

WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-K
July 30, 2008
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10 K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-8399

WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
200 Old Wilson Bridge Road, Columbus, Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)

31-1189815
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
43085
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (614) 438-3210
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Shares, Without Par Value
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
 YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
 YES NO

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

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. "

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 "

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act) " YES x NO

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. The aggregate market value of the Common Shares (the only common equity) held by non-affiliates based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on November 30, 2007, was approximately \$1,385,500,000.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. On July 24, 2008, the Registrant had 78,769,498 Common Shares issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENT INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Selected portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be furnished to shareholders of the Registrant in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on September 24, 2008, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent provided herein.

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SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

Selected statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including, without limitation, in PART I Item 1. Business and PART II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, constitute forward-looking statements as that term is used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act). These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements relating to:

*future or expected growth, growth opportunities, performance, sales, operating results and earnings per share;
projected capacity and working capital needs;
pricing trends for raw materials and finished goods and the impact of pricing changes;
anticipated capital expenditures and asset sales;
projected timing, results, costs, charges and expenditures related to acquisitions or to facility startups, dispositions, shutdowns and consolidations;
new products, services and markets;
expectations for Company and customer inventories, jobs and orders;
expectations for the economy and markets;
expected benefits from turnaround plans, plant closings, cost reduction efforts and other initiatives;
expectations for improvements in efficiencies or the supply chain;
expectations for improving margins and increasing shareholder value; and
effects of judicial rulings and other non-historical matters.*

Because they are based on beliefs, estimates and assumptions, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Any number of factors could affect actual results, including, without limitation, those that follow:

*product demand and pricing;
changes in product mix, product substitution and market acceptance of the Company's products;
fluctuations in pricing, quality or availability of raw materials (particularly steel), supplies, transportation, utilities and other items required by operations;
effects of facility closures and the consolidation of operations;
the effect of consolidation and other changes within the steel, automotive, construction and related industries;
failure to maintain appropriate levels of inventories;
the ability to realize targeted expense reductions such as head count reductions, facility closures and other expense reductions;
the ability to realize other cost savings and operational efficiencies and improvements on a timely basis;
the overall success of, and ability to integrate, newly-acquired businesses and achieve synergies therefrom;
capacity levels and efficiencies within facilities and within the industry as a whole;
financial difficulties (including bankruptcy filings) of customers, suppliers, joint venture partners and others with whom the Company does business;
the effect of national, regional and worldwide economic conditions generally and within major product markets, including a prolonged or substantial economic downturn;
the effect of disruptions in the business of suppliers, customers, facilities and shipping operations due to adverse weather, casualty events, equipment breakdowns, acts of war or terrorist activities or other causes;
changes in customer inventories, spending patterns, product choices, and supplier choices;
risks associated with doing business internationally, including economic, political and social instability, and foreign currency exposures;
the ability to improve and maintain processes and business practices to keep pace with the economic, competitive and technological environment;
adverse claims experience with respect to workers' compensation, product recalls or liability, casualty events or other matters;
deviation of actual results from estimates and/or assumptions used by the Company in the application of significant accounting policies;
levels of imports and import prices in the Company's markets;
the impact of judicial rulings and governmental regulations, both in the United States and abroad; and
other risks described from time to time in filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, including those described in PART I Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.*

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We note these factors for investors as contemplated by the Act. It is impossible to predict or identify all potential risk factors. Consequently, you should not consider the foregoing list to be a complete set of all potential risks and uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are based on current information as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we assume no obligation to correct or update any such statements in the future, except as required by applicable law.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General Overview

Worthington Industries, Inc. is a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Ohio (individually, the Registrant or Worthington Industries or, collectively, we, our, Worthington, or Company). Founded in 1955, Worthington is primarily a diversified metal processing company focused on value-added steel processing and manufactured metal products, such as metal framing, pressure cylinders, automotive past-model service stampings and, through joint ventures, metal ceiling grid systems and laser-welded blanks.

Worthington is headquartered at 200 Old Wilson Bridge Road, Columbus, Ohio 43085, telephone (614) 438-3210. The common shares of Worthington Industries are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WOR.

Worthington Industries maintains an Internet web site at www.worthingtonindustries.com. This uniform resource locator, or URL, is an inactive textual reference only and is not intended to incorporate Worthington Industries web site into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), are available free of charge, on or through the Worthington Industries web site, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC).

Business Segments

At the end of the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008), the Company had 44 manufacturing facilities worldwide and held equity positions in ten joint ventures, which operated an additional 22 manufacturing facilities worldwide.

The Company has three principal reportable operating segments: Steel Processing, Metal Framing and Pressure Cylinders. The Steel Processing segment consists of the Worthington Steel business unit (Worthington Steel). The Metal Framing segment consists of the Dietrich Metal Framing business unit (Dietrich). The Pressure Cylinders segment consists of the Worthington Cylinder business unit (Worthington Cylinders). All other business units not included in these three reportable operating segments are combined and disclosed in the Other category, which also includes income and expense items not allocated to the operating segments. The Other category includes the Automotive Body Panels, Construction Services and Steel Packaging segments.

Worthington holds equity positions in ten joint ventures, which are further discussed below under the subheading Joint Ventures. Only one of the ten joint ventures is consolidated and its operating results are reported in the Steel Processing segment.

During fiscal 2008, the Steel Processing, Metal Framing and Pressure Cylinders segments served approximately 1,200, 3,800 and 2,400 customers, respectively, located primarily in the United States. Foreign sales accounted for approximately 9% of consolidated net sales and were comprised primarily of sales to customers in Canada and Europe. No single customer accounted for over 5% of consolidated net sales. Further reportable operating segment data is provided in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note H Segment Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Recent Developments

On September 14, 2007, the Company segment acquired certain cylinder production assets of Wolfedale Engineering, the largest Canadian manufacturer of portable propane gas steel cylinders for use with

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barbeque gas grills, recreational vehicles, campers and trailers. These assets and production were integrated into existing facilities.

On September 17, 2007, the Company acquired a 50% interest in Serviadero Planos which operates two steel processing facilities in central Mexico. This joint venture is known as Serviadero Planos, S.A. de C.V. (Serviadero Worthington). On March 5, 2008, Serviadero Worthington announced plans to add a greenfield site in the Monterrey, Mexico region. This will be the third facility in Mexico for the Serviadero Worthington joint venture.

On September 25, 2007, a steel processing joint venture was formed with The Magnetto Group to construct and operate a Class One steel processing facility in Slovakia. This 49%-owned joint venture started operations in February 2008 as Canessa Worthington Slovakia s.r.o. (Canessa Worthington) and services customers throughout central Europe.

On September 25, 2007, Worthington announced the closure or downsizing of five production facilities in the Metal Framing segment. The affected facilities were: East Chicago, Indiana; Rock Hill, South Carolina; Goodyear, Arizona; Wildwood, Florida; and Montreal, Canada which is being downsized. The Rock Hill facility continues to operate as a steel processing operation and will also produce product for the Aegis joint venture. In addition to the plant closures, the Metal Framing executive and administrative offices will be relocated from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to our corporate offices in Columbus, OH. Annual net sales generated by the closed facilities totaled approximately \$125.0 million, the majority of which are expected to be transferred to other nearby Metal Framing locations. As of May 31, 2008, all five of the Metal Framing operating facilities have been closed or downsized. Of the \$9.0 million in annual savings expected from these actions, \$2.1 million was realized in fiscal 2008. The balance will be realized in fiscal 2009. Restructuring charges related to these closures totaled \$8.1 million in fiscal 2008 with an additional \$4.6 million expected in fiscal 2009.

On September 26, 2007, Worthington Industries announced that the Board of Directors had approved the repurchase of ten million of its outstanding common shares. A prior authorization to repurchase up to ten million common shares, originally approved by the Board of Directors on June 13, 2005, had 1,370,800 common shares remaining under it, making a total of 11,370,800 common shares available for repurchase at the time of the announcement. During fiscal 2008, the Company repurchased 6,451,500 common shares, and at year-end, there were 9,099,500 common shares authorized for repurchase.

On October 25, 2007, Worthington acquired a 49% interest in crate and pallet maker LEFCO Industries, LLC, a minority business enterprise. The resulting joint venture, called LEFCO Worthington, LLC, will manufacture steel rack systems for the automotive and trucking industries, in addition to continuing LEFCO's existing products.

On March 1, 2008 TWB Company, L.L.C. (TWB), our joint venture with ThyssenKrupp Steel North America, Inc. (ThyssenKrupp), acquired ThyssenKrupp Tailored Blanks, S.A. de C.V., the Mexican subsidiary of ThyssenKrupp, to expand TWB's presence in Mexico. As a result, ThyssenKrupp now owns 55% of TWB and Worthington now owns 45%.

On June 2, 2008, Worthington made an additional capital contribution of \$392,000 to Viking & Worthington Steel Enterprise, LLC. The other member in the joint venture did not make its contribution as required by the operating agreement. As a result, Worthington became the majority owner of the joint venture, and the joint venture will be consolidated in Worthington's financial statements starting in fiscal 2009.

On June 2, 2008, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of The Sharon Companies Ltd. (Sharon Stairs). The Sharon Stairs business designs and manufactures steel egress stair systems for the commercial construction market and operates one manufacturing facility in Akron, Ohio. It will operate as part of Worthington Integrated Building Systems, LLC (Worthington-IBS).

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Steel Processing

The Steel Processing segment consists of the Worthington Steel business unit, and includes Precision Specialty Metals, Inc., a specialty stainless processor located in Los Angeles, California (PSM), and Spartan Steel Coating, LLC (Spartan), a consolidated joint venture. For fiscal 2008, the fiscal year ended May 31, 2007 (fiscal 2007), and the fiscal year ended May 31, 2006 (fiscal 2006), the percentage of consolidated net sales generated by the Steel Processing segment was 48%, 49%, and 51%, respectively.

Worthington Steel is one of America's largest independent intermediate processors of flat-rolled steel. It occupies a niche in the steel industry by focusing on products requiring exact specifications. These products cannot typically be supplied as efficiently by steel mills or end-users of these products.

The Steel Processing segment, including Spartan, owns and operates ten manufacturing facilities — one each in California, Indiana, Kentucky and Maryland, two in Michigan, and three in Ohio — and leases one manufacturing facility in Alabama.

Worthington Steel serves approximately 1,200 customers from these facilities, principally in the automotive, construction, lawn and garden, hardware, furniture, office equipment, electrical control, tubing, leisure and recreation, appliance, agricultural, HVAC, container, and aerospace markets. Automotive-related customers have historically represented approximately half of its net sales. No single customer represented greater than 7% of net sales for the Steel Processing segment during fiscal 2008.

Worthington Steel buys coils of steel from integrated steel mills and mini-mills and processes them to the precise type, thickness, length, width, shape, temper and surface quality required by customer specifications. Computer-aided processing capabilities include, among others:

pickling, a chemical process using an acidic solution to remove surface oxide which develops on hot-rolled steel;

slitting, which cuts steel to specific widths;

cold reducing, which achieves close tolerances of thickness and temper by rolling;

hot-dipped galvanizing, which coats steel with zinc and zinc alloys through a hot-dipped process;

hydrogen annealing, a thermal process that changes the hardness and certain metallurgical characteristics of steel;

cutting-to-length, which cuts flattened steel to exact lengths;

tension leveling, a method of applying pressure to achieve precise flatness tolerances for steel;

edging, which conditions the edges of the steel by imparting round, smooth or knurled edges;

non-metallic coating including dry lubrication, acrylic and paint; and

configured blanking, which stamps steel into specific shapes.

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Worthington Steel also toll processes steel for steel mills, large end-users, service centers, and other processors. Toll processing is different from typical steel processing in that the mill, end-user, or other party retains title to the steel and has the responsibility for selling the end product. Toll processing enhances Worthington Steel's participation in the market for wide sheet steel and large standard orders, which is a market generally served by steel mills rather than by intermediate steel processors.

The steel processing industry is fragmented and highly competitive. There are many competitors, including other independent intermediate processors. Competition is primarily on the basis of price, product quality, and the ability to meet delivery requirements. Technical service and support for material testing and customer-specific applications enhance the quality of products (See Item 1. Business Technical Services). However, the extent to which technical service capability has improved Worthington Steel's competitive

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position has not been quantified. Worthington Steel's ability to meet tight delivery schedules is, in part, based on the proximity of facilities to customers, suppliers and one another. The extent to which plant location has impacted Worthington Steel's competitive position has not been quantified. Processed steel products are priced competitively, primarily based on market factors, including, among other things, competitive pricing, the cost and availability of raw materials, transportation and shipping costs, and overall economic conditions in the United States and abroad.

Metal Framing

The Metal Framing segment, consisting of the Dietrich Metal Framing business unit, designs and produces metal framing components, systems and related accessories for the commercial and residential construction markets within the United States and Canada. For fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007, and fiscal 2006, the percentage of consolidated net sales generated by the Metal Framing segment was 26%, 26%, and 28%, respectively.

Metal Framing products include steel studs and track, floor and wall system components, roof trusses and other building product accessories, such as metal corner bead, lath, lath accessories, clips, fasteners and vinyl bead and trim.

The Metal Framing segment has 20 operating facilities located throughout the United States: one each in Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, South Carolina and Washington; two each in California, Florida, Ohio and Texas. This segment also has 2 operating facilities in Canada: one each in British Columbia and Ontario.

Dietrich is the largest metal framing manufacturer in the United States, supplying approximately 35% of the metal framing products sold in the United States. Dietrich is the second largest metal framing manufacturer in Canada with a market share of between 20% and 25%. Dietrich serves approximately 3,800 customers, primarily consisting of wholesale distributors, commercial and residential building contractors, and mass merchandisers. During fiscal 2008, Dietrich's three largest customers represented approximately 16%, 10% and 10%, respectively, of the net sales for the segment, while no other customer represented more than 2% of net sales for the segment.

The light-gauge metal framing industry is very competitive. Dietrich competes with seven large regional or national competitors and numerous small, more localized competitors, primarily on the basis of price, service and quality. As is the case in the Steel Processing segment, the proximity of facilities to customers and their project sites provides a service advantage and impacts freight and shipping costs. Dietrich's products are transported by both common and dedicated carriers. The extent to which facility location has impacted Dietrich's competitive position has not been quantified.

Dietrich uses numerous trademarks and patents in its business. Dietrich licenses from Hadley Industries the UltraSTEEL® registered trademark and the United States and Canadian patents to manufacture UltraSTEEL® metal framing and accessory products. The Spazzer® trademark is used in connection with wall component products that are the subject of four United States patents, two foreign patents, one pending United States patent application, and several pending foreign patent applications. The trademark TradeReady® is used in connection with floor-system products that are the subject of four United States patents, numerous foreign patents, one pending United States patent application, and several pending foreign patent applications. The Clinch-On® trademark is used east of the Rockies in connection with corner bead and metal trim products for gypsum wallboard. Dietrich licenses the SLP-TRK® trademark as well as the patent to manufacture SLP-TRK slotted track in the United States from Brady Construction Innovations, Inc. Aegis Metal Framing, LLC, an unconsolidated joint venture, uses the Ultra-Span® registered trademark in connection with certain patents for proprietary roof trusses. Dietrich intends to continue to use and renew its registered trademarks. Dietrich also has a number of other patents, trademarks and trade names relating to specialized products.

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Pressure Cylinders

The Pressure Cylinders segment consists of the Worthington Cylinders business unit. For fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007, and fiscal 2006, the percentage of consolidated net sales generated by Worthington Cylinders was 20%, 18%, and 16%, respectively.

Worthington Cylinders operates eight manufacturing facilities with three in Ohio, one each in Wisconsin, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, and Portugal.

