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MUELLER INDUSTRIES INC  
Form 10-Q  
July 22, 2008

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 28, 2008      Commission file number 1-6770

MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware      25-0790410  
(State or other jurisdiction      (I.R.S. Employer  
of incorporation or organization)      Identification No.)

8285 Tournament Drive, Suite 150      38125  
Memphis, Tennessee      (Zip Code)  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(901) 753-3200  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has 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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer            Accelerated filer        
Non-accelerated filer            Smaller reporting company     

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

The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of July 21, 2008, was 37,135,905.

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MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.

FORM 10-Q

For the Period Ended June 28, 2008

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## Edgar Filing: MUELLER INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
Item 1. Financial Statements

### MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)

	For the Quarter Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$ 753,471	\$ 772,647
Cost of goods sold	661,209	661,746
Depreciation and amortization	11,004	11,306
Selling, general, and administrative expense	34,618	38,971
	-----	-----
Operating income	46,640	60,624
Interest expense	(5,238)	(5,689)
Other income (expense), net	951	1,925
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	42,353	56,860
Income tax expense	(15,339)	(20,462)
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 27,014	\$ 36,398
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares for basic earnings per share	37,119	37,060
Effect of dilutive stock options	340	204
	-----	-----
Adjusted weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share	37,459	37,264
	-----	-----
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.98
	=====	=====
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.98
	=====	=====
Dividends per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (continued) (Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$ 1,457,579	\$ 1,382,429
Cost of goods sold	1,273,006	1,198,324
Depreciation and amortization	21,988	22,272
Selling, general, and administrative expense	72,909	73,898
	-----	-----
Operating income	89,676	87,935
Interest expense	(10,705)	(11,183)
Other income (expense), net	4,968	6,878
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	83,939	83,630
Income tax expense	(29,570)	(28,319)
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 54,369	\$ 55,311
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares for basic earnings per share	37,108	37,044
Effect of dilutive stock options	269	160
	-----	-----
Adjusted weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share	37,377	37,204
	-----	-----
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.49
	=====	=====
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.49
	=====	=====
Dividends per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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	June 28, 2008	December 29, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 273,620	\$ 308,618
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6,785 in 2008 and \$5,015 in 2007	392,826	323,003
Inventories	263,752	269,032
Other current assets	36,789	39,694
	-----	-----
Total current assets	966,987	940,347
Property, plant, and equipment, net	303,453	308,383
Goodwill	154,224	153,263
Other assets	47,137	47,211
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,471,801	\$ 1,449,204
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)  
(Unaudited)

June 28, 2008                      December 29, 2007

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(In thousands, except share data)

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 55,365	\$ 72,743
Accounts payable	130,182	140,497
Accrued wages and other employee costs	31,628	39,984
Other current liabilities	88,850	81,829
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	306,025	335,053
Long-term debt	281,586	281,738
Pension liabilities	14,345	14,805
Postretirement liabilities other than pensions	21,656	21,266
Environmental reserves	8,873	8,897
Deferred income taxes	46,197	52,156
Other noncurrent liabilities	2,197	2,029
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	680,879	715,944
Minority interest in subsidiary	25,895	22,765
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock - shares authorized 5,000,000; none outstanding	-	-
Common stock - \$.01 par value; shares authorized 100,000,000; issued 40,091,502; outstanding 37,135,905 in 2008 and 37,079,903 in 2007	401	401
Additional paid-in capital	260,980	259,611
Retained earnings	531,483	484,534
Accumulated other comprehensive income	36,802	31,808
Treasury common stock, at cost	(64,639)	(65,859)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	765,027	710,495
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,471,801	\$ 1,449,204
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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(In thousands)

Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 54,369	\$ 55,311
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	22,323	22,465
Gain on early retirement of debt	(2,482)	-
Minority interest in subsidiary, net of dividend paid	1,562	(18)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,479	1,273
Loss (gain) on disposal of properties	341	(3,137)
Deferred income taxes	130	(6,140)
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(69)	(124)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of business acquired:		
Receivables	(66,599)	(78,521)
Inventories	7,489	35,467
Other assets	(2,321)	(10,948)
Current liabilities	(12,757)	78,376
Other liabilities	1,342	773
Other, net	(1,167)	2,144
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,640	96,921
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(14,833)	(15,638)
Net deposits into restricted cash balances	(632)	-
Acquisition of business, net of cash received	-	(31,970)
Proceeds from sales of properties	-	3,032
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,465)	(44,576)
	-----	-----

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)  
 (Unaudited)

For the Six Months Ended  
 June 28, June 30,  
 2008 2007  
 (In thousands)

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Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of long-term debt	\$ (23,605)	\$ (18,116)
Dividends paid	(7,421)	(7,410)
Issuance of debt by joint venture, net	5,411	19,054
Issuance of shares under incentive stock option plans from treasury	1,055	977
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	69	124
Acquisition of treasury stock	(13)	(54)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(24,504)	(5,425)
	-----	-----
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1,331	525
	-----	-----
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(34,998)	47,445
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	308,618	200,471
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 273,620	\$ 247,916
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)

General

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted. Results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results which may be expected for any other interim period or for the year as a whole. This Quarterly Report on Form



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10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the annual financial statements incorporated therein.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented.

### Note 1 - Earnings per Common Share

Basic per share amounts have been computed based on the average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted per share amounts reflect the increase in average common shares outstanding that would result from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, computed using the treasury stock method.

