28, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events,
 the filing of the January 28, 2003 U. S. Steel Earnings Release.
 Form 8-K dated February 3, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events,
 the filing of the February 3, 2003 press release titled "U. S. Steel
 Announces $200 Million Mandatory Convertible Preferred Share Offering."
 Form 8-K dated February 4, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events,
 the filing of the underwriting agreement that U. S. Steel executed and
 delivered on February 4, 2003, with J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. as the
 bookrunning manager, and the filing of the press release titled
 "U. S. Steel Prices $250 Million Mandatory Convertible Preferred
 Shares."
 Form 8-K dated February 2elive ir Foooooor It S the pt Sh

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 * Form 8-K dated April 9, 2003, reporting under Item 9. Regulation FD
 Disclosure, that U. S. Steel is furnishing information for the
 April 9, 2003 press release titled "U. S. Steel and USWA Reach
 Progressive New Labor Agreement for U. S. Steel and National Steel
 Represented Facilities."
 Form 8-K dated April 11, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other
 Events, the filing of the April 11, 2003 press release titled
 "U. S. Steel Confirms Bid for National Steel Assets."
 Form 8-K dated April 21, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events,
 the filing of the Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of April 21, 2003 by
 and among United States Steel Corporation and National Steel Corporation
 and certain subsidiaries of National Steel Corporation, and the filing
 of the April 21, 2003 press release titled "U. S. Steel Receives
 Bankruptcy Court Approval for Purchase of National Steel Assets."
 Form 8-K dated April 29, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events,
 the filing of the April 29, 2003 U. S. Steel Earnings Release.
 * Form 8-K dated May 6, 2003, reporting under Item 9. Regulation FD
 Disclosure, that U. S. Steel is furnishing information for the
 May 6, 2003 press release titled "U. S. Steel Announces Offering of
 Senior Notes."
 Form 8-K dated May 6, 2003, reporting under Item 5. Other Events, that
 U. S. Steel was informed of downgrades to its senior unsecured debt
 ratings by Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service and
 Standard & Poor's Ratings Services.
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 * Reports submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission under Item
 9, Regulation FD Disclosure. Pursuant to General Instruction B of Form
 8-K, the reports submitted under Item 9 are not deemed to be "filed" for
 the purpose of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are
 not subject to the liabilities of that section. U. S. Steel is not
 incorporating, and does not intend to incorporate, by reference these
 reports into a filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.
SIGNATURE
Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the
registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the
undersigned chief accounting officer thereunto duly authorized.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 By /s/ Larry G. Schultz

 Larry G. Schultz
 Vice President and Controller
May 12, 2003
Part II - Other Information (Continued):
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CERTIFICATIONS
I, Thomas J. Usher, certify that:
 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the United States
 Steel Corporation;
 2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue
 statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to
 make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such
 statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered
 by this quarterly report;
 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial
 information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all
 material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash
 flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this
 quarterly report;
 4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for
 establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as
 defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant
 and we have:
 a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that
 material information relating to the registrant, including its

consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within
 those entities, particularly during the period in which this
 quarterly report is being prepared;
 b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure
 controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the
 filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the
 effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our
 evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
 5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on
 our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit
 committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the
 equivalent function):
 a) all significant d�ഀᤀu
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5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on
 our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit
 committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the
 equivalent function):
 a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal
 controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to
 record, process, summarize and report financial data and have
 identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in
 internal controls; and
 b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or
 other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's
 internal controls; and
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Exhibit 12.1
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
 COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES
 AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS
 (Unaudited)

 (Dollars in Millions)
 Three Months
 Ended Year Ended December 31
 March 31 --------------------------------
 2003 2002 2002 2001 2000 1999 1998
 ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----
Portion of rentals
 representing interest $ 7 $ 11 $ 34 $ 45 $ 48 $ 46 $ 52
Capitalized interest 2 - 6 1 3 6 6
Other interest and fixed
 charges 35 35 136 153 115 75 47
Pretax earningÐŰÐŰingÐŰÐŰing �M�M�M�MD隇倀Ā �M�MԀഀ⠀ssepresentint�M �MӐȰ-s $ D隇倀ĀN n-e UNI es $ n es--- RA�MӐȰ-s $35 $ 35 ÐŰ 6 6 6 6 ÐŰ

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Exhibit 99.1
 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
 18 U.S.C. SS甀ഀȀ.SS甀ഀȀ.SS甀ഀȀ

Exhibit 99.2
 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
 SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

 In connection with the Quarterly Report of United States Steel Corporation
(the "Corporation") on Form 10-Q for the period ending March 31, 2003 as filed
with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"),
I, Gretchen R. Haggerty, Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial
Officer of the Corporation, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as
adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:
 (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or
 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
 (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all
 material respects, the financial condition and results of operationU耀sulioar (2) T퀀က tonnunlts ofin),
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I, Gritchen R. ulhÐǀ002
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 TTasurer and Chief Furial
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