The Pressure Cylinders segment produces a diversified line of pressure cylinders, including low-pressure liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and refrigerant gas cylinders; high-pressure and industrial/specialty gas cylinders; airbrake tanks; and certain consumer products. LPG cylinders are sold to manufacturers, distributors and mass merchandisers and are used to hold fuel for gas barbecue grills, recreational vehicle equipment, residential and light commercial heating systems, industrial forklifts, propane-fueled camping equipment, hand held torches, and commercial/residential cooking (the latter, generally outside North America). Refrigerant gas cylinders are sold primarily to major refrigerant gas producers and distributors and are used to hold refrigerant gases for commercial, residential, and automotive air conditioning and refrigeration systems. High-pressure and industrial/specialty gas cylinders are sold primarily to gas producers and distributors as containers for gases used in: cutting and welding metals; breathing (medical, diving and firefighting); semiconductor production; beverage delivery; and compressed natural gas systems. Worthington Cylinders also produces recovery tanks for refrigerant gases, air reservoirs for truck and trailer original equipment manufacturers, and Balloon Time® helium kits which include non-refillable cylinders. While a large percentage of cylinder sales are made to major accounts, Worthington Cylinders has approximately 2,400 customers. During fiscal 2008, no single customer represented more than 6% of net sales for the segment.

Worthington Cylinders produces low-pressure steel cylinders with refrigerant capacities of 15 to 1,000 pounds and steel and aluminum cylinders with LPG capacities of 14.1 ounces to 420 pounds. Low-pressure cylinders are produced by precision stamping, drawing, welding and/or brazing component parts to customer specifications. They are then tested, painted and packaged, as required. High-pressure steel cylinders are manufactured by several processes, including deep drawing, tube spinning and billet piercing. In the United States and Canada, high-pressure and low-pressure cylinders are primarily manufactured in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation and Transport Canada specifications. Outside the United States and Canada, cylinders are manufactured according to European norm specifications, as well as various other international standards.

In the United States and Canada, Worthington Cylinders has one principal domestic competitor in the low-pressure non-refillable refrigerant market, one principal domestic competitor in the low-pressure LPG cylinder market, and two principal domestic competitors in the high-pressure cylinder market. There are also several foreign competitors in these markets. Worthington Cylinders believes that it has the largest domestic market share in both low-pressure cylinder markets. In the European high-pressure cylinder market, there are several competitors. Worthington Cylinders believes that it is a leading producer in both the high-pressure cylinder and low-pressure non-refillable cylinder markets in Europe. As with Worthington's other segments, competition is based upon price, service and quality.

The Pressure Cylinders segment uses the trade name Worthington Cylinders to conduct business and the registered trademark Balloon Time to market low-pressure helium balloon kits; the trademark FLAMESAVER to market certain LP gas cylinders; the trademark WORTHINGTON PRO GRADE to market certain LPG cylinders, hand torch cylinders and camping fuel cylinders; and the trademark MAP-PRO. The Pressure Cylinders segment intends to continue to use these trademarks and renew its registered trademarks. This intellectual property is important to the Pressure Cylinders segment but is not considered material.

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Other

The *Other* category consists of segments that do not meet the materiality tests for purposes of separate disclosure and other corporate related entities. These segments are Automotive Body Panels, Construction Services and Steel Packaging.

The Automotive Body Panels segment consists of The Gerstenslager Company (*Gerstenslager*), which is ISO/TS 16949:2002 and ISO14001 certified. Gerstenslager provides stamping, blanking, assembly, painting, packaging, die management, warehousing, distribution management and other services to customers, primarily in the automotive industry. Gerstenslager is a major supplier to the automotive past-model market and manages more than 3,300 finished good part numbers and more than 12,600 stamping dies/fixture sets for the past- and current-model year automotive and truck manufacturers, both domestic and transplant.

The Construction Services segment consists of the Worthington-IBS business unit which includes Worthington Mid-Rise Construction, Inc., which designs and builds mid-rise light-gauge steel framed commercial structures and multi-family housing units; Worthington Military Construction, Inc., which is involved in the supply and construction of metal framing products for, and in the framing of, single family housing, with a focus on military; a 36 unit mid-rise light-gauge steel framed apartment project in China entered into primarily for research and development purposes; and recently acquired Sharon Stairs, a manufacturer of pre-engineered egress stair solutions.

The Steel Packaging segment consists of Worthington Steelpac Systems, LLC (*Steelpac*), which is an ISO-9001: 2000 certified manufacturer of engineered, recyclable steel shipping solutions. Steelpac designs and manufactures reusable custom platforms, racks, and pallets made of steel for supporting, protecting and handling products throughout the shipping process for industries such as automotive, lawn and garden and recreational vehicles.

Segment Financial Data

Financial information for the reportable segments is provided in *Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note H Segment Data* of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. That financial information is incorporated herein by reference.

Financial Information About Geographic Areas

Foreign operations represented 9%, 8%, and 6% of consolidated net sales for fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007, and fiscal 2006, respectively. Summary information about Worthington's foreign operations is set forth in *Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Risks and Uncertainties* of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. That summary information is incorporated herein by reference. For fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007, and fiscal 2006, Worthington had operations in North America and Europe. Net sales by geographic region are provided in *Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note H Segment Data* of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. That information is incorporated herein by reference.

Suppliers

In fiscal 2008, Worthington purchased approximately three million tons of steel (58% hot-rolled, 29% galvanized, and 13% cold-rolled) on a consolidated basis. Steel is purchased in large quantities at regular intervals from major primary producers, both domestic and foreign. In the Steel Processing segment, steel is primarily purchased and processed based on specific customer orders. The Metal Framing and Pressure Cylinders segments purchase steel to meet production schedules. Raw materials are generally purchased in the open market on a negotiated spot-market basis at prevailing market prices. Supply contracts are also entered into, some of which have fixed pricing. During fiscal 2008, major suppliers of steel were, in

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alphabetical order: AK Steel Corporation; ArcelorMittal; California Steel Industries, Inc.; Gallatin Steel Company; North Star BlueScope Steel LLC; Nucor Corporation; SeverCorr, LLC; Severstal North America, Inc.; Steel Dynamics, Inc.; Stemcor Holdings Limited; United States Steel Corporation; USS-POSCO Industries; and WCI Steel, Inc. Alcoa, Inc. was the primary aluminum supplier for the Pressure Cylinders segment in fiscal 2008. Major suppliers of zinc to the Steel Processing segment were, in alphabetical order: Considar Metal Marketing (a/k/a HudBay), Industrias Peñoles, Teck Cominco Limited and Xstrata Zinc Canada. Approximately 35 million pounds of zinc were purchased in fiscal 2008. Worthington believes its supplier relationships are good.

Technical Services

Worthington employs a staff of engineers and other technical personnel and maintains fully equipped laboratories to support operations. These facilities enable verification, analysis and documentation of the physical, chemical, metallurgical and mechanical properties of raw materials and products. Technical service personnel also work in conjunction with the sales force to determine the types of flat-rolled steel required for customer needs. Additionally, technical service personnel design and engineer metal framing structures and provide sealed shop drawings to the building construction markets. To provide these services, Worthington maintains a continuing program of developmental engineering with respect to product characteristics and performance under varying conditions. Laboratory facilities also perform metallurgical and chemical testing as dictated by the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and other associated agencies, along with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and customer requirements. All design work complies with applicable current local and national building code requirements. An IAS (International Accreditations Service, Incorporated) accredited product-testing laboratory supports these design efforts.

Seasonality

Sales are generally weaker in the third quarter of the fiscal year, primarily due to reduced activity in the building and construction industry as a result of the weather, as well as customer plant shutdowns in the automotive industry due to holidays. Sales are generally strongest in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year when all of the segments are normally operating at seasonal peaks.

Employees

As of May 31, 2008, Worthington employed approximately 6,900 employees in its operations, excluding the unconsolidated joint ventures. Approximately 14% of these employees were represented by collective bargaining units. Worthington believes it has good relationships with its employees in general, including those covered by collective bargaining units.

Joint Ventures

As part of a strategy to selectively develop new products, markets, and technological capabilities and to expand an international presence, while mitigating the risks and costs associated with those activities, Worthington participates in one consolidated and nine unconsolidated joint ventures.

Consolidated

Spartan Steel Coating, LLC (Spartan) is a 52%-owned consolidated joint venture with Severstal North America, Inc., located in Monroe, Michigan. It operates a cold-rolled, hot-dipped galvanizing line for toll processing steel coils into galvanized and galvanized products intended primarily for the automotive industry. Spartan's financial results are fully consolidated into the Steel Processing segment. The equity ownership of Severstal is shown as minority interest on the consolidated balance sheets and its portion of operating income is eliminated in miscellaneous expense on the consolidated statements of earnings.

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Unconsolidated

Accelerated Building Technologies, LLC (ABT), a 50%-owned joint venture with NOVA Chemicals Corporation, evaluates, develops, tests, manufactures, sells and otherwise commercializes construction products which are used in combination with light-gauge steel framing. ABT has developed the accel-E wall panel system which combines high strength, technically enhanced UltraSTEE[®] framing with a fire, termite and mold-resistant modified EPS insulation to provide a cost-effective, energy-efficient and structurally superior panelized building alternative to conventional stick and batt framing.

Aegis Metal Framing, LLC (Aegis), is a 60%-owned joint venture with MiTek Industries Inc., headquartered in Chesterfield, Missouri. Aegis supplies an integrated package of sophisticated design software, professional engineering services, and cold-formed metal framing products to the pre-fabricated building components industry. Aegis' comprehensive range of metal framing elements, including the Ultra-Span[®] truss system, TradeReady[®] joist system, and structural wall framing is sold to companies that design and assemble pre-fabricated trusses, wall panels and floor systems. These pre-assembled elements are used to speed construction cycle times and reduce overall costs in the commercial, institutional, and multi-family construction markets.

Canessa Worthington Slovakia s.r.o. (Canessa Worthington), a 49%-owned joint venture with The Magnetto Group, operates one manufacturing facility in Kosice, Slovakia. Canessa Worthington offers Class One steel processing services such as slitting, blanking and cutting-to-length for customers throughout central Europe.

LEFCO Worthington, LLC (LEFCO Worthington), a 49%-owned joint venture with LEFCO Industries, LLC, is a minority business enterprise which offers engineered wooden crates, specialty pallets, and steel rack systems for a variety of industries, including defense and automotive. LEFCO Worthington also mass produces the first light-weight, flame-resistant steel pallet designed to meet the Grocery Manufacturers Association's capacity and compatibility standards. LEFCO Worthington operates one manufacturing facility in Cleveland, Ohio.

Serviacero Planos, S.A. de C.V. (Serviacero Worthington), a 50%-owned joint venture with Inverzer, S.A. de C.V., operates two facilities in Mexico, one in Leon and one in Queretaro. Serviacero Worthington provides steel processing services such as slitting, multi-blanking and cutting-to-length for automotive, appliance and electronics related customers.

TWB Company, L.L.C. (TWB), a 45%-owned joint venture with ThyssenKrupp Steel North America, Inc., is a leading North American supplier of tailor welded blanks, manufacturing 13 million per year. TWB produces laser-welded blanks for use in the automotive industry for products such as inner-door panels, bodysides, rails and pillars. TWB operates facilities in Prattville, Alabama; Monroe, Michigan; Columbus, Indiana; and Puebla, Ramos Arizpe (Saltillo) and Hermosillo, Mexico.

Viking & Worthington Steel Enterprise, LLC (VWSE), a joint venture with Bainbridge Steel, LLC, an affiliate of Viking Industries, LLC, operates a steel processing facility in Valley City, Ohio. VWSE closed its manufacturing operations in June 2008 and its business will be reorganized or wound down.

Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE), a 50%-owned joint venture with Armstrong Ventures, Inc., a subsidiary of Armstrong World Industries, Inc., is one of four global manufacturers and multiple smaller international manufacturers of suspension grid systems for concealed and lay-in panel ceilings used in commercial and residential ceiling markets. WAVE operates seven facilities in five countries: Aberdeen, Maryland; Benton Harbor, Michigan; and North Las Vegas, Nevada, within the United States; Shanghai, the Peoples Republic of China; Team Valley, United Kingdom; Valenciennes, France; and Madrid, Spain.

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Worthington Specialty Processing (WSP), a 50%-owned joint venture with United States Steel Corporation (U.S. Steel), operates a steel processing facility in Jackson, Michigan. The facility is managed by Worthington Steel and serves primarily as a toll processor for U.S. Steel. WSP processes

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master steel coils into both slit coils and sheared first operation blanks, including rectangles, trapezoids, parallelograms and chevrons, designed to meet specifications for the automotive, appliance, furniture and metal door industries.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note J Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates for further information about Worthington's participation in unconsolidated joint ventures.

Environmental Regulation

Worthington's manufacturing facilities, generally in common with those of similar industries making similar products, are subject to many federal, state and local requirements relating to the protection of the environment. Worthington continually examines ways to reduce emissions and waste and to decrease costs related to environmental compliance. The cost of compliance or capital expenditures for environmental control facilities required to meet environmental requirements are not anticipated to be material when compared with overall costs and capital expenditures and, accordingly, are not anticipated to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows, or the competitive position of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Future results and the market price for Worthington Industries' common shares are subject to numerous risks, many of which are driven by factors that cannot be controlled or predicted. The following discussion, as well as other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, describe certain business risks. Consideration should be given to the risk factors described below as well as those in the Safe Harbor Statement at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in conjunction with reviewing the forward-looking statements and other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Raw Material Prices

Our future operating results may be affected by fluctuations in raw material prices. Our principal raw material is flat-rolled steel, which we purchase from multiple primary steel producers. The steel industry as a whole has been cyclical, and at times availability and pricing can be volatile due to a number of factors beyond our control. These factors include general economic conditions, domestic and worldwide demand, curtailed production at major mills due to factors such as equipment breakdowns, repairs or catastrophic events, labor costs or problems, competition, import duties, tariffs, energy costs, availability and cost of steel inputs (e.g. ore, scrap, coke, energy, etc.), currency exchange rates, and other factors described below under Raw Material Availability. This volatility can significantly affect our steel costs. In an environment of increasing prices for steel and other raw materials, competitive conditions may impact how much of the price increases we can pass on to our customers. To the extent we are unable to pass on future price increases in our raw materials to our customers, our financial results could be adversely affected. Also, if steel prices decrease, in general, competitive conditions may impact how quickly we must reduce our prices to our customers and we could be forced to use higher-priced raw materials to complete orders for which the selling prices have decreased.

Raw Material Availability

The costs of manufacturing our products and the ability to supply our customers could be negatively impacted if we experience interruptions in deliveries of needed raw materials or supplies. If, for any reason, our supply of flat-rolled steel or other key raw materials, such as aluminum and zinc, is curtailed or we are

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otherwise unable to obtain the quantities we need at competitive prices, our business could suffer and our financial results could be adversely affected. Such interruptions might result from a number of factors including events such as a shortage of capacity in the supplier base or of the raw materials, energy or the inputs needed to make steel or other supplies, failure of suppliers to fulfill their supply obligations, financial difficulties of suppliers, significant events affecting supplier facilities, significant weather events, those factors listed above under Raw Material Prices or other factors beyond our control. Further, the number of suppliers has decreased in recent years due to industry consolidation and the financial difficulties of certain suppliers, and consolidation may continue. Accordingly, if delivery from a major supplier is disrupted, it may be more difficult to obtain an alternative supply than in the past.

Inventories

Our business could be harmed if we fail to maintain proper inventory levels. We are required to maintain sufficient inventories to accommodate the needs of our customers including, in many cases, short lead times and just-in-time delivery requirements. Although we typically have customer orders in hand prior to placement of our raw material orders for Steel Processing, we anticipate and forecast customer demand for all segments. We purchase raw materials on a regular basis in an effort to maintain our inventory at levels that we believe are sufficient to satisfy the anticipated needs of our customers based upon orders, customer volume expectations, historic buying practices and market conditions. Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in the use of higher-priced inventory to fill orders reflecting lower selling prices, if steel prices have significantly decreased. These events could adversely affect our financial results. Conversely, if we underestimate demand for our products or if our suppliers fail to supply quality products in a timely manner, we may experience inventory shortages. Inventory shortages might result in unfilled orders, negatively impacting our customer relationships, and resulting in lost revenues, any of which could harm our business and adversely affect our financial results.