### Note 2 - Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is involved in certain litigation as a result of claims that arose in the ordinary course of business, which management believes will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. Additionally, the Company may realize the benefit of certain legal claims and litigation in the future; these gain contingencies are not recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Environmental Matters

By letter dated October 10, 2006, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) advised the Company that environmental contamination has been identified at a former smelter site in southeast Kansas. KDHE asserts that the Company is a corporate successor to an entity that is alleged to have owned and operated the smelter from 1915 to 1918. The Company has since been advised of possible connections between that same entity and two other former smelter sites in Kansas. KDHE has requested that the Company and another potentially responsible party (PRP) negotiate a consent order with KDHE to address contamination at these sites. The Company has participated in preliminary discussions with KDHE and the other PRP. The Company believes it is not liable for the contamination but may consider negotiating a resolution as an alternative to litigation. The extent of the Company's obligation, if any, could depend, among other things, on (i) the outcome of possible feasibility studies, (ii) a chosen method of

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environmental response, (iii) the existence and viability of any additional PRPs, (iv) the terms of any cost sharing arrangement, and (v) the extent of recoveries, if any, from claims against insurance policies. If the Company incurs an obligation that becomes determinable and estimable, the obligation would require recognition which could be material to the Company's results of operations.

### Other

Guarantees, in the form of letters of credit, are issued by the Company generally to guarantee the payment of insurance deductibles and retiree health benefits. The terms of the Company's guarantees are generally one year but are renewable annually as required. The maximum potential amount

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of future payments the Company could have been required to make under its guarantees at June 28, 2008 was \$10.0 million.

### Note 3 - Inventories

	June 28, 2008	December 29, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Raw material and supplies	\$ 52,799	\$ 82,875
Work-in-process	76,517	51,898
Finished goods	257,334	232,404
LIFO reserve	(117,766)	(91,127)
Valuation reserves	(5,132)	(7,018)
	-----	-----
Inventories	\$ 263,752	\$ 269,032
	=====	=====

The Company has deferred recognizing potential gains resulting from liquidation of LIFO inventories during the first six months of 2008. The Company expects to replenish these inventories by the end of 2008 and, as such, has not recognized the effects of liquidating LIFO layers. In the event the Company is unable to replenish these inventories due to lack of availability or operational reasons, the Company would recognize a non-cash gain of approximately \$22.7 million from the liquidation of LIFO layers based on quarter-end quantities.

### Note 4 - Industry Segments

The Company's reportable segments are Plumbing & Refrigeration and OEM. For disclosure purposes, as permitted under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," certain operating segments are aggregated into reportable segments. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment is composed of Standard Products (SPD), European Operations, and Mexican Operations. The OEM segment is composed of Industrial Products (IPD), Engineered Products (EPD), and Mueller-Xingrong, the Company's Chinese joint

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venture. These segments are classified primarily by the markets for their products. Performance of segments is generally evaluated by their operating income.

SPD manufactures copper tube, copper and plastic fittings, plastic pipe, and line sets. These products are manufactured in the U.S. SPD also imports and resells in North America brass and plastic plumbing valves, malleable iron fittings, faucets, and plumbing specialty products. European Operations consist of copper tube manufacturing, with such products being sold in Europe and the Middle East, and import distribution of fittings, valves, and plumbing specialties primarily in the U.K. and Ireland. Mexican Operations consist of pipe nipple manufacturing and import distribution businesses including product lines of malleable iron fittings and other plumbing specialties. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment's products are sold primarily to plumbing, refrigeration, and air-conditioning wholesalers,

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hardware wholesalers and co-ops, and building product retailers.

IPD manufactures brass rod, impact extrusions, and forgings as well as a variety of end products including plumbing brass; automotive components; valves and fittings; and specialty copper, copper-alloy, and aluminum tubing. EPD manufactures and fabricates valves and assemblies for the refrigeration, air-conditioning, gas appliance, and barbecue grill markets. The Company's Chinese joint venture (Mueller-Xingrong) manufactures engineered copper tube for refrigeration applications. The OEM segment sells its products primarily to original equipment manufacturers, many of which are in the HVAC, plumbing, and refrigeration markets. Included in the OEM segment are the results of operations of Extruded Metals, Inc. since its acquisition on February 27, 2007.

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Summarized segment information is as follows:

	Quarter Ended June 28, 2008			
	Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment	OEM Segment	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)			
Net sales	\$ 404,414	\$ 353,988	\$ (4,931)	\$ 753,471
Cost of goods sold	340,146	325,695	(4,632)	661,209
Depreciation and amortization	7,261	3,468	275	11,004
Selling, general, and administrative expense	21,637	5,862	7,119	34,618
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	35,370	18,963	(7,693)	46,640

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Interest expense	(5,238)
Other income, net	951
	-----
Income before income taxes	\$ 42,353
	=====

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2007			
	Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment	OEM Segment	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)			
Net sales	\$ 455,486	\$ 322,201	\$ (5,040)	\$ 772,647
Cost of goods sold	371,859	294,631	(4,744)	661,746
Depreciation and amortization	7,298	3,733	275	11,306
Selling, general, and administrative expense	24,583	5,838	8,550	38,971
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	51,746	17,999	(9,121)	60,624
Interest expense				(5,689)
Other income, net				1,925
				-----
Income before income taxes				\$ 56,860
				=====

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Summarized segment information (continued):

	Six Months Ended June 28, 2008			
	Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment	OEM Segment	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)			
Net sales	\$ 788,298	\$ 680,195	\$ (10,914)	\$ 1,457,579
Cost of goods sold	668,145	615,176	(10,315)	1,273,006
Depreciation and amortization	14,519	6,918	551	21,988
Selling, general, and administrative expense	45,180	13,564	14,165	72,909
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	60,454	44,537	(15,315)	89,676
Interest expense				(10,705)

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Other income, net	4,968
	-----
Income before income taxes	\$ 83,939
	=====

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment	OEM Segment	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)			
Net sales	\$ 825,482	\$ 565,931	\$ (8,984)	\$ 1,382,429
Cost of goods sold	683,355	524,088	(9,119)	1,198,324
Depreciation and amortization	14,637	7,083	552	22,272
Selling, general, and administrative expense	48,890	11,267	13,741	73,898
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	78,600	23,493	(14,158)	87,935
Interest expense				(11,183)
Other income, net				6,878
				-----
Income before income taxes				\$ 83,630
				=====

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Note 5 - Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is as follows:

	For the Quarter Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$ 27,014	\$ 36,398
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation	2,449	5,084
Amortization of prior service cost included in pension expense	49	101
Amortization of actuarial gains and losses included in pension expense	106	110
Change in the fair value of derivatives	(260)	(146)
	-----	-----

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Other comprehensive income	2,344	5,149
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	\$ 29,358	\$ 41,547
	=====	=====

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$ 54,369	\$ 55,311
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation	4,299	6,477
Amortization of prior service cost included in pension expense	114	101
Amortization of actuarial gains and losses included in pension expense	203	110
Change in the fair value of derivatives	378	372
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income	4,994	7,060
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	\$ 59,363	\$ 62,371
	=====	=====

The change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment primarily relates to the Company's investment in its foreign subsidiaries and fluctuations in exchange rates between their local currencies and the U.S. dollar. During the first six months of 2008, the value of the Chinese renminbi and the Mexican peso increased 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively, compared to the U.S. dollar.

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Note 6 - Employee Benefits

The Company sponsors several qualified and nonqualified pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans for certain of its employees. The components of net periodic benefit cost (income) are as follows:

	For the Quarter Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Pension benefits:		
Service cost	\$ 508	\$ 473
Interest cost	2,550	2,025
Expected return on plan assets	(3,833)	(3,000)
Amortization of prior service cost	77	62
Amortization of net loss	75	206
	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit income	\$ (623)	\$ (234)
	=====	=====
Other benefits:		
Service cost	\$ 83	\$ 1,057

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Interest cost	376	177
Amortization of prior service cost	-	2
Amortization of net loss	70	46
	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 529	\$ 1,282
	=====	=====

For the Six Months Ended  
 June 28,                      June 30,  
 2008                              2007  
 (In thousands)

Pension benefits:		
Service cost	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,012
Interest cost	5,967	4,156
Expected return on plan assets	(8,755)	(5,796)
Amortization of prior service cost	179	155
Amortization of net loss	129	439
	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit income	\$ (1,233)	\$ (34)
	=====	=====
Other benefits:		
Service cost	\$ 163	\$ 1,133
Interest cost	755	335
Amortization of prior service cost	1	4
Amortization of net loss	126	92
	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,564
	=====	=====

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The Company anticipates contributions to its pension plans for 2008 to be approximately \$2.4 million. During the first half of 2008, contributions of approximately \$1.1 million have been made to certain pension plans.

Note 7 - Acquisitions

On February 27, 2007, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of Extruded Metals, Inc. (Extruded) for \$32.8 million in cash, including transaction costs of \$0.8 million. Extruded, located in Belding, Michigan, manufactures brass rod products, and during 2006 had annual sales of approximately \$360 million. The acquisition of Extruded complements the Company's existing brass rod product line. The total estimated fair values of the assets acquired totaled \$74.5 million, consisting primarily of receivables of \$29.5 million, inventories of \$29.1 million, property, plant, and equipment of \$5.8 million, and prepaid pension asset of \$6.9 million. The total estimated fair values of liabilities assumed totaled \$41.7 million, consisting primarily of a working capital debt facility of \$10.0 million, accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$24.0 million, and postretirement obligations of \$7.5 million. Immediately following the acquisition, the Company extinguished the working capital debt facility. The results of operations for Extruded are reported in the Company's OEM segment and have been included in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements from the acquisition date.

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### Note 8 - Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2008 was 36.2 percent compared with 36.0 percent for the same period last year. Factors that explain the difference between the effective tax rate and what would be computed using the U.S. federal statutory tax rate for the second quarter of 2008 were the effect of foreign statutory rates lower than the U.S. rate and other foreign adjustments of \$0.9 million and the effect of the U.S. production activities deduction of \$0.6 million. These items were offset by state and local income tax expense, net of federal benefit, of \$0.9 million and other differences of \$1.1 million.

The Company's effective tax rate for the first half of 2008 was 35.2 percent compared with 33.9 percent for the same period last year. Factors that explain the difference between the effective tax rate and what would be computed using the U.S. federal statutory tax rate for the first half of 2008 were the effect of foreign statutory rates lower than the U.S. rate and other foreign adjustments of \$1.6 million and the U.S. production activities deduction effect of \$1.3 million. These items were offset by state and local income tax expense, net of federal benefit, of \$2.1 million and other differences of \$1.0 million.

Changes in tax contingencies had an immaterial effect on the effective tax rate during the second quarter and first half of 2008. Total unrecognized tax benefits at June 28, 2008 were \$11.6 million, without consideration of any applicable federal benefit, and this amount includes \$2.5 million of accrued interest. The Company includes interest and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of income tax expense. Of the \$11.6 million, approximately \$9.6 million would impact the effective

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tax rate, if recognized. During the first half of 2008, a benefit of \$0.4 million, without consideration of any applicable federal benefit, was recorded as a result of various audit settlements and was offset by interest expense related to other unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.6 million. Due to ongoing federal and state income tax audits and potential lapses of the statutes of limitations in various taxing jurisdictions, it is reasonably possible that unrecognized tax benefits may change in the next twelve months by up to \$5.2 million.

The Company files a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and files numerous consolidated and separate income tax returns in many state, local, and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years before 2004 and with few exceptions is no longer subject to state, local, or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2001. The Internal Revenue Service is currently examining the Company's 2005 and 2006 consolidated U.S. federal income tax returns. Additionally, various state taxing authorities are currently examining a number of the Company's state income tax returns for years from 2004 forward. The results of these examinations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.