Economic or Industry Downturns

Downturns or weakness in the economy in general or in key industries, such as construction or automotive, may adversely affect our customers, which may cause the demand for our products and services to decline and adversely affect our financial results. Many of our customers are in industries and businesses that are cyclical in nature and affected by changes in general economic conditions or conditions specific to their respective markets, such as the construction and automotive industries. Product demand in our customer's end markets is based on numerous factors such as interest rates, general economic conditions, consumer confidence, and other factors beyond our control. Downturns in demand from the construction industry, the automotive industry or any of the other industries we serve, or a decrease in the margins that we can realize from sales of our products to customers in any of these industries, could adversely affect our financial results.

Reduced construction activity, especially in office buildings, could negatively impact our financial results. The construction market is a key end market with approximately 40% of our net sales going to that market in fiscal 2008. If construction activity in the United States, in general, or by one or more of our major customers, in particular, were to be reduced significantly, it could negatively affect our sales and financial results.

Reduced automotive/truck production and the financial difficulties of customers in this market could negatively impact our financial results. The automotive and truck market remains a key customer group with approximately 26% of the Company's net sales derived from that market in fiscal 2008. If domestic automotive production, in general, or by one or more of our major domestic customers, in particular, were to be reduced significantly, it could negatively affect our sales and financial results.

The financial difficulties and internal strategies of customers could adversely affect us. A portion of our business is highly dependent on automotive manufacturers, many of which have publicly announced plans to

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reduce production levels and eliminate excess manufacturing capacity including plans to eliminate jobs and reduce costs. These actions are impacting automotive suppliers who are also taking similar actions. Some customers in the construction and other industries are also experiencing cutbacks. The financial difficulties of certain customers and the efforts under way by our customers to improve their overall financial condition could result in numerous changes that are beyond our control, including additional unannounced customer plant closings, decreased production, changes in product mix or distribution patterns, volume reductions, labor disruptions, collectibility of our accounts receivable, mandatory reductions or other unfavorable changes in our pricing, terms or service conditions or market share losses, as well as other changes we may not accurately anticipate. These events could adversely impact our financial results.

The loss of significant volume from key customers could adversely affect us. In fiscal 2008, our largest customer accounted for approximately 4% of our gross sales, and our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 24% of our gross sales. A significant loss of, or decrease in, business from any of these customers could have an adverse effect on our sales and financial results if we cannot obtain replacement business. Also, due to consolidation in the industries we serve, including the construction, automotive and retail industries, our gross sales may be increasingly sensitive to deterioration in the financial condition of, or other adverse developments with respect to, one or more of our top customers.

Competition

Our business is highly competitive, and increased competition could negatively impact our financial results. Generally, the markets in which we conduct business are highly competitive. Competition for most of our products is primarily on the basis of price, product quality, and our ability to meet delivery requirements. Increased competition could cause us to lose market share, increase expenditures, lower our margins or offer additional services at a higher cost to us, which could adversely impact our financial results.

Material Substitution

In certain applications, steel competes with other materials, such as aluminum (particularly in the automobile industry), cement and wood (particularly in the construction industry), composites, glass and plastic. Prices of all of these materials fluctuate widely and differences between them and steel prices may adversely affect demand for our products and/or encourage substitution, which could adversely affect prices and demand for steel products. The sharp increase in the cost of steel during fiscal 2008 could make material substitution more attractive for certain uses.

Freight and Energy

The availability and cost of freight and energy, such as electricity, natural gas and diesel fuel, is important in the manufacture and transport of our products. Our operating costs increase when energy costs rise. During periods of increasing freight and energy costs, we might not be able to fully recover our operating cost increases through price increases without reducing demand for our products. Our financial results could be adversely affected if we are unable to pass all of the increases on to our customers or if we are unable to obtain the necessary freight and energy. Also, increasing energy costs could put a strain on the transportation of materials and products if it forces certain transporters to close.

Information Systems

We are subject to information system security risks and systems integration issues that could disrupt our internal operations. We are dependent upon information technology for the distribution of information internally and also to our customers and suppliers. This information technology is subject to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including but not limited to computer viruses, security breaches and defects in design. There also could be system or network disruptions if new or upgraded business

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management systems are defective or are not installed properly, or are not properly integrated into operations. We are currently in the process of implementing a new software-based enterprise resource planning system (ERP). Various measures have been implemented to manage our risks related to information system and network disruptions, but a system failure or failure to implement new systems properly could negatively impact our operations and financial results.

Business Disruptions

Disruptions to our business or the business of our customers or suppliers, could adversely impact our operations and financial results. Business disruptions, including increased costs for or interruptions in the supply of energy or raw materials, resulting from shortages of supply or transportation, from severe weather events (such as hurricanes, floods and blizzards), from casualty events (such as fires or material equipment breakdown), from acts of terrorism, from pandemic disease, from labor disruptions, or from other events (such as required maintenance shutdowns), could cause interruptions to our businesses as well as the operations of our customers and suppliers. Such interruptions could have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results.

Foreign

Economic, political and other risks associated with foreign operations could adversely affect our international financial results. Although the substantial majority of our business activity takes place in the United States, we derive a portion of our revenues and earnings from operations in foreign countries, and are subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. We have wholly-owned facilities in Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic and Portugal and joint venture facilities in China, France, Mexico, Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom. The risks of doing business in foreign countries include the potential for adverse changes in the local political climate, in diplomatic relations between foreign countries and the United States or in government policies, laws or regulations; terrorist activity that may cause social disruption; logistical and communications challenges; costs of complying with a variety of laws and regulations; difficulty in staffing and managing geographically diverse operations; deterioration of foreign economic conditions; currency rate fluctuations; foreign exchange restrictions; differing local business practices and cultural considerations; restrictions on imports and exports or sources of supply; and changes in duties or taxes. We believe that our business activities outside of the United States involve a higher degree of risk than our domestic activities.

Joint Ventures

A change in the relationship between the members of our joint ventures may have an adverse effect on that joint venture. Worthington has been successful in the development and operation of various joint ventures, and equity in net income from our joint ventures, particularly WAVE, has been important to our financial results. We believe an important element in the success of any joint venture is a solid relationship between the members of that joint venture. If there is a change in ownership, a change of control, a change in management or other event with respect to a member that adversely impacts the relationship between the members, it may adversely impact the joint venture.

Acquisitions

We may not be able to consummate, manage and integrate future acquisitions successfully. Some of our growth has been through acquisitions. We continue to seek additional businesses to acquire in the future. There are no assurances, however, that any acquisition opportunities will arise or, if they do, that they will be consummated, or that any needed additional financing will be available on satisfactory terms when required. In addition, acquisitions involve risks that the businesses acquired will not perform in accordance with expectations, that business judgments concerning the value, strengths and weaknesses of businesses acquired will prove incorrect, that the acquired businesses may not be integrated successfully and that the acquisitions may strain our management resources.

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Accounting & Tax Estimates

We are required to make accounting and tax-related estimates and judgments in preparing our consolidated financial statements. In preparing our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting for and recognition of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions must be made because certain information that is used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is dependent on future events, or cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available. In some cases, these estimates are particularly difficult to determine and we must exercise significant judgment. The estimates and the assumptions having the greatest amount of uncertainty, subjectivity and complexity are related to our accounting for bad debts, returns and allowances, self-insurance, derivatives, stock-based compensation, deferred income taxes, and asset impairments. Actual results could differ materially from the estimates and assumptions that we use, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Claims and Insurance

Adverse claims experience, to the extent not covered by insurance, may have an adverse effect on our financial results. We self-insure a significant portion of our potential liability for workers' compensation, product liability, general liability, property, automobile liability, stop loss and employee medical claims. In order to reduce risk, we purchase insurance from highly rated licensed insurance carriers that covers most claims in excess of the deductible or retained amounts. We maintain an accrual for the estimated cost to resolve open claims as well as an estimate of the cost of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The occurrence of significant claims, our failure to adequately reserve for such claims, a significant cost increase to maintain our insurance, or the failure of our insurance provider to perform, could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Principal Shareholder

Our principal shareholder may have the ability to exert significant influence in matters requiring a shareholder vote and could delay, deter or prevent a change in control of Worthington Industries. Pursuant to our charter documents, certain matters such as those in which a person would attempt to acquire or take control of the Company, must be approved by the vote of the holders of common shares representing at least 75% of Worthington Industries' outstanding voting power. Approximately 23% of our outstanding common shares may be voted by John P. McConnell, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. As a result of his voting power, John P. McConnell may have the ability to exert significant influence in these matters and other proposals upon which our shareholders vote.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

No response required.

Item 2. Properties

General

The principal corporate offices of Worthington Industries, as well as the corporate offices for Worthington Cylinders and Worthington Steel, are located in a leased office building in Columbus, Ohio, containing approximately 117,700 square feet. Worthington also owns three facilities for administrative and medical facilities in Columbus, Ohio containing an aggregate of approximately 166,000 square feet. The corporate and administrative offices of Dietrich Metal Framing are being relocated from Pennsylvania to Columbus, OH in calendar 2008. As of May 31, 2008, Worthington owned or leased a total of approximately 9,500,000 square feet of space for operations, of which approximately 8,000,000 square feet (9,100,000 square

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feet with warehouses) was devoted to manufacturing, product distribution and sales offices. Major leases contain renewal options for periods of up to ten years. For information concerning rental obligations, see the discussion of contractual obligations under Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations *Contractual Cash Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments* as well as Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note L Operating Leases of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Distribution and office facilities provide adequate space for operations and are well maintained and suitable.

Excluding joint ventures, Worthington operates 44 manufacturing facilities and twelve warehouses. The facilities are generally well maintained and in good operating condition, and are believed to be sufficient to meet current needs.

Steel Processing

The Steel Processing segment, which includes the consolidated joint venture Spartan, operates ten manufacturing facilities, nine of which are wholly-owned, containing approximately 2,990,000 square feet, and one of which is leased, containing approximately 228,500 square feet. These facilities are located in Alabama, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan (2) and Ohio (3). This segment also owns one warehouse in Ohio containing approximately 110,000 square feet. As noted above, its corporate offices are located in Columbus, Ohio.

Metal Framing

The Metal Framing segment operates 22 manufacturing facilities: 20 in the United States and two in Canada. In the United States, these facilities are located in Arizona, California (2), Colorado, Florida (2), Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio (2), South Carolina, Texas (2), and Washington. The facilities in Canada are located in British Columbia and Ontario. Of these manufacturing facilities, 12 are leased containing approximately 880,000 square feet and 10 are owned containing approximately 1,500,000 square feet. This segment operates three warehouses – one warehouse in Ohio which is owned and contains approximately 314,000 square feet and two in Canada which are leased and contain approximately 36,000 square feet. This segment also owns and operates an administrative facility containing approximately 37,000 square feet in Indiana; and leases administrative space in three locations containing approximately 40,000 square feet in California and Pennsylvania (2). The Pennsylvania corporate and administrative offices are being closed and will move to Columbus, Ohio by the end of calendar 2008. As part of the Restructuring Plan announced by the Company in September 2007, this segment has ceased manufacturing operations at two leased facilities – of which one lease expires in August 2008 and the other in 2011, which is being offered for sublet – and at one owned manufacturing facilities, both of which are currently up for sale.

Pressure Cylinders

The Pressure Cylinders segment operates eight owned manufacturing facilities located in Ohio (3), Wisconsin, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic and Portugal containing approximately 1,200,000 square feet and two owned warehouses in Canada and Czech Republic containing approximately 121,000 square feet.

Other

Steelpac operates one leased manufacturing facility located in Pennsylvania. Gerstenslager owns and operates two manufacturing facilities, both located in Ohio, containing approximately 1,200,000 square feet; and leases approximately 616,000 square feet in six warehouses throughout Ohio. Construction Services operates manufacturing facilities in Ohio and Washington and leases approximately 4,800 square feet for three administrative offices in Hawaii, Tennessee and China. The newly acquired Sharon Stairs operation leases one manufacturing facility in Akron, Ohio, which has not been included in this count.

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The Spartan consolidated joint venture owns and operates one manufacturing facility in Michigan, which is included in the Steel Processing segment. The unconsolidated joint ventures operate a total of 21 manufacturing facilities, located in Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan (3), Missouri, Nevada and Ohio (2), domestically, and in China, France, Mexico (5), Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom, internationally.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Various legal actions, which generally have arisen in the ordinary course of business, are pending against Worthington. None of this pending litigation, individually or collectively, is expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operation or cash flows of the Company.

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

No response required.

Supplemental Item Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table lists the names, positions held and ages of the Registrant's executive officers as of July 30, 2008:

Name	Age	Position(s) with the Registrant	Present Office Held Since
John P. McConnell	54	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer; a Director	1996
John S. Christie	58	President and Chief Financial Officer; a Director	2004
George P. Stoe	62	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2007
Dale T. Brinkman	55	Vice President-Administration, General Counsel and Secretary	2000
Harry A. Goussetis	54	President, Worthington Cylinder Corporation	2005
Lester V. Hess	53	Treasurer	2006
John E. Roberts	53	President, Dietrich Industries, Inc.	2007
Ralph V. Roberts	61	Senior Vice President-Marketing; President, Worthington Integrated Building Systems, LLC	2006
Mark A. Russell	45	President, The Worthington Steel Company	2007
Richard G. Welch	50	Controller	2000
Virgil L. Winland	60	Senior Vice President-Manufacturing	2001

John P. McConnell has served as Worthington Industries' Chief Executive Officer since June 1993, as a director of Worthington Industries continuously since 1990, and as Chairman of the Board of Worthington Industries since September 1996. Mr. McConnell serves as the Chair of the Executive Committee of Worthington Industries' Board of Directors. He has served in various positions with Worthington Industries since 1975.

John S. Christie has served as President and as a director of Worthington Industries continuously since June 1999. He became interim Chief Financial Officer of Worthington Industries in September 2003 and Chief Financial Officer in January 2004. He also served as Chief Operating Officer of Worthington Industries from June 1999 until September 2003. Mr. Christie will retire from his positions as President and Chief Financial Officer and a director of Worthington Industries on July 31, 2008.

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George P. Stoe has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Worthington Industries since December 2005. He also served as President of Worthington Cylinder Corporation from January 2003 to December 2005.

Dale T. Brinkman has served as Worthington Industries Vice President-Administration since December 1998 and General Counsel since September 1982. He has been Secretary of Worthington Industries since 2000 and served as Assistant Secretary of Worthington Industries from 1982 to 2000.

Harry A. Goussetis has served as President of Worthington Cylinder Corporation since December 2005. From January 2001 to December 2005, Mr. Goussetis served as Vice President-Human Resources for Worthington Industries, and held various other positions with Worthington Industries from November 1983 to January 2001.

Lester V. Hess has served Worthington Industries as Treasurer since February 2006. Prior thereto, he served Worthington Industries as Assistant Treasurer from November 2003 to February 2006; and as Director of Treasury from August 2002 to November 2003.

John E. Roberts has served as President, Dietrich Industries, Inc. since October 2007, and prior thereto, as its Vice President of Sales and Marketing from June 2007 to October 2007. He was Regional General Manager, Director of Sales and Marketing for Owens Corning, a producer of residential and commercial building materials, glass fiber reinforcements and engineered materials for composite systems, from 1996 through June 2007.

Ralph V. Roberts has served as President of Worthington Integrated Building Systems, LLC since November 2006; and has been Senior Vice President-Marketing of Worthington Industries since January 2001. From June 1998 through January 2001, he served as President of The Worthington Steel Company, and he has held various other positions with Worthington Industries since 1973, including Vice President-Corporate Development and Chief Executive Officer of the WAVE joint venture.