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Note 9 - Other Income (Expense), Net

	For the Quarter Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Interest income	\$ 1,708	\$ 2,660
Gain on early retirement of debt	74	-
Minority interest in income of subsidiary	(1,010)	(944)
(Loss) gain on disposal of properties, net	(2)	5
Environmental expense, non-operating properties	(152)	(257)
Other	333	461
	-----	-----
Other income (expense), net	\$ 951	\$ 1,925
	=====	=====

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	

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Interest income	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,932
Gain on early retirement of debt	2,482	-
Minority interest in income of subsidiary	(1,562)	(1,346)
(Loss) gain on disposal of properties, net	(341)	3,137
Environmental expense, non-operating properties	(270)	(368)
Other	566	523
	-----	-----
Other income (expense), net	\$ 4,968	\$ 6,878
	=====	=====

Note 10 - Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective December 30, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" and SFAS No. 159 "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each

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subsequent reporting date. The impact of adoption of these standards was not material.

In 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans." SFAS No. 158 requires employers to recognize the funded status of all pension and other postretirement plans in the statement of financial position, and requires employers to use its fiscal year-end as the measurement date for assets and liabilities of all its defined benefit pension and postretirement plans. Any adjustment as a result of the adoption of the measurement period provisions of SFAS No. 158 would be recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings. The Company adopted the measurement and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158 on December 30, 2006. The measurement period provisions of SFAS No. 158 are required to be adopted in fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. In prior years, the Company used November 30 as the measurement date for the majority of its pension and postretirement plans. The Company will adopt the measurement period provisions for its fiscal year-end in 2008 and does not expect the impact of the adoption to be material.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." It requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal periods beginning after Nov. 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 161 to have a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

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In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting principles to be used in the preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This statement will be effective 60 days after the Securities and Exchange Commission approves the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

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### Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

#### General Overview

The Company is a leading manufacturer of copper, brass, plastic, and aluminum products. The range of these products is broad: copper tube and fittings; brass and copper alloy rod, bar, and shapes; aluminum and brass forgings; aluminum and copper impact extrusions; plastic pipe, fittings and valves; refrigeration valves and fittings; fabricated tubular products; and steel nipples. The Company also resells imported brass and plastic plumbing valves, malleable iron fittings, faucets and plumbing specialty products. The Company's operations are located throughout the United States, and in Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, and China.

The Company's businesses are aggregated into two reportable segments: the Plumbing & Refrigeration segment and the OEM segment. For disclosure purposes, as permitted under SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," certain operating segments are aggregated into reportable segments. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment is composed of the Standard Products Division (SPD), European Operations, and Mexican Operations. The OEM segment is composed of the Industrial Products Division (IPD) and Engineered Products Division (EPD). These reportable segments are described in more detail below. SPD manufactures and sells copper tube, copper and plastic fittings, plastic pipe, and valves in North America and sources products for import distribution in North America. European Operations manufactures copper tube in Europe, which is sold in Europe and the Middle East; activities also include import distribution in the U.K. and Ireland. Mexican Operations include pipe nipple manufacturing and import distribution businesses including product lines of malleable iron fittings and other plumbing specialties. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment sells products to wholesalers in the HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning), plumbing, and refrigeration

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markets, to distributors to the manufactured housing and recreational vehicle industries, and to building material retailers. The OEM segment manufactures and sells brass and copper alloy rod, bar, and shapes; aluminum and brass forgings; aluminum and copper impact extrusions; refrigeration valves and fittings; fabricated tubular products; and gas valves and assemblies. The Company's Chinese joint venture (Mueller-Xingrong) manufactures engineered copper tube for refrigeration applications; these products are sold primarily to OEM's located in China and its results are included in the OEM segment. The OEM segment sells its products primarily to original equipment manufacturers, many of which are in the HVAC, plumbing, and refrigeration markets.

New housing starts and commercial construction are important determinants of the Company's sales to the HVAC, refrigeration, and plumbing markets because the principal end use of a significant portion of the Company's products is in the construction of single and multi-family housing and commercial buildings. Repairs and remodeling projects are also important factors affecting the underlying demand for these products.

Profitability of certain of the Company's product lines depends upon the "spreads" between the cost of raw material and the selling prices of its completed products. The open market prices for copper cathode and scrap,

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for example, influence the selling price of copper tubing, a principal product manufactured by the Company. The Company attempts to minimize the effects on profitability from fluctuations in material costs by passing through these costs to its customers. The Company's earnings and cash flow are dependent upon these spreads that fluctuate based upon market conditions.

Earnings and profitability are also subject to market trends such as substitute products and imports. Plastic plumbing systems are the primary substitute product; these products represent an increasing share of consumption. U.S. consumption of copper tubing is still predominantly supplied by U.S. manufacturers, although imports from Mexico are a significant factor. Brass rod consumption in the U.S. has steadily declined over the past five years, due to the outsourcing of many manufactured products.

### Results of Operations

During the second quarter of 2008, the Company's net sales were \$753.5 million, which compares with net sales of \$772.6 million over the same period of 2007. The decrease is due to reduced unit sales volumes in the Plumbing and Refrigeration segment, partially offset by the increased cost of copper, which is generally passed on to customers. Net sales were \$1.46 billion in the first half of 2008 compared with \$1.38 billion in the same period of 2007. The increase in net sales for the six-month period was primarily attributable to the increased cost of copper and increased sales following the acquisition of Extruded Metals, Inc. (Extruded) on February 27, 2007, partially offset by reduced sales volumes in the Plumbing & Refrigeration segment. The COMEX average price of copper was \$3.67 in the first half of 2008, a 19 percent increase over the same period of 2007.

Cost of goods sold decreased from \$661.7 million in the second quarter of 2007 to \$661.2 million in the same period of 2008. The decrease primarily resulted from decreased unit sales volumes and reduced aggregate conversion costs, partially offset by increased cost of raw material. Cost of goods sold for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$1.27 billion

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compared with \$1.20 billion for the first six months of 2007. The current year increase was attributable to higher material costs and increased costs following the acquisition of Extruded, partially offset by volume declines and reduced aggregate conversion costs. The Company has deferred recognizing potential gains resulting from liquidation of LIFO inventories during the first six months of 2008. The Company expects to replenish these inventories by the end of 2008 and, as such, has not recognized the effects of liquidating LIFO layers. In the event the Company is unable to replenish these inventories due to lack of availability or operational reasons, the Company would recognize a non-cash gain of approximately \$22.7 million from the liquidation of LIFO layers based on quarter-end quantities.

Depreciation and amortization remained consistent for all periods presented. Selling, general, and administrative expense was \$34.6 million for the second quarter of 2008 compared with \$39.0 million for the same period of 2007. The decrease is primarily due to decreased employment costs and lower sales and distribution expenses resulting from lower volumes. Year-to-date selling, general, and administrative expense was \$72.9 million for 2008 compared with \$73.9 million for the same period of 2007. This decrease is also due to decreased employment costs and lower sales and

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distribution expense, partially offset by increased bad debt expense and additional expenses following the acquisition of Extruded.

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2008 totaled \$5.2 million, compared with \$5.7 million for the same period of 2007. For the first half of 2008, interest expense was \$10.7 million compared with \$11.2 million for the same period of 2007. The reduced interest expense is attributable to lower interest following the early extinguishment of \$26.2 million of the Company's 6% Subordinated Debentures, partially offset by interest from increased borrowings at Mueller-Xingrong.

Other income (expense), net was \$1.0 million for the second quarter of 2008 compared with \$1.9 million for the same period of 2007. The current year decrease was primarily due to decreased interest income from lower interest rates. Year-to-date, other income (expense), net was \$5.0 million in 2008 compared with \$6.9 million for the same period of 2007. The current year decrease is due primarily to the nonrecurring items included in each period. The first six months of 2008 includes a net gain of \$2.5 million from the early extinguishment of the 6% Subordinated Debentures, while the same period in 2007 includes the recognition of a \$3.1 million gain from the sale of non-operating royalty producing properties. Additionally, interest income decreased by \$0.8 million due to lower interest rates.

The Company's effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2008 was 36.2 percent compared with 36.0 percent for the same period last year. Factors that explain the difference between the effective tax rate and what would be computed using the U.S. federal statutory tax rate for the second quarter of 2008 were the effect of foreign statutory rates lower than the U.S. rate and other foreign adjustments of \$0.9 million and the effect of the U.S. production activities deduction of \$0.6 million. These items were offset by state and local income tax expense, net of federal benefit, of \$0.9 million and other differences of \$1.1 million.

The Company's effective tax rate for the first half of 2008 was 35.2 percent compared with 33.9 percent for the same period last year. Factors that explain the difference between the effective tax rate and what would be computed using the U.S. federal statutory tax rate for the first half of

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2008 were the effect of foreign statutory rates lower than the U.S. rate and other foreign adjustments of \$1.6 million and the U.S. production activities deduction effect of \$1.3 million. These items were offset by state and local income tax expense, net of federal benefit, of \$2.1 million and other differences of \$1.0 million.

### Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment

Net sales by the Plumbing and Refrigeration segment were \$404.4 million in the second quarter of 2008 compared with \$455.5 million in the second quarter of 2007. Net sales for the first six months of 2008 were \$788.3 million compared with \$825.5 million over the same period in 2007. These decreases are primarily due to decreased unit sales volume in the majority of the segment's product lines, partially offset by the increase in the cost of copper. Cost of goods sold decreased from \$371.9 million in the second quarter of 2007 to \$340.1 million in the second quarter of 2008, and decreased from \$683.4 million in the first six months of 2007 to \$668.1 million in the first six months of 2008. These decreases resulted from

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lower sales volume and reduced aggregate conversion costs, partially offset by increased copper costs and increased per-unit freight costs. Depreciation and amortization remained consistent in all periods presented. Selling, general and administrative expense decreased from \$24.6 million in the second quarter of 2007 to \$21.6 million in the second quarter of 2008, and decreased from \$48.9 million in the first six months of 2007 to \$45.2 million in the first six months of 2008. These decreases are primarily due to decreased employment costs and lower sales and distribution expense resulting from lower unit sales volume. Operating income for the segment decreased from \$51.7 million in the second quarter of 2007 to \$35.4 million in the second quarter of 2008, and decreased from \$78.6 million in the first six months of 2007 to \$60.5 million in the first six months of 2008 due primarily to lower sales volumes and reduced spreads in copper tube and fittings.

### OEM Segment

Net sales for the OEM segment increased from \$322.2 million in the second quarter of 2007 to \$354.0 million in the second quarter of 2008. The increase is due primarily to the increased raw material costs, which are generally passed on to customers. Net sales were \$680.2 million in the first six months of 2008 compared with \$565.9 million over the same period in 2007. The increase is due primarily to the acquisition of Extruded in February 2007, which contributed net sales of \$213.8 million in 2008 compared with \$129.5 million in 2007, and the increased cost of raw material. Cost of goods sold increased from \$294.6 million in the second quarter 2007 to \$325.7 million in the second quarter of 2008 and from \$524.1 million in the first six months of 2007 to \$615.2 million in the second quarter of 2008 due to the increased cost of raw material and the acquisition of Extruded. Depreciation and amortization remained consistent in all periods presented. Selling, general, and administrative expense remained consistent in the second quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2007 at approximately \$5.8 million. Selling, general, and administrative expense increased to \$13.6 million in the first six months of 2008 from \$11.3 million in the first six months of 2007, due primarily to increased bad debt expense and additional expense following the acquisition of Extruded. Operating income for the segment increased from \$18.0 million in the second quarter of 2007 to \$19.0 million in the second quarter of 2008, and increased from \$23.5 million in the first six months of 2007 to \$44.5