Mark A. Russell has served as President of The Worthington Steel Company since February 2007. From August 2004 through February 2007, Mr. Russell was a Partner in Russell & Associates, an acquisition group formed to acquire aluminum products companies. Mr. Russell served as Chief Executive Officer of Indalex Inc., a producer of extruded aluminum products, from January 2002 to March 2004.

Richard G. Welch has served as Controller of Worthington Industries since March 2000. He served as Assistant Controller of Worthington Industries from September 1999 to March 2000.

Virgil L. Winland has served as Senior Vice President-Manufacturing of Worthington Industries since January 2001. He has served in various positions with Worthington Industries since 1971, including President of Worthington Cylinder Corporation from June 1998 through January 2001.

Executive officers serve at the pleasure of the directors of the Registrant. There are no family relationships among any of the Registrant's executive officers or directors. No arrangements or understandings exist pursuant to which any individual has been, or is to be, selected as an executive officer of the Registrant.

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The common shares of Worthington Industries, Inc. ("Worthington Industries") trade on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "WOR" and are listed in most newspapers as "WorthgtnInd." As of July 24, 2008, Worthington Industries had 8,437 registered shareholders. The following table sets forth (i) the low and high closing prices and the closing price for Worthington Industries' common shares for each quarter of fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, and (ii) the cash dividends per share declared on Worthington Industries' common shares during each quarter of fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

	Market Price			Cash Dividends Declared
	Low	High	Closing	
Fiscal 2008				
<u>Quarter Ended</u>				
August 31, 2007	\$ 19.60	\$ 23.00	\$ 21.16	\$ 0.17
November 30, 2007	\$ 20.38	\$ 25.86	\$ 21.19	\$ 0.17
February 29, 2008	\$ 14.58	\$ 22.87	\$ 17.59	\$ 0.17
May 31, 2008	\$ 16.00	\$ 19.94	\$ 19.94	\$ 0.17

Fiscal 2007

<u>Quarter Ended</u>				
August 31, 2006	\$ 16.36	\$ 21.74	\$ 19.11	\$ 0.17
November 30, 2006	\$ 16.64	\$ 19.58	\$ 18.50	\$ 0.17
February 28, 2007	\$ 16.84	\$ 20.42	\$ 19.91	\$ 0.17
May 31, 2007	\$ 18.28	\$ 23.25	\$ 21.11	\$ 0.17

Dividends are declared at the discretion of the Worthington Industries Board of Directors. Worthington Industries declared quarterly dividends of \$0.17 per common share in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend quarterly and establishes the dividend rate based upon Worthington Industries' financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, current and projected cash flows, business prospects, and other factors which the directors may deem relevant. While Worthington Industries has paid a dividend every quarter since becoming a public company in 1968, there is no guarantee that this will continue in the future.

Shareholder Return Performance

The following information in this Item 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically incorporate such information into such a filing.

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The following graph compares the five-year cumulative return on Worthington Industries common shares, the S&P Midcap 400 Index and the S&P 1500 Steel Composite Index. The graph assumes that \$100.00 was invested at May 31, 2003, in Worthington Industries common shares and each index.

* \$100 invested on 5/31/03 in stock or index. Assumes reinvestment of dividends when received. Fiscal year ending May 31.

	5/03	5/04	5/05	5/06	5/07	5/08
Worthington Industries, Inc.	100.00	133.44	120.74	127.25	163.83	160.29
S&P Midcap 400	100.00	125.32	141.20	161.33	193.09	185.86
S&P 1500 Steel Composite	100.00	160.85	239.46	462.03	715.17	884.73

Worthington Industries became a part of the S&P Midcap 400 Index on December 17, 2004. The S&P 1500 Steel Composite Index, of which Worthington Industries is a component, is the most specific index relative to the largest line of business of Worthington Industries and its subsidiaries. At May 31, 2008, the index included 11 steel related companies from the S&P 500, S&P Midcap 400 and S&P 600 indices: Allegheny Technologies Incorporated; Carpenter Technology Corporation; A.M. Castle & Co.; Cleveland-Cliffs Inc.; Commercial Metals Company; Nucor Corporation; Olympic Steel, Inc.; Reliance Steel & Aluminum Co.; Steel Dynamics Inc.; United States Steel Corporation; and Worthington Industries.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

No common shares of Worthington Industries were purchased by, or on behalf of, Worthington Industries or any affiliated purchaser (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended May 31, 2008. The following table provides information about the number of common shares of Worthington Industries that may yet be purchased under the publicly announced repurchase authorization:

Period	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Common Share	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Common Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
March 1-31, 2008	-	-	-	9,099,500
April 1-30, 2008	-	-	-	9,099,500
May 1-31, 2008	-	-	-	9,099,500
Total	-	-	-	9,099,500

- (1) The number shown represents, as of the end of each period, the maximum number of common shares that could be purchased under the publicly announced repurchase authorization then in effect. On September 26, 2007, Worthington Industries announced that the Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to 10,000,000 of Worthington Industries' outstanding common shares. A total of 9,099,500 common shares were available under this repurchase authorization as of May 31, 2008. The common shares available for purchase under this authorization may be purchased from time to time, with consideration given to the market price of the common shares, the nature of other investment opportunities, cash flows from operations and general economic conditions. Repurchases may be made on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions.

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In thousands, except per share	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
FINANCIAL RESULTS					
Net sales	\$ 3,067,161	\$ 2,971,808	\$ 2,897,179	\$ 3,078,884	\$ 2,379,104
Cost of goods sold	2,711,414	2,610,176	2,525,545	2,580,011	2,003,734
Gross margin	355,747	361,632	371,634	498,873	375,370
Selling, general and administrative expense	231,602	232,487	214,030	225,915	195,785
Restructuring charges and other	18,111	-	-	5,608	69,398
Operating income	106,034	129,145	157,604	267,350	110,187
Miscellaneous income (expense)	(6,348)	(4,446)	(1,524)	(7,991)	(1,589)
Nonrecurring losses	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of Acerex	-	-	26,609	-	-
Interest expense	(21,452)	(21,895)	(26,279)	(24,761)	(22,198)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	67,459	63,213	56,339	53,871	41,064
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	145,693	166,017	212,749	288,469	127,464
Income tax expense	38,616	52,112	66,759	109,057	40,712
Earnings from continuing operations	107,077	113,905	145,990	179,412	86,752
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary item, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Net earnings	\$ 107,077	\$ 113,905	\$ 145,990	\$ 179,412	\$ 86,752
Earnings per share-diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.00
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary item, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Net earnings per share	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.00
Continuing operations:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 63,413	\$ 61,469	\$ 59,116	\$ 57,874	\$ 67,302
Capital expenditures (including acquisitions and investments)	97,343	90,418	66,904	112,937	30,089
Cash dividends declared	54,640	58,380	60,110	57,942	55,312
Per share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.64
Average shares outstanding-diluted	81,898	87,002	88,976	88,503	86,950
FINANCIAL POSITION					
Current assets	\$ 1,104,970	\$ 969,383	\$ 996,241	\$ 938,333	\$ 833,110
Current liabilities	664,895	420,494	490,786	545,443	475,060
Working capital	\$ 440,075	\$ 548,889	\$ 505,455	\$ 392,890	\$ 358,050
Net fixed assets	\$ 549,944	\$ 564,265	\$ 546,904	\$ 552,956	\$ 555,394

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Total assets	1,988,031	1,814,182	1,900,397	1,830,005	1,643,139
Total debt*	380,450	276,650	252,684	388,432	289,768
Shareholders' equity	885,377	936,001	945,306	820,836	680,374
Per share	\$ 11.16	\$ 11.02	\$ 10.66	\$ 9.33	\$ 7.83
Shares outstanding	79,308	84,908	88,691	87,933	86,856

The acquisition of PSM capital stock has been included since August 2006. The acquisition of the Western Cylinder Assets has been included since September 2004. The disposition of certain Decatur assets has been reflected since August 2004. The acquisition of Unimast Incorporated has been included since July 2002.

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	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,					
2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	
\$ 2,219,891	\$ 1,744,961	\$ 1,826,100	\$ 1,962,606	\$ 1,763,072	\$ 1,624,449	
1,916,990	1,480,184	1,581,178	1,629,455	1,468,886	1,371,841	
302,901	264,777	244,922	333,151	294,186	252,608	
182,692	165,885	173,264	163,662	147,990	117,101	
(5,622)	64,575	6,474	-	-	-	
125,831	34,317	65,184	169,489	146,196	135,507	
(7,240)	(3,224)	(928)	2,653	5,210	1,396	
(5,400)	(21,223)	-	(8,553)	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
(24,766)	(22,740)	(33,449)	(39,779)	(43,126)	(25,577)	
29,973	23,110	25,201	26,832	24,471	19,316	
118,398	10,240	56,008	150,642	132,751	130,642	
43,215	3,738	20,443	56,491	49,118	48,338	
75,183	6,502	35,565	94,151	83,633	82,304	
-	-	-	-	(20,885)	17,337	
-	-	-	-	-	18,771	
-	-	-	-	(7,836)	-	
\$ 75,183	\$ 6,502	\$ 35,565	\$ 94,151	\$ 54,912	\$ 118,412	
\$ 0.87	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.85	
-	-	-	-	(0.23)	0.18	
-	-	-	-	-	0.19	
-	-	-	-	(0.08)	-	
\$ 0.87	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.59	\$ 1.22	
\$ 69,419	\$ 68,887	\$ 70,582	\$ 70,997	\$ 64,087	\$ 41,602	
139,673	60,100	64,943	72,649	132,458	297,516	
54,938	54,667	54,762	53,391	52,343	51,271	
\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.53	
86,537	85,929	85,623	88,598	93,106	96,949	
\$ 506,246	\$ 490,340	\$ 449,719	\$ 624,229	\$ 624,255	\$ 642,995	
318,171	339,351	306,619	433,270	427,725	410,031	
\$ 188,075	\$ 150,989	\$ 143,100	\$ 190,959	\$ 196,530	\$ 232,964	
\$ 743,044	\$ 766,596	\$ 836,749	\$ 862,512	\$ 871,347	\$ 933,158	
1,478,069	1,457,314	1,475,862	1,673,873	1,686,951	1,842,342	

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	292,028	295,613	324,750	525,072	493,313	501,950
	636,294	606,256	649,665	673,354	689,649	780,273
\$	7.40	\$ 7.09	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.67	\$ 8.07
	85,949	85,512	85,375	85,755	89,949	96,657

* Excludes Debt Exchangeable for Common Stock of Rouge Industries, Inc. of \$52,497 and \$75,745 at May 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Selected statements contained in this Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations constitute forward-looking statements as that term is used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based, in whole or in part, on management's beliefs, estimates, assumptions and currently available information. For a more detailed discussion of what constitutes a forward-looking statement and of some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements, please refer to the Safe Harbor Statement in the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Worthington Industries, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively, we, our, Worthington, or the Company), is primarily a diversified metal processing company, focused on value-added steel processing and manufactured metal products, such as metal framing, pressure cylinders, automotive past-model service stampings and, through joint ventures, metal ceiling grid systems and laser-welded blanks. Our number one goal is to increase shareholder value, which we seek to accomplish by optimizing existing operations, developing and commercializing new products and applications, and pursuing strategic acquisitions and joint ventures.

As of May 31, 2008, excluding our joint ventures, we operated 44 manufacturing facilities worldwide, principally in three reportable segments: Steel Processing, Metal Framing and Pressure Cylinders. We also held equity positions in ten joint ventures, which operated 22 manufacturing facilities worldwide as of May 31, 2008. Each of these segments and key joint ventures hold a leadership position in its respective market. We have capacity in each of our segments to handle additional sales growth without significantly increasing our capital investment. For more information on our segments, please refer to Item 1. Business of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The two largest markets we serve are construction and automotive, representing 40% and 26%, respectively, of our consolidated net sales in fiscal 2008. Our results are primarily driven by two factors, product demand and the spread between the average selling price of our products and the cost of raw materials, mainly steel. The spread can be significantly affected by our first-in, first-out (FIFO) inventory costing method. In a rising steel-price environment, our reported income is often favorably impacted as lower-priced inventory acquired during the previous months flows through cost of goods sold while our selling prices increase to meet the rising replacement cost of steel. In a decreasing steel-price environment, the inverse often occurs as higher-priced inventory on hand flows through cost of goods sold as our selling prices decrease. The results from these market dynamics are referred to as inventory holding gains or losses. We strive to limit the inventory holding impact by controlling inventory levels.

A majority of our full-time employees participate in profit sharing and bonus programs which are tied to performance. Generally, when earnings are up, profit sharing and bonus expenses increase; when earnings are down, profit sharing and bonus expenses decrease. Because of this relationship, profit sharing and bonus expenses may somewhat lessen the volatility of our earnings.

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Market & Industry Overview

For our fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008), our sales breakdown by end user market is illustrated by the chart to the left. Substantially all of the sales of our Metal Framing segment and the Construction Services segment, as well as approximately 25% of the sales for the Steel Processing segment, are to the construction market, both residential and non-residential. We estimate that approximately 10% of our consolidated sales, or one-fourth of our construction market sales, are to the residential market. While the market price of steel significantly impacts this business, there are other key indicators that are meaningful in analyzing construction market demand including U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), the Dodge Index of construction contracts, and trends in the relative price of framing lumber and steel. Construction is also the predominant end market for three of our joint ventures, including our largest, Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE). The sales of these joint ventures are not consolidated in our results; however, adding our ownership percentage of joint venture construction market sales to our reported sales would not materially change the sales breakdown in the chart.

The automotive industry is the largest consumer of flat-rolled steel and thus the largest end market for our Steel Processing segment. Approximately half of the sales of our Steel Processing segment, and substantially all of the sales of the Automotive Body Panels segment, are to the automotive market. North American vehicle production, primarily by Chrysler, Ford and General Motors (the Big Three automakers), has a considerable impact on the customers within these two segments. These segments are also impacted by the market price of steel and, to a lesser extent, the market price of commodities used in their operations, such as zinc, natural gas and diesel fuel. The majority of the sales of three of our unconsolidated joint ventures also go to the automotive end market. These sales are not consolidated in our results; however, adding our ownership percentage of joint venture automotive market sales to our reported sales does not materially change the sales breakdown in the previous chart.

The sales of our Pressure Cylinders and Steel Packaging segments, and approximately 30% of the sales of our Steel Processing segment, are to other markets such as appliance, leisure and recreation, distribution and transportation, HVAC, lawn and garden, and consumer specialty products. Given the many different product lines that make up these sales and the wide variety of end markets, it is very difficult to list the key market indicators that drive this portion of our business. However, we believe that the trend in U.S. GDP growth is a good economic indicator for analyzing these segments.

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We use the following information to monitor our cost and major end markets:

	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,			Inc / (Dec)	
	2008	2007	2006	2008 vs. 2007	2007 vs. 2006
U.S. GDP (% growth year-over-year)	2.4%	2.2%	3.1%	0.2%	-0.9%
Hot Rolled Steel (\$ per ton) ¹	\$ 636	\$ 571	\$ 528	\$ 65	\$ 43
Big Three Auto Build (,000s vehicles) ²	8,691	9,331	10,348	(640)	(1,017)
No. America Auto Build (,000s vehicles) ²	14,662	15,068	15,998	(406)	(930)
Dodge Index	121	137	150	(16)	(13)
Framing Lumber (\$ per 1,000 board ft) ³	\$ 265	\$ 286	\$ 392	\$ (21)	\$ (106)
Zinc (\$ per pound) ⁴	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.65	\$ 0.89	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.77
Natural Gas (\$ per mcf) ⁵	\$ 7.66	\$ 6.73	\$ 9.32	\$ 0.94	\$ (2.60)
Retail Diesel Prices, All types (\$ per gallon) ⁶	\$ 3.36	\$ 2.72	\$ 2.61	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.11

¹ CRU Index; annual average ² CSM Autobase ³ Random Lengths; annual average ⁴ LME Zinc; annual average ⁵ NYMEX Henry Hub Natural Gas; annual average ⁶ Energy Information Administration; annual average

U.S. GDP growth rate trends are generally indicative of the strength in demand and, in many cases, pricing for our products. Historically, we have seen that increasing U.S. GDP growth rates year-over-year can have a positive effect on our results, as a stronger economy generally improves demand and pricing for our products. Conversely, the opposite is also generally true. Changes in U.S. GDP growth rates can also signal changes in conversion costs related to production and selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses. However, these are all general assumptions, which do not hold true in all cases.