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million in the first six months of 2008 due primarily to higher spreads and lower aggregate conversion costs at the Company's brass rod operations and the acquisition of Extruded.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash provided by operating activities during the first half of 2008 totaled \$3.6 million, which is primarily attributable to net income and depreciation and amortization, partially offset by increased receivables and decreased current liabilities. Fluctuations in the cost of copper and other raw materials affect the Company's liquidity. Changes in material costs directly impact components of working capital, primarily inventories and accounts receivable. During the first half of 2008, the average COMEX copper price was approximately \$3.67 per pound, which represents a 19 percent increase over the average price during the first half of 2007. This rise in the price of cathode has also resulted in sharp increases in the

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open market price for copper scrap and, to a lesser extent, the price of brass scrap. Subsequent to the end of the second quarter, copper prices continued to rise, trading above \$4.07 per pound. Consequently, the Company has funded increases in working capital with cash on hand.

During the first half of 2008, cash used in investing activities totaled \$15.5 million, which consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$14.8 million. Cash used in financing activities during the first six months of 2008 totaled \$24.5 million, which consisted primarily of repayments of long-term debt of \$23.6 million and dividends paid totaling \$7.4 million. During the first half of 2008, the Company repurchased and extinguished \$26.2 million of its 6% Subordinated Debentures for \$23.5 million, which after inclusion of the write-off of related debt issuance costs, resulted in a net gain of approximately \$2.5 million.

The Company has a \$200 million unsecured line-of-credit (Credit Facility) which expires in December 2011. At June 28, 2008, the Company had no borrowings against the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility backed approximately \$9.9 million in letters of credit at the end of the second quarter of 2008. As of June 28, 2008, the Company's total debt was \$337.0 million or 31 percent of its total capitalization.

Covenants contained in the Company's financing obligations require, among other things, the maintenance of minimum levels of tangible net worth and the satisfaction of certain minimum financial ratios. As of June 28, 2008, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

The Company declared and paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of ten cents per common share in the first and second quarters of 2008. Payment of dividends in the future is dependent upon the Company's financial condition, cash flows, capital requirements, earnings, and other factors. On May 1, 2008, the Company paid approximately \$8.1 million in interest on its 6% Subordinated Debentures.

Management believes that cash provided by operations and currently available cash of \$273.6 million will be adequate to meet the Company's normal future capital expenditures and operational needs. The Company's current ratio was 3.2 to 1 at June 28, 2008.

The Company's Board of Directors has extended, until October 2008, its authorization to repurchase up to ten million shares of the Company's Common

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Stock through open market transactions or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company has no obligation to purchase any shares and may cancel, suspend, or extend the time period for the purchase of shares at any time. Any purchases will be funded primarily through existing cash and cash from operations. The Company may hold any shares purchased in treasury or use a portion of the repurchased shares for employee benefit plans, as well as for other corporate purposes. From its initial authorization in 1999 through June 28, 2008, the Company had repurchased approximately 2.4 million shares under this authorization.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's contractual cash obligations reported at December 29, 2007.

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### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in raw material and energy costs, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates. To reduce such risks, the Company may periodically use financial instruments. All hedging transactions are authorized and executed pursuant to policies and procedures. Further, the Company does not buy or sell financial instruments for trading purposes.

#### Cost and Availability of Raw Materials and Energy

Copper and brass represent the largest component of the Company's variable costs of production. The cost of these materials is subject to global market fluctuations caused by factors beyond the Company's control. Significant increases in the cost of metal, to the extent not reflected in prices for the Company's finished products, or the lack of availability could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company occasionally enters into forward fixed-price arrangements with certain customers. The Company may utilize forward contracts to hedge risks associated with forward fixed-price arrangements. The Company may also utilize forward contracts to manage price risk associated with inventory. Depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the forward contracts will either be offset against the change in fair value of the inventory through earnings or recognized as a component of comprehensive income and reflected in earnings upon the sale of inventory. Periodic value fluctuations of the contracts generally offset the value fluctuations of the underlying fixed-price transactions or inventory. At June 28, 2008, the Company held open forward contracts to purchase approximately \$12.3 million of copper over the next six months related to fixed-price sales orders.

Futures contracts may also be used to manage price risk associated with natural gas purchases. The effective portion of gains and losses with respect to these positions are deferred in stockholders' equity as a component of comprehensive income and reflected in earnings upon consumption of natural gas. Periodic value fluctuations of the contracts generally offset the value fluctuations of the underlying natural gas prices. At June 28, 2008, the Company held no open forward contracts to purchase natural gas.

#### Interest Rates



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At June 28, 2008, the Company had variable-rate debt outstanding of \$64.7 million, the majority of which related to the debt issued by Mueller-Xingrong. At these borrowing levels, a hypothetical 10 percent increase in interest rates would have had an insignificant unfavorable impact on the Company's pretax earnings and cash flows. The primary interest rate exposure on floating-rate debt is based on LIBOR and on the base-lending rate published by the People's Bank of China.

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### Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Foreign currency exposures arising from transactions include firm commitments and anticipated transactions denominated in a currency other than an entity's functional currency. The Company and its subsidiaries generally enter into transactions denominated in their respective functional currencies. Foreign currency exposures arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are not material; however, the Company may utilize certain forward fixed-rate contracts to hedge such transactional exposures. Gains and losses with respect to these positions are deferred in stockholders' equity as a component of comprehensive income and reflected in earnings upon collection of receivables. At June 28, 2008, the Company held no open forward fixed-rate contracts.

The Company's primary foreign currency exposure arises from foreign-denominated revenues and profits and their translation into U.S. dollars. The primary currencies to which the Company is exposed include the Canadian dollar, the British pound sterling, the Euro, the Mexican peso, and the Chinese renminbi. The Company generally views as long-term its investments in foreign subsidiaries with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, the Company generally does not hedge these net investments.

### Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Information

Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not strictly historical may be "forward-looking" statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. These include economic and currency conditions, continued availability of raw materials and energy, market demand, pricing, competitive and technological factors, and the availability of financing, among others, as set forth in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The words "outlook," "estimate," "project," "intend," "expect," "believe," "target," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The reader should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. The Company has no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events after the date of this report.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure information required to be disclosed in Company reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in Company reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 28, 2008 to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Company reports filed under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's fiscal quarter ending June 28, 2008, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. However, during the first half of 2008, the Company began its implementation of an upgrade to its transaction processing system. The implementation process is ongoing.

## Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

#### General

The Company is involved in certain litigation as a result of claims that arose in the ordinary course of business. Additionally, the Company may realize the benefit of certain legal claims and litigation in the future; these gain contingencies are not recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### Copper Tube Antitrust Litigation

The Company has been named as a defendant in several pending litigations (the Copper Tube Actions) brought by direct and indirect purchasers of various forms of copper tube. The Copper Tube Actions allege anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of copper plumbing tubes (copper plumbing tubes) and/or copper tubes used in, among other things, the manufacturing of air-conditioning and refrigeration units (ACR copper tubes). All of the Copper Tube Actions seek monetary and other relief.

#### Carrier ACR Tube Action

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A Copper Tube Action (the Carrier ACR Tube Action) was filed in March 2006 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee by Carrier Corporation, Carrier S.A., and Carrier Italia S.p.A. (collectively, Carrier). The Carrier ACR Tube Action alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale to Carrier of ACR copper tubes. The Company and Mueller Europe Ltd. (Mueller Europe) are named in the Carrier ACR Tube Action.

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In July 2007, the Carrier ACR Tube Action was dismissed in its entirety for lack of subject matter jurisdiction as to all defendants. In August 2007, plaintiffs filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit a notice of appeal from the judgment and order dismissing the complaint in the Carrier Action. The Company and Mueller Europe filed notices of cross-appeal in August 2007.

In October 2007, Carrier filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit a motion to dismiss the cross-appeals, which the Court denied in December 2007. All appeals in the Carrier ACR Tube Action remain pending.

### Indirect-Purchaser ACR Tube Action

Two Copper Tube Actions were filed in June and August 2006 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee and were consolidated to become the Indirect-Purchaser ACR Tube Action. The Indirect-Purchaser ACR Tube Action is a purported class action brought on behalf of indirect purchasers of ACR copper tubes in the United States and alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of ACR copper tubes. The Company and Mueller Europe are named in the Indirect-Purchaser ACR Tube Action. The Company and Mueller Europe have been served, but have not yet been required to respond, in the Indirect-Purchaser ACR Tube Action.

### Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action

A Copper Tube Action (the Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action) was filed in July 2006 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action is a purported class action brought on behalf of indirect purchasers of copper plumbing tubes and ACR copper tubes in the United States and alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of both copper plumbing tubes and ACR copper tubes.

The Company, Mueller Europe, WTC Holding Company, Deno Holding Company, and Deno Acquisition Eurl are named in the Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action. The Company, Mueller Europe, WTC Holding Company, and Deno Holding Company have been served, but have not yet been required to respond, in the Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action. Deno Acquisition Eurl has not been served with the complaint in the Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action.

### Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action

Four Copper Tube Actions were filed in October 2004 in state court in California and were consolidated to become the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action is a purported class action brought on behalf of indirect purchasers of copper plumbing tubes in California and alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of copper plumbing tubes. The Company, WTC Holding Company, Inc.

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(WTC Holding Company), Deno Holding Company, Inc. (Deno Holding Company), Mueller Europe, and Deno Acquisition Eurl are named in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. Deno Acquisition Eurl has not been served with the complaint in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action.

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The claims against WTC Holding Company and Deno Holding Company have been dismissed without prejudice in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. Mueller Europe has not yet been required to respond in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The Company's demurrer to the complaint has been filed in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The court overseeing the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action has stayed that action conditioned upon the parties' submitting periodic status reports on the status of the other Copper Tube Actions.

Although the Company believes that the claims for relief in the Copper Tube Actions are without merit, due to the procedural stage of the Copper Tube Actions, the Company is unable to determine the likelihood of a materially adverse outcome in the Copper Tube Actions or the amount or range of a potential loss in the Copper Tube Actions.

### Canadian Dumping and Countervail Investigation

In June 2006, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) initiated an investigation into the alleged dumping of certain copper pipe fittings from the United States and from South Korea, and the dumping and subsidizing of these same goods from China. The Company and certain affiliated companies were identified by the CBSA as exporters and importers of these goods.

On January 18, 2007, the CBSA issued a final determination in its investigation. The Company was found to have dumped subject goods during the CBSA's investigation period. On February 19, 2007, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) concluded that the dumping of the subject goods from the United States had caused injury to the Canadian industry.

As a result of these findings, exports of subject goods to Canada by the Company made on or after October 20, 2006 will be subject to antidumping measures. Under Canada's system of prospective antidumping enforcement, the CBSA has issued normal values to the Company. Antidumping duties will be imposed on the Company's Canadian customers only to the extent that the Company's future exports of copper pipe fittings are made at net export prices which are below these normal values. If net export prices for subject goods exceed normal values, no antidumping duties will be payable. These measures will remain in place for five years, at which time an expiry review will be conducted by Canadian authorities to determine whether these measures should be maintained for another five years or allowed to expire.

On July 16, 2007, the CBSA completed a review process pursuant to which revised normal values were issued to exporters of subject goods, including the Company. The Company does not anticipate any substantial impairment of its ability to compete in Canada compared to the situation that existed prior to July 16, 2007. On April 1, 2008, the CBSA initiated a new review process, which will result in the issuance of revised normal values on or before August 27, 2008. Depending on the level of these revised normal values, the Company's ability to compete in Canada could be affected. However, given the small percentage of its products that are sold for export

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to Canada, the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its financial condition as a result of the antidumping case in Canada.