The market price of hot-rolled steel is a significant factor impacting selling prices and can also impact earnings. In a rising price environment, such as we experienced during the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2008, our results are generally favorably impacted as lower-priced material, purchased in previous periods, flows through cost of goods sold, while our selling prices increase at a faster pace to cover current replacement costs. On the other hand, when steel prices fall, as they did during the first part of fiscal 2008, we typically have higher-priced material flowing through cost of goods sold while selling prices compress to what the market will bear, negatively impacting our results. These are all general assumptions, however, which do not hold true in all cases. Our FIFO inventory costing method results in inventory holding gains and losses, which we attempt to limit through inventory management.

No single customer makes up more than 5% of our consolidated net sales. While our automotive business is largely driven by Big Three production schedules, our customer base is much broader than the Big Three automakers and includes many of their suppliers as well. Seasonal automotive shutdowns in July and December can cause weaker demand in our first and third quarters. Domestic automotive sales have been hurt in recent quarters as the rising cost of gasoline has shifted consumer demand to smaller, more fuel efficient vehicles a market historically dominated by foreign manufacturers. We continue to pursue customer diversification beyond the Big Three automakers and their suppliers.

The Dodge Index represents the value of total construction contracts, including residential and non-residential building construction. This overall index serves as a broad indicator of the construction markets in which we participate, as it consists of actual construction starts. The relative pricing of framing lumber, an alternative construction material with which we compete, can also affect our Metal Framing segment, as certain applications may permit the use of alternative building materials.

The market trends of certain other commodities such as zinc, natural gas and diesel fuel are important to us as they represent a significant portion of our cost of goods sold, both directly through our plant operations and indirectly through transportation and freight. A rise in the price of any of these commodities could

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increase our cost of goods sold. We attempt to limit the impact of pricing fluctuations through contracts, hedging activities and, specifically for transportation, leveraging opportunities across multiple business units, where available.

As previously stated, residential construction does not make up a large portion of our overall business, about 10%. However, the slowdown in this industry and the related struggles in the credit markets have negatively affected most of our segments, each to a varying degree. Although much of the impact falls on those segments which directly serve the construction markets, other segments are indirectly impacted by the ripple effect felt in other parts of the economy, for example, in consumer spending and the labor market.

Business Strategy

Our first goal is to increase shareholder value. To accomplish this goal, we focus on driving top line growth; increasing operating margins; and improving asset utilization. During fiscal 2008, we completed a number of value-added growth initiatives which further extend our product lines and penetrate new markets. These included the following actions:

On September 14, 2007, our Pressure Cylinders segment acquired certain cylinder production assets of Wolfedale Engineering, the largest Canadian manufacturer of portable propane gas steel cylinders for use with barbeque gas grills, recreational vehicles, campers and trailers. These assets and related production were integrated into our existing facilities.

On September 17, 2007, we acquired a 50% interest in Serviacerro Planos, S.A. de C.V. (Serviacerro Worthington) which operates two steel processing facilities in central Mexico. On March 5, 2008, Serviacerro Worthington announced plans to add a greenfield site in the Monterrey, Mexico, region.

On September 25, 2007, we formed a steel processing joint venture, in which we have an equity interest of 49%, with The Magnetto Group to construct and operate a Class One steel processing facility in Slovakia. This joint venture started operations in February 2008 as Canessa Worthington Slovakia s.r.o. (Canessa Worthington) and services customers throughout central Europe.

On October 25, 2007, we acquired a 49% interest in crate and pallet maker LEFCO Industries, LLC (LEFCO), a minority business enterprise. The joint venture, called LEFCO Worthington, LLC, (LEFCO Worthington) will manufacture steel rack systems for the automotive and trucking industries, in addition to LEFCO s existing product offerings.

On March 1, 2008, TWB Company, L.L.C. (TWB), our joint venture with ThyssenKrupp Steel North America, Inc. (ThyssenKrupp), acquired ThyssenKrupp Tailored Blanks, S.A. de C.V., the Mexican subsidiary of ThyssenKrupp, to expand TWB s presence in Mexico. As a result, ThyssenKrupp now owns 55% of TWB and Worthington now owns 45%.

To increase our operating margins and asset utilization we began two initiatives, one focused on reducing costs and the other on reviewing the utilization of our facilities in Metal Framing. These two initiatives have grown into a much larger transformational effort (the Transformation Plan) which now includes the additional initiatives of increasing efficiency throughout the Company, and improving our supply chain. The intent behind these initiatives is to significantly transform the Company s earnings potential over the next three years. At this point, we have identified opportunities to generate an estimated \$38.5 million in annual savings, excluding the expenses related to achieving these savings. Of the savings, \$30.4 million will come from overhead expense reductions with the remaining \$8.1 million coming from announced plant closures in our Metal Framing segment. Updates on these initiatives are as follows:

Expense reduction: We realized \$18.5 million in savings during fiscal 2008. However, these savings were almost entirely offset by increases in other expenses, primarily in employee compensation, which increased due to favorable earnings, depreciation expense related to our new enterprise resource planning system, and bad debt expense. The balance of the savings will come in fiscal 2009 with a portion to be realized in fiscal 2010.

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Asset utilization: On September 25, 2007, we announced the closure or downsizing of five production facilities in our Metal Framing segment. The affected facilities were: East Chicago, Indiana; Rock Hill, South Carolina; Goodyear, Arizona; Wildwood, Florida; and Montreal, Canada which is being downsized. The Rock Hill facility continues to operate only as a steel processing operation and will also produce product for the Aegis joint venture. In addition to the plant closures, the Metal Framing corporate offices will be relocated from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to our corporate offices in Columbus, Ohio. Annual net sales generated by the closed facilities totaled approximately \$125.0 million, the majority of which are expected to be transferred to other nearby Metal Framing locations. As of May 31, 2008, all five of the Metal Framing operating facilities have been closed or downsized. Of the \$9.0 million in annual savings expected from these actions, \$2.1 million was realized in fiscal 2008. The balance will be realized in fiscal 2009. Restructuring charges related to these closures and the relocation of the executive and administrative offices totaled \$8.1 million in fiscal 2008 with an additional \$4.6 million expected in fiscal 2009.

Rapid improvement team: We have created a rapid improvement team focused on improving the efficiency at each of our facilities. They have completed a review of one facility, but it is too early to provide the beneficial impact of their findings.

High performance organization: Under this initiative we have identified a number of efforts to enhance our talent management and business performance management processes. Those efforts are aimed at driving sustainable performance improvement.

Results of Operations**Fiscal 2008 Compared to Fiscal 2007****Consolidated Operations**

The following table presents consolidated operating results:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		2007	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2008	% of Net sales			
Net sales	\$ 3,067.2	100.0%	\$ 2,971.8	100.0%	\$ 95.4
Cost of goods sold	2,711.5	88.4%	2,610.2	87.8%	101.3
Gross margin	355.7	11.6%	361.6	12.2%	(5.9)
Selling, general and administrative expense	231.6	7.6%	232.5	7.8%	(0.9)
Restructuring charges	18.1	0.6%	-	0.0%	18.1
Operating income	106.0	3.5%	129.1	4.3%	(23.1)
Other expense, net	(6.3)	-0.2%	(4.4)	-0.1%	1.9
Interest expense	(21.5)	-0.7%	(21.9)	-0.7%	(0.4)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	67.5	2.2%	63.2	2.1%	4.3
Income tax expense	(38.6)	-1.3%	(52.1)	-1.8%	(13.5)
Net earnings	\$ 107.1	3.5%	\$ 113.9	3.8%	\$ (6.8)

Net earnings for fiscal 2008 decreased \$6.8 million from the prior year to \$107.1 million.

Net sales increased \$95.4 million to \$3,067.2 million from the prior year. Most of the increase in net sales was due to higher volumes (\$63.4 million), stronger foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar (\$31.3 million) and a marginal increase in average selling prices. Volume increases boosted sales in nearly all of our segments, especially Construction Services, where sales increased \$36.5 million.

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Gross margin decreased \$5.9 million from the prior year primarily due to declines in our Pressure Cylinders segment as a result of lower average selling prices in local currencies in Europe and increased material costs. All of our other segments reported increased gross margin due to stronger volumes.

SG&A expense decreased \$0.9 million from the prior year. The Transformation Plan provided \$15.2 million in SG&A savings, which was partially offset by increased compensation, depreciation and bad debt expense.

Restructuring charges of \$18.1 million related to the Transformation Plan. The Transformation Plan is being led by Company management with the assistance of outside consultants, who specialize in these types of plans. Restructuring charges included asset accelerated depreciation, employee early retirements and severance, facility restoration, equipment relocations, and professional fees.

Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates of \$67.5 million was largely made up of earnings from our WAVE joint venture, which increased \$5.8 million over the last year. Increased earnings from WAVE and the addition of earnings from Serviacerco Worthington (\$3.1 million) were offset by decreased earnings at WSP, TWB, and certain other joint ventures. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note J Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates for further information about our participation in unconsolidated joint ventures.

Income tax expense for the year decreased \$13.5 million and the effective income tax rate was 26.5% compared to 31.4% in the prior year. The decrease in income tax is primarily because of lower earnings and a lower effective tax rate. The decrease in the effective income tax rate is primarily because of adjustments to our current and deferred estimated tax liabilities and a change in the mix of our foreign earnings.

Segment Operations**Steel Processing**

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Steel Processing segment for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				Increase/ (Decrease)
	2008	% of Net Sales	2007	% of Net Sales	
Net sales	\$ 1,463.2	100.0%	\$ 1,460.7	100.0%	\$ 2.5
Cost of goods sold	1,313.5	89.8%	1,313.2	89.9%	0.3
Gross margin	149.7	10.2%	147.5	10.1%	2.2
Selling, general and administrative expense	92.8	6.3%	92.1	6.3%	0.7
Restructuring charges	1.1	0.1%	-	0.0%	1.1
Operating income	\$ 55.8	3.8%	\$ 55.4	3.8%	\$ 0.4
Material cost	\$ 1,105.7		\$ 1,106.5		\$ (0.8)
Tons shipped (in thousands)	3,286		3,282		4

Net sales and operating income highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$2.5 million from the prior year to \$1,463.2 million. The increase was attributable to a full year of operations at our stainless steel processing facility, Precision Specialty Metals, Inc. (PSM), compared to nine and one-half months of operations in the prior year. Increased sales at PSM were partially offset by decreases in net sales at our carbon steel processing facilities, due to

decreased average selling prices early in the year and lower volumes.

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Operating income increased \$0.4 million compared to last year. Gross margin improved \$2.2 million as a result of increased volumes at PSM due to a full year of operations, offset by higher freight expense, wages and utilities. SG&A expense was up slightly, primarily due to a higher allocation of corporate expenses. Restructuring charges of \$1.1 million related to employee early retirements and severance.

Metal Framing

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Metal Framing segment for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		2007	% of Net Sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2008	% of Net Sales			
Net sales	\$ 788.8	100.0%	\$ 771.4	100.0%	\$ 17.4
Cost of goods sold	729.0	92.4%	711.7	92.3%	17.3
Gross margin	59.8	7.6%	59.7	7.7%	0.1
Selling, general and administrative expense	67.0	8.5%	68.9	8.9%	(1.9)
Restructuring charges	9.0	1.1%	-	0.0%	9.0
Operating loss	\$ (16.2)	-2.1%	\$ (9.2)	-1.2%	\$ (7.0)
Material cost	\$ 557.3		\$ 547.6		\$ 9.7
Tons shipped (in thousands)	666		644		22

Net sales and operating loss highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$17.4 million from the prior year to \$788.8 million. The increase in net sales was due to higher volumes (\$28.3 million) offset by lower average selling prices (\$10.9 million).

The operating loss of \$16.2 million was \$7.0 million worse than last year due to \$9.0 million in restructuring charges recorded in the current year. Metal Framing was able to return to operating profitability in the fourth quarter, but that was not enough to make up for the losses recorded earlier in the fiscal year. Overall volumes were up over last year contributing \$8.9 million to gross margin; however, improved volumes were nearly offset by lower spreads between average selling prices and material cost and increased conversion costs. SG&A decreased \$1.9 million as we have begun to recognize benefits from our Transformation Plan. Restructuring charges of \$9.0 million were associated with the Transformation Plan that is expected to reduce expenses by \$16.5 million annually. The Transformation Plan has already provided \$9.6 million in savings in fiscal 2008, with an additional \$6.9 million in annual savings expected to be recognized in fiscal 2009.

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The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Pressure Cylinders segment for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		2007	% of Net Sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2008	% of Net Sales			
Net sales	\$ 578.8	100.0%	\$ 544.8	100.0%	\$ 34.0
Cost of goods sold	457.2	79.0%	411.1	75.5%	46.1
Gross margin	121.6	21.0%	133.7	24.5%	(12.1)
Selling, general and administrative expense	51.5	8.9%	49.1	9.0%	2.4
Restructuring charges	0.1	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1
Operating income	\$ 70.0	12.1%	\$ 84.6	15.5%	\$ (14.6)
Material cost	\$ 273.1		\$ 251.1		\$ 22.0
Units shipped (in thousands)	48,058		44,891		3,167

Net sales and operating income highlights were as follows:

Net sales of \$578.8 million increased by \$34.0 million over fiscal 2007. Stronger foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar positively impacted reported U.S. dollar sales of the non-U.S. operations by \$26.9 million compared to last year. This was offset by a \$9.8 million decline in sales from our European operations in local currencies, primarily as a result of lower average selling prices. The remaining increase in net sales was due to improved volumes in our 14.1 ounce cylinders and higher selling prices across most North American product lines.

Operating income decreased \$14.6 million from last year. Gross margin declined to 21.0% of sales from 24.5% as the lower average selling prices in European local currencies and increased material costs resulted in a \$12.1 million decline in gross margin for the year.

Other

The Other category includes the Automotive Body Panels, Construction Services and Steel Packaging segments, which are immaterial for purposes of separate disclosure, along with income and expense items not allocated to the segments.

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		2007	% of Net Sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2008	% of Net Sales			
Net sales	\$ 236.4	100.0%	\$ 194.9	100.0%	\$ 41.5
Cost of goods sold	211.9	89.6%	174.2	89.4%	37.7
Gross margin	24.5	10.4%	20.7	10.6%	3.8
Selling, general and administrative expense	20.2	8.5%	22.4	11.5%	(2.2)
Restructuring charges	7.9	3.3%	-	0.0%	7.9

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Operating loss	\$ (3.6)	-1.5%	\$ (1.7)	-0.9%	\$ (1.9)
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Net sales and operating loss highlights were as follows:

The \$41.5 million net sales increase in 2008 was almost entirely attributable to the Construction Services segment driven by higher volumes in the military construction group.

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The operating loss widened by \$1.9 million versus last year due to \$7.9 million in restructuring charges. These charges include professional fees and early retirement and severance costs largely related to corporate employees. Gross margin improved \$3.8 million due to the operating performance of the Construction Services segment, which improved significantly over the prior year due to a combination of higher volumes in the military construction group and stronger margins for the mid-rise construction projects.

Fiscal 2007 Compared to Fiscal 2006**Consolidated Operations**

The following table presents consolidated operating results:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		% of Net Sales	% of Net Sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2007	2006			
Net sales	\$ 2,971.8	\$ 2,897.2	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 74.6
Cost of goods sold	2,610.2	2,525.6	87.8%	87.2%	84.6
Gross margin	361.6	371.6	12.2%	12.8%	(10.0)
Selling, general and administrative expense	232.5	214.0	7.8%	7.4%	18.5
Operating income	129.1	157.6	4.3%	5.4%	(28.5)
Other expense, net	(4.4)	(1.5)	-0.1%	-0.1%	2.9
Interest expense	(21.9)	(26.3)	-0.7%	-0.9%	(4.4)
Gain on sale of Acerex	-	26.6	0.0%	0.9%	(26.6)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	63.2	56.3	2.1%	1.9%	6.9
Income tax expense	(52.1)	(66.7)	-1.8%	-2.3%	(14.6)
Net earnings	\$ 113.9	\$ 146.0	3.8%	5.0%	\$ (32.1)

Our fiscal 2007 net earnings decreased \$32.1 million, or 22%, from fiscal 2006. Fiscal 2006 earnings included a \$12.5 million after-tax gain on the sale of our Acerex, S.A. de C.V. (Acerex) Mexican steel processing joint venture.

Net sales increased by \$74.6 million to \$2,971.8 million. The fiscal 2007 acquisition of PSM contributed \$46.2 million of the increase. In addition, average selling prices throughout our segments improved over fiscal 2006, contributing \$240.5 million to net sales. However, lower volumes related to soft market conditions in our Steel Processing and Metal Framing segments negatively impacted net sales by \$163.4 million, partially offset by volume increases of \$43.7 million in our Pressure Cylinders segment and Other category.

Gross margin decreased \$10.0 million from fiscal 2006, and decreased as a percent of net sales from 12.8% to 12.2%, primarily due to lower volumes related to soft market conditions in our Steel Processing and Metal Framing segments as well as a lower spread between average selling prices and material costs in Metal Framing.

SG&A expense increased \$18.5 million over fiscal 2006 primarily as a result of increases in benefits (\$9.9 million), wages (\$8.8 million), stock-based compensation (\$3.5 million) and bad debt expense (\$3.6 million). These increases were partially offset by lower professional fees (\$5.9 million) and insurance and taxes (\$2.2 million).

Interest and other expense, net decreased \$1.5 million compared to fiscal 2006. Interest expense decreased \$4.4 million primarily due to lower average debt levels compared to fiscal 2006, while other expense increased \$2.9 million primarily due to lower interest

income.

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Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates increased \$6.9 million, primarily due to the negative impact in fiscal 2006 of a \$6.0 million income tax accrual adjustment at Acerex, and increased equity income from WAVE. The unconsolidated joint ventures generated \$652.2 million in sales and \$124.5 million in net income during fiscal 2007.

Income tax expense decreased \$14.6 million due to lower earnings and the tax impact from the gain on sale of Acerex in fiscal 2006. The effective tax rate was 31.4% for both years.

Segment Operations**Steel Processing**

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Steel Processing segment for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2007	% of Net sales	2006	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 1,460.7	100.0%	\$ 1,486.2	100.0%	\$ (25.5)
Cost of goods sold	1,313.2	89.9%	1,347.6	90.7%	(34.4)
Gross margin	147.5	10.1%	138.6	9.3%	8.9
Selling, general and administrative expense	92.1	6.3%	76.8	5.2%	15.3
Operating income	\$ 55.4	3.8%	\$ 61.8	4.2%	\$ (6.4)
Material cost	\$ 1,106.5		\$ 1,139.0		\$ (32.5)
Tons shipped (in thousands)	3,282		3,611		(329)

Net sales and operating income highlights were as follows:

Net sales decreased \$25.5 million from fiscal 2006 to \$1,460.7 million. Volumes were down 9% from fiscal 2006 resulting in a \$184.3 million reduction to net sales, as virtually all end markets served by this segment, especially automotive and construction, were weak compared to fiscal 2006. Volume declines were partially offset by \$112.6 million in higher average selling prices and additional net sales of \$46.2 million generated by PSM.

Operating income decreased \$6.4 million primarily due to lower volumes as well as higher SG&A expense. SG&A expense increased due to the acquisition of PSM and because SG&A expense in fiscal 2006 was significantly decreased by a favorable bad debt recovery.

Table of Contents**Metal Framing**

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Metal Framing segment for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		2006	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2007	% of Net sales			
Net sales	\$ 771.4	100.0%	\$ 796.3	100.0%	\$ (24.9)
Cost of goods sold	711.7	92.3%	673.4	84.6%	38.3
Gross margin	59.7	7.7%	122.9	15.4%	(63.2)
Selling, general and administrative expense	68.9	8.9%	76.2	9.6%	(7.3)
Operating income (loss)	\$ (9.2)	-1.2%	\$ 46.7	5.9%	\$ (55.9)
Material cost	\$ 547.6		\$ 508.6		\$ 39.0
Tons shipped (in thousands)	644		704		(60.0)

Net sales and operating income (loss) highlights were as follows:

Net sales decreased \$24.9 million from fiscal 2006 to \$771.4 million primarily due to the effect of a 9% decline in volume (\$71.5 million), partially offset by an increase in average selling prices (\$46.6 million). Lower volume was the result of weak demand due to: reduced residential and commercial construction activity, especially in the significant Florida market; product substitution, as steel remained higher priced than alternative building materials, such as wood; increased competition; and delays in commercial construction projects as developers anticipated lower material prices. Average selling prices rose from fiscal 2006 in an attempt to offset increasing galvanized material costs resulting from higher zinc prices.

The segment reported an operating loss of \$9.2 million compared to operating income of \$46.7 million in fiscal 2006, primarily due to a \$32.7 million decrease in the spread between average selling prices and material costs. While selling prices increased over fiscal 2006, the increase was not enough to offset significantly higher material costs. Material costs climbed significantly due to higher galvanized steel costs and an unfavorable mix of prime and secondary steel inventory for a portion of the year. SG&A expenses decreased \$7.4 million, primarily due to lower professional fees and a favorable bad debt recovery recorded in fiscal 2007. In addition, we reduced the value of assets by \$1.7 million as a result of the LaPorte, Indiana, facility closure in fiscal 2007.

Pressure Cylinders

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Pressure Cylinders segment for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,		2006	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2007	% of Net sales			
Net sales	\$ 544.8	100.0%	\$ 461.9	100.0%	\$ 82.9
Cost of goods sold	411.1	75.5%	367.2	79.5%	43.9
Gross margin	133.7	24.5%	94.7	20.5%	39.0
Selling, general and administrative expense	49.1	9.0%	45.4	9.8%	3.7
Operating income	\$ 84.6	15.5%	\$ 49.3	10.7%	\$ 35.3

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Material cost	\$ 251.1	\$ 221.8	\$ 29.3
Units shipped (in thousands)	44,891	48,621	(3,730)

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Net sales and operating income highlights were as follows:

Net sales grew \$82.9 million from fiscal 2006 to \$544.8 million primarily due to higher average selling prices (\$75.2 million). Changes in the overall product mix and price increases in certain product lines to cover increased material costs were the primary reasons for the higher average selling prices. Volume increases, especially in the higher priced cylinders, contributed \$7.7 million to net sales. Net sales in North America increased \$28.8 million as most product lines showed increases over fiscal 2006. European revenues increased \$54.1 million as a result of the continued strong market conditions for our steel high-pressure cylinders and the growth in air tank unit sales for truck braking applications.

Operating income increased over fiscal 2006 as a result of the strong performances in North America and Europe. Earnings were impacted by a strategy implemented to cut costs, exit unprofitable product lines, introduce new product lines, consolidate facilities and grow profitable lines through capacity and geographic expansion over a several year period. These actions, combined with a strong overall sales effort, led to a 71% increase in operating income over fiscal 2006.

Other

The **Other** category includes the Automotive Body Panels, Construction Services and Steel Packaging segments, which are immaterial for purposes of separate disclosure, and also includes income and expense items not allocated to the segments.

The following table presents a summary of operating results for the periods indicated:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31				
	2007	% of Net sales	2006	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 194.9	100.0%	\$ 152.9	100.0%	\$ 42.0
Cost of goods sold	174.2	89.4%	137.4	89.9%	36.8
Gross margin	20.7	10.6%	15.5	10.1%	5.2
Selling, general and administrative expense	22.4	11.5%	15.7	10.3%	6.7
Operating loss	\$ (1.7)	-0.9%	\$ (0.2)	-0.1%	\$ (1.5)

Net sales and operating loss highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$42.0 million over fiscal 2006 primarily as a result of increased sales in the Construction Services and Automotive Body Panels segments. The Steel Packaging segment also realized a small increase in net sales over the same period in fiscal 2006.

This category reported an increase in operating loss of \$1.5 million compared to fiscal 2006. The Construction Services segment expenses were higher due to \$1.6 million expense of a development project in China combined with the higher expenses from increased domestic activity. The Automotive Body Panels segment improved its operating income over fiscal 2006.

Table of Contents***Liquidity and Capital Resources***

Cash and cash equivalents for fiscal 2008 increased \$35.5 million compared to the end of the same period last year. The following table summarizes consolidated cash flows.

Cash Flow Summary (in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	May 31,	
	2008	2007
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 180.5	\$ 180.4
Cash used by investing activities	(70.7)	(95.5)
Cash used by financing activities	(74.3)	(102.8)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	35.5	(17.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	38.3	56.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 73.8	\$ 38.3

We believe we have access to adequate resources to meet our needs for normal operating costs, capital expenditures, debt redemptions, dividend payments and working capital for our existing businesses. These resources include cash, cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities, access to capital markets and unused lines of credit.

Operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities may fluctuate during the year and from year-to-year due to economic conditions. We rely on cash and short-term financing to meet increases in working capital needs. Cash requirements generally rise during periods of increasing economic activity or increasing raw material prices due to higher inventory volumes and/or cost and increased accounts receivable. During economic slowdowns or periods of decreasing raw material prices, positive cash flow generally results from the reduction in the amount of and/or cost of inventories and lower levels of accounts receivable. This cash is typically used to reduce, or eliminate, short-term debt.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$180.5 million and \$180.4 million in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007. Fiscal 2008 cash needs for inventory and accounts payable increases were affected by the large increase in steel cost in the second half of fiscal 2008 versus fiscal 2007. Receivables decreased due to a \$100.0 million increase in usage of our accounts receivable securitization facility, partially offset by higher selling prices. Accounts payable increased primarily due to the higher steel prices for raw material. Also during fiscal 2008, distributions from our unconsolidated affiliates of \$58.9 million were \$72.8 million less than in fiscal 2007. Consolidated net working capital was \$440.1 million at May 31, 2008, compared to \$548.9 million at May 31, 2007, primarily due to a \$103.8 million increase in short-term debt outstanding.

Table of Contents**Investing activities**

Net cash used by investing activities was \$70.7 million and \$95.5 million in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

Capital expenditures by reportable segment represent cash used for investment in property, plant and equipment and are presented below:

In millions	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,	
	2008	2007
Steel Processing	\$ 7.2	\$ 14.0
Metal Framing	6.8	15.7
Pressure Cylinders	16.5	14.1
Other	17.0	13.9
	\$ 47.5	\$ 57.7

The Steel Processing segment capital expenditures decreased in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007, which had included a furnace upgrade at our Spartan joint venture facility.

The Metal Framing segment capital expenditures decreased in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007 due to reduced spending for the conversion of drywall metal framing lines to UltraSTEEL®.

Capital expenditures for the Other category increased \$3.1 million from fiscal 2007 due primarily to increased expenditures related to our enterprise resource planning system.

In addition to capital expenditures, other significant investing activities in 2008 included an aggregate of \$47.6 million invested in our new joint ventures, Serviacerco Worthington, Canessa Worthington and LEFCO Worthington, and \$25.6 million received from the sale of short-term investments. Fiscal 2007 included the \$31.7 million acquisition of PSM, \$25.6 million purchase of short-term investments, and \$16.4 million received from the sale and subsequent leaseback of a corporate aircraft.

We assess acquisition opportunities as they arise, which may require additional financing. There can be no assurance, however, that any such opportunities will arise, that any such acquisitions will be consummated, or that any needed additional financing will be available on satisfactory terms when required.

Financing activities

Long-term debt - Our senior unsecured long-term debt is rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Baa2) and Standard & Poor's Ratings Group (BBB). We typically use the net proceeds from long-term debt for acquisitions, refinancing outstanding debt, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. As of May 31, 2008, we were in compliance with our long-term debt covenants and expect to remain compliant in the future. Our long-term debt agreements do not include ratings triggers or material adverse change provisions.

Short-term debt - On May 6, 2008, we amended our \$435.0 million five-year revolving credit facility, which had been due to expire on September 29, 2010. The amendment extended the commitment date to May 6, 2013, except for a \$35.0 million commitment by one lender that will expire September 29, 2010. In addition, the amendment increased the facility fees and applicable percentage for base rate and Eurodollar loans payable. Borrowings under this facility have maturities of less than one year. We also have a \$100.0 million revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility as well as \$40.0 million of uncommitted credit lines available at the discretion of several banks. These facilities were established with major domestic banks. We had \$125.5 million and \$21.7 million of committed borrowings, \$100.0 million and \$0.0 million of

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securitization facility usage, and \$10.0 million and \$10.0 million of uncommitted borrowings outstanding at May 31, 2008 and 2007. We also provided \$9.1 million in letters of credit for third parties as of May 31, 2008.

We were in compliance with our short-term debt covenants at May 31, 2008. Our short-term debt agreements do not include ratings triggers or material adverse change provisions.

Common shares - We maintained our quarterly dividend during fiscal 2008 at \$0.17 per common share. We paid dividends on our common shares of \$55.6 million and \$59.0 million in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007. We currently have no material contractual or regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends.

At its meeting on September 27, 2006, the Board of Directors of Worthington reconfirmed its authorization to repurchase up to 10,000,000 of Worthington's outstanding common shares, which had initially been announced on June 13, 2005. This repurchase authorization was completed during December 2007. On September 26, 2007, Worthington announced that the Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to an additional 10,000,000 of Worthington's outstanding common shares. A total of 9,099,500 common shares remained available under this repurchase authorization as of May 31, 2008. The common shares available for purchase under this authorization may be purchased from time to time, with consideration given to the market price of the common shares, the nature of other investment opportunities, cash flows from operations and general economic conditions. Repurchases may be made on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. During fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, we spent \$125.8 million and \$76.6 million, respectively, on common share repurchases.

Dividend Policy

Dividends are declared at the discretion of the Board of Directors of Worthington. The Board reviews the dividend quarterly and establishes the dividend rate based upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, current and projected cash flows, business prospects and other relevant factors. While we have paid a dividend every quarter since becoming a public company in 1968, there is no guarantee that this will continue in the future.

Contractual Cash Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations as of May 31, 2008. Certain of these contractual obligations are reflected on our consolidated balance sheet, while others are disclosed as future obligations under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In millions	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Notes payable	\$ 135.5	\$ 135.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long-term debt	245.0	-	145.0	-	100.0
Interest expense on long-term debt	56.8	15.1	20.4	10.7	10.6
Operating leases	47.8	10.7	17.8	12.4	6.9
Unconditional purchase obligations	26.0	2.4	4.7	4.7	14.2
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 511.1	\$ 163.7	\$ 187.9	\$ 27.8	\$ 131.7

The interest expense on long-term debt is computed by using the fixed rates of interest on the debt including the interest rate swap hedge. The unconditional purchase obligations are to secure access to a facility used to regenerate acid used in our Steel Processing facilities through fiscal 2019. Due to the uncertainty regarding the timing of future cash outflows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.1 million, we are unable to make a reliable estimate of the periods of cash settlement with the respective tax authorities and have not included such amount in the contractual obligations table above.