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### Employment Litigation

On June 1, 2007, the Company filed a lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Dupage County, Illinois against Peter D. Berkman and Jeffrey A. Berkman, former executives of the Company and B&K Industries, Inc. (B&K), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, relating to their alleged breach of fiduciary duties and contractual obligations to the Company through, among other things, their involvement with a supplier of B&K during their employment with B&K. The lawsuit alleges appropriation of corporate opportunities for personal benefit, failure to disclose competitive interests or other conflicts of interest, and unfair competition, as well as breach of employment agreements in connection with the foregoing. The lawsuit seeks compensatory and punitive damages, and other appropriate relief. In August, the defendants filed an answer to the complaint admitting Peter Berkman had not sought authorization to have an ownership interest in a supplier, and a counterclaim against the Company, B&K and certain of the Company's officers and directors alleging defamation, tortious interference with prospective economic relations, and conspiracy, and seeking damages in unspecified amounts. In September, Homewerks Worldwide LLC, an entity formed by Peter Berkman, filed a complaint as an intervenor based on substantially the same allegations included in the Berkman's counterclaim. In October, the Company filed a motion seeking to have the Berkman's counterclaim dismissed as a matter of law. On January 3, 2008 the Court overruled that motion and the case is proceeding to discovery of the relevant facts. The Company believes that these counterclaims are without merit and intends to defend them vigorously. The Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its business or financial condition as a result of this litigation.

### Environmental Matters

#### Southeast Kansas Sites

By letter dated October 10, 2006, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) advised the Company that environmental contamination has been identified at a former smelter site in southeast Kansas. KDHE asserts that the Company is a corporate successor to an entity that is alleged to have owned and operated the smelter from 1915 to 1918. The Company has since been advised of possible connections between that same entity and two other former smelter sites in Kansas. KDHE has requested that the Company and another potentially responsible party (PRP) negotiate a consent order with KDHE to address contamination at these sites. The Company has participated in preliminary discussions with KDHE and the other PRP. The Company believes it is not liable for the contamination but may consider negotiating a resolution as an alternative to litigation. The extent of the Company's obligation, if any, could depend, among other things, on (i) the outcome of possible feasibility studies, (ii) a chosen method of environmental response, (iii) the existence and viability of any additional PRPs, (iv) the terms of any cost sharing arrangement, and (v) the extent of recoveries, if any, from claims against insurance policies. If the Company incurs an obligation that becomes determinable and estimable, the obligation would require recognition which could be material to the Company's results of operations.

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's Board of Directors has extended, until October 2008, its authorization to repurchase up to ten million shares of the Company's Common Stock through open market transactions or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company has no obligation to purchase any shares and may cancel, suspend, or extend the time period for the purchase of shares at any time. Any purchases will be funded primarily through existing cash and cash from operations. The Company may hold any shares purchased in treasury or use a portion of the repurchased shares for employee benefit plans, as well as for other corporate purposes. From its initial authorization in 1999 through June 28, 2008, the Company had repurchased approximately 2.4 million shares under this authorization. Below is a summary of the Company's stock repurchases for the period ended June 28, 2008.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Total	Average	Total	Maximum
	Number of	Price Paid	Number of	Number of
	Shares	per Share	Shares	Shares that
	Purchased		Purchased	May Yet Be
			as Part of	Purchased
			Publicly	Under the
			Announced	Plans or
			Plans or	Plans or
			Programs	Programs
March 30 - April 26, 2008	-	\$ -		7,647,030 (1)
April 27, - May 24, 2008	401 (2)	32.68		
May 25 - June 28, 2008	-	-		

(1) Shares available to be purchased under the Company's 10 million share repurchase authorization until October 2008. The extension of the authorization was announced on October 26, 2007.

(2) Shares tendered to the Company by employee stock option holders in payment of the option purchase price and/or withholding taxes upon exercise.

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## Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

On May 1, 2008, the Company held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders at which three proposals were voted upon (i) the election of directors, (ii) the appointment of independent auditors, and (iii) a stockholder proposal regarding board membership. The following persons were duly elected to serve, subject to the Company's Bylaws, as Directors of the Company until the next Annual Meeting, or until election and qualification of their successors:

	Votes in Favor	Votes Withheld
Alexander P. Federbush	33,753,221	1,402,990
Paul J. Flaherty	34,569,601	586,610
Gennaro J. Fulvio	34,340,772	815,439
Gary S. Gladstein	34,591,389	564,822
Scott J. Goldman	34,598,657	557,554
Terry Hermanson	31,309,212	3,846,999
Harvey L. Karp	34,398,373	757,838
William D. O'Hagan	31,599,607	3,556,604

The proposal to approve the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm was ratified by 34,901,815 votes in favor, 241,923 votes against, and 12,472 votes abstaining. The stockholder proposal regarding board inclusiveness failed by 15,837,591 votes against, 14,303,024 votes in favor, and 2,770,619 votes abstaining. There were 2,244,977 broker non-votes related to the stockholder proposal.

## Item 6. Exhibits

- 19.1 Mueller Industries, Inc.'s Quarterly Report to Stockholders for the quarter ended June 28, 2008. Such report is being furnished for the information of the Securities and Exchange Commission only and is not to be deemed filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 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.
- 32.2 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.

Items 1A, 3, and 5 are not applicable and have been omitted.

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.

MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.

July 22, 2008  
Date

/s/ Kent A. McKee  
Kent A. McKee  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

July 22, 2008  
Date

/s/ Richard W. Corman  
Richard W. Corman  
Vice President - Controller



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### EXHIBIT INDEX

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