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The following table summarizes our other commercial commitments as of May 31, 2008. These commercial commitments are not reflected on our consolidated balance sheet.

In millions	Total	Commitment Expiration by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Guarantees	\$ 6.3	\$ 6.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Standby letters of credit	9.1	9.1	-	-	-
Total commercial commitments	\$ 15.4	\$ 15.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We maintain a \$100.0 million revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility which expires in January 2011. Pursuant to the terms of the facility, certain of our subsidiaries sell their accounts receivable, on a revolving basis, to Worthington Receivables Corporation (WRC), a wholly-owned, consolidated, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary. In turn, WRC may sell, on a revolving basis, up to \$100.0 million of undivided ownership interests in this pool of accounts receivable to independent third parties. We retain an undivided interest in this pool and are subject to risk of loss based on the collectability of the receivables from this retained interest. Because the amount eligible to be sold excludes receivables more than 90 days past due, receivables offset by an allowance for doubtful accounts because of bankruptcy or other cause, receivables from foreign customers, concentrations over limits with specific customers and certain reserve amounts, we believe additional risk of loss is minimal. The book value of the retained portion of the pool of accounts receivable approximates fair value. As of May 31, 2008, \$100.0 million of undivided ownership interests in this pool of accounts receivable had been sold.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, to establish a framework for measuring fair value and expand disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial assets and liabilities after May 31, 2008, and for non-financial assets and liabilities after May 31, 2009. SFAS No. 157 is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)*, to improve financial reporting regarding defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. We adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 at May 31, 2007. The measurement date provision of SFAS No. 158 is effective at May 31, 2009, and is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*, to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently through the use of fair value measurements. SFAS No. 159 is effective June 1, 2008, and is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007) (SFAS No. 141(R)), *Business Combinations*, to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations after May 31, 2009, and is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests In Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51*, to improve the relevance, comparability and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its consolidated financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest (minority interest) in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective June 1, 2009, and will require a change in the presentation of the minority interest in the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, to improve the transparency of financial reporting by requiring enhanced disclosures about derivative and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 is effective December 1, 2008.

Environmental

We believe environmental issues will not have a material effect on capital expenditures, future results of operations or financial position.

Inflation

The effects of inflation on our operations were not significant during the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We continually evaluate our estimates, including those related to our valuation of receivables, intangible assets, accrued liabilities, income and other tax accruals, and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. These results form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Critical accounting policies are defined as those that reflect our significant judgments and uncertainties that could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Although actual results historically have not deviated significantly from those determined using our estimates, as discussed below, our financial position or results of operations could be materially different if we were to report under different conditions or to use different assumptions in the application of such policies. We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical to us since these are the primary areas where financial information is subject to our estimates, assumptions and judgment in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition: We recognize revenue upon transfer of title and risk of loss provided evidence of an arrangement exists, pricing is fixed and determinable, and the ability to collect is probable. In circumstances where the collection of payment is highly questionable at the time of shipment, we defer recognition of revenue until payment is collected. We provide an allowance for returns based on experience and current customer activities. As of May 31, 2008 and May 31, 2007, we had deferred \$9.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, of revenue related to pricing disputes.

Within our Construction Services segment, which represented less than 4.0% of consolidated net sales for each of the last three fiscal years, revenue is recognized on a percentage-of-completion method.

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Receivables: We review our receivables on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are properly valued and collectible. This is accomplished through two contra-receivable accounts: returns and allowances and allowance for doubtful accounts. Returns and allowances are used to record estimates of returns or other allowances resulting from quality, delivery, discounts or other issues affecting the value of receivables. This account is estimated based on historical trends and current market conditions, with the offset to net sales.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is used to record the estimated risk of loss related to the customers' inability to pay. This allowance is maintained at a level that we consider appropriate based on factors that affect collectability, such as the financial health of the customer, historical trends of charge-offs and recoveries, and current economic and market conditions. As we monitor our receivables, we identify customers that may have payment problems, and we adjust the allowance accordingly, with the offset to SG&A expense.

While we believe these allowances are adequate, changes in economic conditions, the financial health of customers, and bankruptcy settlements could impact our future earnings.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets, including intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or a group of assets may not be recoverable. Accounting standards require an impairment charge to be recognized in the financial statements if the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets exceeds the undiscounted cash flows generated by that asset or group of assets. The loss recognized would be the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets.

Annually, during our fiscal fourth quarter, we review goodwill for impairment using the present value technique to determine the estimated implied fair value of goodwill associated with each reporting entity. There are three significant sets of values used to determine the implied fair value: estimated future discounted cash flows, capitalization rates and tax rates. The estimated future discounted cash flows used in the model are based on planned growth with an assumed perpetual growth rate. The capitalization rate is based on our current cost of debt and equity capital. Tax rates are maintained at current levels.

Accounting for Derivatives and Other Contracts at Fair Value: We use derivatives in the normal course of business to manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign currency and interest rates. These derivatives are based on quoted market values. These estimates are based upon valuation methodologies deemed appropriate in the circumstances; however, the use of different assumptions could affect the estimated fair values.

Stock-Based Compensation: Effective June 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)). SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recorded as expense in the statement of earnings based on their fair values. For the periods prior to June 1, 2006, we accounted for employee and non-employee stock option plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and the related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation costs for the prior fiscal periods were reflected in net earnings, as all options granted under our plans had an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying common shares on the grant date. Had we accounted for stock-based compensation plans using this fair value method, we estimate that diluted earnings per share would have been reduced by \$0.03 per share in fiscal 2006.

Income Taxes: In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, we account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. The asset and liability method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences that currently exist between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of our assets and liabilities. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some, or

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a portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets when, in our judgment, based upon currently available information and other factors, it is more likely than not that a portion of such deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The determination of the need for a valuation allowance is based on an on-going evaluation of current information including, among other things, estimates of future earnings in different tax jurisdictions and the expected timing of deferred income tax asset reversals. We believe that the determination to record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred income tax assets is a critical accounting estimate because it is based on an estimate of future taxable income in the various tax jurisdictions in which we do business, which is susceptible to change and may or may not occur, and because the impact of adjusting a valuation allowance may be material.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). The interpretation addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed, or expected to be claimed, on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under FIN 48, a tax benefit may be recognized from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also provides guidance on income tax related issues such as derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting treatment in interim periods and increased disclosure requirements.

We have reserves for taxes and associated interest and penalties that are determined in accordance with FIN 48, that may become payable in future years as a result of audits by taxing authorities. While we believe the positions taken on previously filed tax returns are appropriate, we have established the tax and interest reserves in recognition that various taxing authorities may challenge our positions. The tax and interest reserves are analyzed periodically, and adjustments are made as events occur to warrant adjustment to the reserves, such as lapsing of applicable statutes of limitations, conclusion of tax audits, additional exposure based on current calculations, identification of new issues, release of administrative guidance or court decisions affecting a particular tax issue.

Self-Insurance Reserves: We are largely self-insured with respect to workers' compensation, general and auto liability, property damage, employee medical claims and other potential losses. In order to reduce risk and better manage overall loss exposure, we purchase stop-loss insurance that covers individual claims in excess of the deductible amounts. We maintain reserves for the estimated cost to settle open claims as well as an estimate of the cost of claims that have been incurred but not reported. These estimates are based on actuarial valuations that take into consideration the historical average claim volume, the average cost for settled claims, current trends in claim costs, changes in our business and workforce, general economic factors and other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimated reserves for these liabilities could be affected if future occurrences and claims differ from assumptions used and historical trends. Facility consolidations, a focus on investment in safety initiatives, and an emphasis on property loss prevention and product quality, have resulted in an improvement in our loss history and the related assumptions used to analyze the property and casualty insurance reserves. This improvement resulted in reductions to these reserves of \$5.3 million in fiscal 2008 and \$3.6 million in fiscal 2007. We will continue to review these reserves on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if factors dictate a more frequent review is warranted.

The critical accounting policies discussed herein are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, with no need for our judgment in their application. There are also areas in which our judgment in selecting an available alternative would not produce a materially different result.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to various market risks. We continually monitor these risks and regularly develop appropriate strategies to manage them. Accordingly, from time to time, we may enter into certain derivative financial and commodity instruments. These instruments are used solely to mitigate market exposure and are not used for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

We entered into an interest rate swap in October 2004, which was amended December 17, 2004. The swap had a notional amount of \$100.0 million to hedge changes in cash flows attributable to changes in the LIBOR rate associated with the December 17, 2004, issuance of the unsecured Floating Rate Senior Notes due December 17, 2014. See Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note C Debt of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The critical terms of the derivative correspond with the critical terms of the underlying exposure. The interest rate swap was executed with a highly rated financial institution, therefore, no credit loss is anticipated. We pay a fixed rate of 4.46% and receive a variable rate based on six-month LIBOR. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the interest rate yield curve associated with our interest rate swap indicates that a 10% parallel decline in the yield curve would reduce the fair value of our interest rate swap by \$2.3 million. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the interest rates on our variable rate debt indicates that a 10% increase in those rates would not have materially impacted our net earnings.

Foreign Currency Risk

The translation of foreign currencies into United States dollars subjects the Company to exposure related to fluctuating exchange rates. Derivative instruments are not used to manage this risk; however, the Company does make use of forward contracts to manage exposure to certain inter-company loans with our foreign affiliates. Such contracts limit exposure to both favorable and unfavorable currency fluctuations. At May 31, 2008, the difference between the contract and book value was not material to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. A 10% change in the exchange rate to the U.S. dollar forward rate is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the U.S. dollar on these foreign currency-denominated contracts indicates that if the U.S. dollar uniformly weakened by 10% against all of these currency exposures, the fair value of these instruments would decrease by \$6.3 million. Any resulting changes in fair value would be offset by changes in the underlying hedged balance sheet position. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the currency exchange rates of our foreign locations indicates that a 10% increase in those rates would not have materially impacted our net earnings. The sensitivity analysis assumes a uniform shift in all foreign currency exchange rates. The assumption that exchange rates change in uniformity may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risk for price fluctuations on purchases of steel, natural gas, zinc (see additional information below regarding natural gas and zinc) and other raw materials and utility requirements. The Company attempts to negotiate the best prices for commodities and to competitively price products and services to reflect the fluctuations in market prices. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage a portion of our exposure to fluctuations in the cost of zinc and natural gas. These contracts cover periods commensurate with known or expected exposures through calendar 2008. No derivatives are held for trading purposes. No credit loss is anticipated, as the counterparties to these agreements are major financial institutions that are highly rated. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the price of hedged commodities indicates that a 10% decline in zinc prices would reduce the fair value of our hedge position by \$0.3 million. A similar 10% decline in natural gas prices would reduce the fair value of the natural gas hedge position by \$0.2 million.

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Fair values for the outstanding derivative positions as of May 31, 2008, and 2007, are summarized below. Fair values of the derivatives do not consider the offsetting underlying hedged item.

	In millions	Fair Value At		Change In Fair Value
		2008	2007	
Zinc		\$ 3.1	\$ 18.9	\$ (15.8)
Natural gas		1.5	2.2	(0.7)
Interest rate		(0.3)	5.8	(6.1)
		\$ 4.3	\$ 26.9	\$ (22.6)

Safe Harbor

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk include forward-looking statements with respect to management's opinion about risks associated with the use of derivative instruments. These statements are based on certain assumptions with respect to market prices and industry supply of, and demand for, steel products and certain raw materials. To the extent these assumptions prove to be inaccurate, future outcomes with respect to hedging programs may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Worthington Industries, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Worthington Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of May 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended May 31, 2008. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statements schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Worthington Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of May 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended May 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note A to the consolidated financial statements, effective June 1, 2006, Worthington Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Worthington Industries, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated July 30, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Columbus, Ohio

July 30, 2008

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in thousands)

	May 31,	
	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 73,772	\$ 38,277
Short-term investments	-	25,562
Receivables, less allowances of \$4,849 and \$3,641 at May 31, 2008 and 2007	384,354	400,916
Inventories:		
Raw materials	350,256	261,849
Work in process	123,106	97,633
Finished products	119,599	88,382
Total inventories	592,961	447,864
Assets held for sale	1,132	4,600
Deferred income taxes	17,966	13,067
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	34,785	39,097
Total current assets	1,104,970	969,383
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	119,808	57,540
Goodwill	183,523	179,441
Other assets	29,786	43,553
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land	34,241	33,228
Buildings and improvements	249,624	241,729
Machinery and equipment	901,067	875,737
Construction in progress	11,758	8,268
Total property, plant and equipment	1,196,690	1,158,962
Less accumulated depreciation	646,746	594,697
Total property, plant and equipment, net	549,944	564,265
Total assets	\$ 1,988,031	\$ 1,814,182
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 356,129	\$ 263,665
Notes payable	135,450	31,650
Accrued compensation, contributions to employee benefit plans and related taxes	59,619	46,237
Dividends payable	13,487	14,440
Other accrued items	68,545	45,519
Income taxes payable	31,665	18,983
Total current liabilities	664,895	420,494

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Other liabilities	49,785	57,383
Long-term debt	245,000	245,000
Deferred income taxes	100,811	105,983
Total liabilities	1,060,491	828,860
Contingent liabilities and commitments - Note G		
Minority interest	42,163	49,321
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares, without par value; authorized - 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding - none	-	-
Common shares, without par value; authorized - 150,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 2008 - 79,308,056 shares, 2007 - 84,908,476 shares	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	174,900	166,908
Cumulative other comprehensive income, net of taxes of \$78 and \$(6,168) at May 31, 2008 and 2007	24,633	23,181
Retained earnings	685,844	745,912
Total shareholders' equity	885,377	936,001
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,988,031	\$ 1,814,182

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS**

(In thousands, except per share)

	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 3,067,161	\$ 2,971,808	\$ 2,897,179
Cost of goods sold	2,711,414	2,610,176	2,525,545
Gross margin	355,747	361,632	371,634
Selling, general and administrative expense	231,602	232,487	214,030
Restructuring charges	18,111	-	-
Operating income	106,034	129,145	157,604
Other income (expense):			
Miscellaneous expense	(6,348)	(4,446)	(1,524)
Gain on sale of Acerex	-	-	26,609
Interest expense	(21,452)	(21,895)	(26,279)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	67,459	63,213	56,339
Earnings before income taxes	145,693	166,017	212,749
Income tax expense	38,616	52,112	66,759
Net earnings	\$ 107,077	\$ 113,905	\$ 145,990
Average common shares outstanding - basic	81,232	86,351	88,288
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.65
Average common shares outstanding - diluted	81,898	87,002	88,976
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.64

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY****(Dollars in thousands, except per share)**

	Common Shares			Cumulative Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital			
Balance at June 1, 2005	87,933,202	\$ -	\$ 149,167	\$ (1,313)	\$ 672,982	\$ 820,836
Comprehensive income:						
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	145,990	145,990
Unrealized gain on investment	-	-	-	139	-	139
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	8,711	-	8,711
Minimum pension liability	-	-	-	2,473	-	2,473
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	17,106	-	17,106
Total comprehensive income						174,419
Common shares issued	758,002	-	10,161	-	-	10,161
Cash dividends declared (\$0.68 per share)	-	-	-	-	(60,110)	(60,110)
Balance at May 31, 2006	88,691,204	-	159,328	27,116	758,862	945,306
Comprehensive income:						
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	113,905	113,905
Unrealized loss on investment	-	-	-	(296)	-	(296)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	4,507	-	4,507
Minimum pension liability	-	-	-	34	-	34
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(7,586)	-	(7,586)
Total comprehensive income						110,564
Adjustment to initially apply FASB 158	-	-	-	(594)	-	(594)
Common shares issued	666,272	-	12,242	-	-	12,242
Stock-based compensation	-	-	3,480	-	-	3,480
Purchases and retirement of common shares	(4,449,000)	-	(8,142)	-	(68,475)	(76,617)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.68 per share)	-	-	-	-	(58,380)	(58,380)
Balance at May 31, 2007	84,908,476	-	166,908	23,181	745,912	936,001
Comprehensive income:						
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	107,077	107,077
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	13,080	-	13,080
Minimum pension liability	-	-	-	590	-	590
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(12,218)	-	(12,218)
Total comprehensive income						108,529
Common shares issued	851,080	-	15,318	-	-	15,318
Stock-based compensation	-	-	4,010	-	-	4,010
Gain from TWB dilution	-	-	1,944	-	-	1,944

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Purchases and retirement of common shares	(6,451,500)	-	(13,280)	-	(112,505)	(125,785)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.68 per share)	-	-	-	-	(54,640)	(54,640)
Balance at May 31, 2008	79,308,056	\$ -	\$ 174,900	\$ 24,633	\$ 685,844	\$ 885,377

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 107,077	\$ 113,905	\$ 145,990
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	63,413	61,469	59,116
Restructuring charges, non-cash	5,169	-	-
Provision for deferred income taxes	(3,228)	(3,068)	(12,645)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions	(8,539)	68,510	702
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	6,969	5,409	6,088
Net loss on sale of assets	3,756	826	6,079
Gain on sale of Acerex	-	-	(26,609)
Stock-based compensation	4,173	3,480	-
Excess tax benefits stock-based compensation	(2,035)	(2,370)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	6,967	8,312	11,616
Inventories	(144,474)	19,588	(33,788)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,252	(2,078)	(9,186)
Other assets	(1,546)	4,898	(563)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	138,822	(99,283)	79,114
Other liabilities	(4,255)	833	1,152
Net cash provided by operating activities	180,521	180,431	227,066
Investing activities:			
Investment in property, plant and equipment, net	(47,520)	(57,691)	(60,128)
Investment in aircraft	-	-	(16,435)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2,225)	(31,727)	(6,776)
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(47,598)	(1,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,025	18,237	3,225
Proceeds from sale of Acerex	-	-	44,604
Purchases of short-term investments	-	(25,562)	(493,860)
Sales of short-term investments	25,562	2,173	491,687
Net cash used by investing activities	(70,756)	(95,570)	(37,683)
Financing activities:			
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	103,800	31,650	7,684
Principal payments on long-term debt	-	(7,691)	(143,416)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	13,171	9,866	9,138
Excess tax benefits stock-based compensation	2,035	2,370	-
Payments to minority interest	(11,904)	(3,360)	(3,840)
Repurchase of common shares	(125,785)	(76,617)	-
Dividends paid	(55,587)	(59,018)	(59,982)
Net cash used by financing activities	(74,270)	(102,800)	(190,416)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	35,495	(17,939)	(1,033)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	38,277	56,216	57,249
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 73,772	\$ 38,277	\$ 56,216

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fiscal Years Ended May 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Note A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Worthington Industries, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, we, our, Worthington, or the Company). Spartan Steel Coating, LLC (owned 52%) is fully consolidated with the equity owned by the other joint venture member shown as minority interest on the consolidated balance sheets, and its portion of net earnings eliminated in miscellaneous expense. Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for using the equity method. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: We consider all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Short-term Investments: At May 31, 2007, we held \$25,562,000 in short-term investments consisting of money market mutual funds which were classified as available-for-sale securities. Unrealized holding gains (losses) were immaterial. These investments were sold during fiscal 2008.

Inventories: Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method for all inventories.

Derivative Financial Instruments: We do not engage in currency or commodity speculation and generally enter into derivatives only to hedge specific interest, foreign currency or commodity transactions. All derivatives are accounted for using mark-to-market accounting. Gains or losses from these transactions offset gains or losses of the assets, liabilities or transactions being hedged. Current assets and other liabilities include derivative fair values at May 31, 2008, of \$4,773,000 and \$516,000. Ineffectiveness of the hedges during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008), the fiscal year ended May 31, 2007 (fiscal 2007) and the fiscal year ended May 31, 2006 (fiscal 2006) was immaterial and was reported in other income (expense).

For hedging relationships to qualify under Statement of Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 (SFAS 133), we formally document the hedging relationship and its risk management objective and the hedge strategy, the hedging instrument, the hedge item, the nature of the risk being hedged, how the hedge instrument effectiveness against offsetting the hedged risk will be assessed prospectively and retrospectively, and a description of the method of measuring ineffectiveness.

We discontinue hedge accounting when it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative expires or is sold, is terminated, is no longer designated as a hedging instrument, because it is unlikely that a forecasted transaction will occur, or we determine that designation of the hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. In all situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued and the derivative is retained, we continue to carry the derivative at its fair value on the balance sheet and recognize any subsequent changes in its fair value in net earnings. When it is probable that a forecasted transaction will not occur, we discontinue hedge accounting and recognize immediately in net earnings gains and losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income.

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Interest Rate Risk

We entered into an interest rate swap in October 2004, which was amended December 17, 2004. The swap had a notional amount of \$100,000,000 to hedge changes in cash flows attributable to changes in the LIBOR rate associated with the December 17, 2004, issuance of the unsecured Floating Rate Senior Notes due December 17, 2014. See Note C Debt. No credit loss is anticipated as the interest rate swap was executed with a highly rated financial institution. We pay a fixed rate of 4.46% and receive a variable rate based on six-month LIBOR. The interest rate derivative is classified as a cash flow hedge per SFAS 133. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income and is reclassified to interest expense in the period in which earnings are impacted by the hedged items or in the period that the transaction no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the interest rate yield curve associated with our interest rate swap indicates that a 10% parallel decline in the yield curve would reduce the fair value of our interest rate swap by \$2.3 million.

Foreign Currency Risk

The translation of foreign currencies into United States dollars subjects the Company to exposure related to fluctuating exchange rates. Derivative instruments are not used to manage this risk; however, the Company does make use of forward contracts to manage exposure to certain inter-company loans with our foreign affiliates. Such contracts limit exposure to both favorable and unfavorable currency fluctuations. No credit loss is anticipated as the counterparties to these agreements are major financial institutions that are highly rated. At May 31, 2008, the difference between the contract and book value was not material to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The foreign currency derivatives are classified as fair value derivatives per SFAS 133. The change in the fair value of the derivatives are recorded either in the balance sheet under foreign currency translation or in net earnings in the same period in which foreign currency translation or net earnings are impacted by the hedged items. A 10% change in the exchange rate to the U.S. dollar forward rate is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the U.S. dollar on these foreign currency-denominated contracts indicates that if the U.S. dollar uniformly weakened by 10% against all of these currency exposures, the fair value of these instruments would decrease by \$6,300,000. Any resulting changes in fair value would be offset by changes in the underlying hedged balance sheet position. The sensitivity analysis assumes a uniform shift in all foreign currency exchange rates. The assumption that exchange rates change in uniformity may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risk for price fluctuations on purchases of steel, natural gas, zinc and other raw materials and utility requirements. The Company attempts to negotiate the best prices for commodities and to competitively price products and services to reflect the fluctuations in market prices. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage a portion of our exposure to fluctuations in the cost of natural gas and zinc. These contracts cover periods commensurate with known or expected exposures through calendar 2008. No derivatives are held for trading purposes. No credit loss is anticipated as the counterparties to these agreements are major financial institutions that are highly rated. The zinc derivative is classified as a cash flow hedge per SFAS 133. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the zinc derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income and is reclassified to cost of goods sold in the period in which earnings are impacted by the hedged items or in the period that the transaction no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge. One natural gas derivative is classified as a cash flow hedge per SFAS 133. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income and is reclassified to cost of goods sold in the period in which earnings are impacted by the hedged items or in the period that the transaction no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge. The other natural gas derivative's change in fair value is recorded in cost of goods sold, as it does not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the price of hedged commodities indicates that a 10% decline in zinc prices would

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reduce the fair value of our hedge position by \$300,000. A similar 10% decline in natural gas prices would reduce the fair value of the natural gas hedge position by \$200,000. Any resulting changes in fair value of the zinc hedge and one natural gas hedge would be recorded as adjustments to other comprehensive income.

Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates: Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 51, *Accounting for Sales of Stock by a Subsidiary* (SAB 51), provides guidance on accounting for the effect of changes in an unconsolidated affiliate's stock or equity on the parent's investment in that unconsolidated affiliate. SAB 51 allows election of an accounting policy of recording such increases or decreases in a parent's investment either in net earnings or in equity. We record such increases or decreases to our equity as additional paid-in capital.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: The non-derivative financial instruments included in the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables, other assets, accounts and notes payable, accrued expenses and income taxes payable, approximate fair values. The fair value of long-term debt, including current maturities, based upon quoted market prices was \$252,073,000 and \$249,524,000 at May 31, 2008 and 2007.

Risks and Uncertainties: As of May 31, 2008, the Company, including unconsolidated affiliates, operated 66 production facilities in 24 states and 11 countries. Our largest markets are the construction and the automotive and automotive supply markets, which comprised 40% and 26%, of our consolidated net sales in fiscal 2008. Our foreign operations represented 9% of consolidated net sales, 35% of consolidated pre-tax earnings and 16% of consolidated net assets. Approximately 14% of the Company's consolidated labor force is represented by collective bargaining agents. This includes 271 employees whose labor contracts expire or will otherwise require renegotiation within the next fiscal year. The concentration of credit risks from financial instruments related to the markets served by the Company is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, cash flows or future results of operations.

Receivables: We review our receivables on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are properly valued and collectible. This is accomplished through two contra-receivable accounts: returns and allowances and allowance for doubtful accounts. Returns and allowances are used to record estimates of returns or other allowances resulting from quality, delivery, discounts or other issues affecting the value of receivables. This account is estimated based on historical trends and current market conditions, with the offset to net sales. The allowance for doubtful accounts is used to record the estimated risk of loss related to the customers inability to pay. This allowance is maintained at a level that we consider appropriate based on factors that affect collectability, such as the financial health of the customer, historical trends of charge-offs and recoveries, and current economic and market conditions. As we monitor our receivables, we identify customers that may have payment problems, and we adjust the allowance accordingly, with the offset to SG&A expense.

Property and Depreciation: Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method. Buildings and improvements are depreciated over 10 to 40 years and machinery and equipment over 3 to 20 years. Depreciation expense was \$61,154,000 for fiscal 2008, \$59,478,000 for fiscal 2007, and \$56,769,000 for fiscal 2006. Accelerated depreciation methods are used for income tax purposes.

Planned Maintenance Activities: We use the deferral method to account for costs of planned maintenance shutdowns. Under this method, the costs of a qualifying shutdown are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis into maintenance expense until the next anticipated shutdown. In no case will the amortization period exceed twelve months.

Leases: Certain lease agreements contain fluctuating or escalating payments and rent holiday periods. The related rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the length of the lease term. Leasehold improvements made by the lessee, whether funded by the lessee or by landlord allowances or incentives are

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recorded as leasehold improvement assets and will be amortized over the shorter of the economic life or the lease term. These incentives are also recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions in rent expense over the lease term.

Capitalized Interest: We capitalize interest in connection with the construction of qualified assets. Under this policy, we capitalized interest of \$146,000 in fiscal 2008, \$1,757,000 in fiscal 2007 and \$638,000 in fiscal 2006.

Stock-Based Compensation: At May 31, 2008, we had stock-based compensation plans for employees and non-employee directors which are described more fully in Note F Stock-Based Compensation. Effective June 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)). SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments, including grants of stock options, to be recorded as expense in the statement of earnings based on their fair values. For the periods prior to June 1, 2006, we accounted for employee and non-employee director stock options under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and the related interpretations. No stock-based compensation costs for the prior fiscal periods were reflected in net earnings, as all stock options granted under our plans had an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying common shares on the grant date.

The following table illustrates the effect on net earnings and earnings per share as if the Company had accounted for the stock option plans under the fair value method of accounting, as required by SFAS 123, for fiscal 2006:

In thousands, except per share	
Net earnings, as reported	\$ 145,990
Deduct: total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax	2,381
Pro forma net earnings	\$ 143,609
Earnings per share:	
Basic, as reported	\$ 1.65
Basic, pro forma	1.63
Diluted, as reported	1.64
Diluted, pro forma	1.61

Revenue Recognition: We recognize revenue upon transfer of title and risk of loss provided evidence of an arrangement exists, pricing is fixed and determinable, and collectability is probable. In circumstances where the collection of payment is highly questionable at the time of shipment, we defer recognition of revenue until payment is collected. We provide an allowance for expected returns based on experience and current customer activities. As of May 31, 2008 and May 31, 2007, we had deferred \$9.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, of revenue related to pricing disputes. Within the Construction Services segment, which represented less than 4% of consolidated net sales for the last three fiscal years, revenue is recognized on a percentage-of-completion method. Taxes collected from customers on revenues are reported on a net basis (excluded from revenues).

Advertising Expense: We expense advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was \$4,220,000, \$4,117,000 and \$3,571,000 for fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2006.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs: Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in net sales, and shipping and handling costs incurred are included in cost of goods sold.

Environmental Costs: Environmental costs are capitalized if the costs extend the life of the property, increase its capacity, and/or mitigate or prevent contamination from future operations. Costs related to environmental contamination treatment and clean up are charged to expense.

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Statements of Cash Flows: Supplemental cash flow information for the years ended May 31 is as follows:

In thousands	2008	2007	2006
Interest paid, net of amount capitalized	\$ 21,442	\$ 21,884	\$ 27,734
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	29,641	49,600	67,163

We use the look-through approach for determining cash flow presentation of distributions from our unconsolidated joint ventures. Distributions paid out of the cumulative operating cash flows of our joint ventures are included in our statements of cash flows in operating activities.

Income Taxes: In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS 109), we account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. The asset and liability method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences that currently exist between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of our assets and liabilities. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some, or a portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets when it is more likely than not that a portion of such deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). The interpretation addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed, or expected to be claimed, on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under FIN 48, a tax benefit may be recognized from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also provides guidance on income tax related issues such as derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting treatment in interim periods and increased disclosure requirements.

We have reserves for taxes and associated interest and penalties that are determined in accordance with FIN 48, that may become payable in future years as a result of audits by taxing authorities. It is our policy to record these in income tax expense. While we believe the positions taken on previously filed tax returns are appropriate, we have established the tax and interest reserves in recognition that various taxing authorities may challenge our positions. The tax reserves are analyzed periodically, and adjustments are made as events occur to warrant adjustment to the reserves, such as lapsing of applicable statutes of limitations, conclusion of tax audits, additional exposure based on current calculations, identification of new issues, release of administrative guidance or court decisions affecting a particular tax issue.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards: In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, to establish a framework for measuring fair value and expand disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial assets and liabilities after May 31, 2008, and for non-financial assets and liabilities after May 31, 2009. SFAS No. 157 is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R), to improve financial reporting regarding defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. We adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 at May 31, 2007. The measurement date provision of SFAS No. 158 is effective at May 31, 2009, and is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*, to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently through the use of fair value measurements. SFAS No. 159 is effective June 1, 2008, and is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007) (SFAS No. 141(R)), *Business Combinations*, to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations after May 31, 2009, and is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests In Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51*, to improve the relevance, comparability and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its consolidated financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest (minority interest) in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective June 1, 2009, and will require a change in the presentation of the minority interest in the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, to improve the transparency of financial reporting by requiring enhanced disclosures about derivative and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 is effective December 1, 2008.

Note B Shareholders Equity

Preferred Shares: The Worthington Industries, Inc. Amended Articles of Incorporation authorize two classes of preferred shares and their relative voting rights. The Board of Directors of Worthington Industries, Inc. is empowered to determine the issue prices, dividend rates, amounts payable upon liquidation, and other terms of the preferred shares when issued. No preferred shares are issued or outstanding.