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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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)  
Smaller reporting company

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

The 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 was \$1,264,992,578.

The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 22, 2008 was 37,093,873 excluding 2,997,629 treasury shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following document are incorporated by reference into this Report: Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, scheduled to be mailed on or about March 26, 2008 (Part III).

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MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.

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As used in this report, the terms "Company", "Mueller", and "Registrant" mean Mueller Industries, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole, unless the context indicates otherwise.

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### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Introduction

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

The Company's businesses are aggregated into two reportable segments: the Plumbing & Refrigeration segment and the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) segment. For disclosure purposes, as permitted under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," certain operating segments are aggregated into reportable segments. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment is composed of the Standard Products Division (SPD), European Operations, and Mexican Operations. The OEM segment is composed of the Industrial Products Division (IPD) and Engineered Products Division (EPD). These reportable segments are described in more detail below. SPD manufactures and sells copper tube, copper and plastic fittings, plastic pipe, and valves in North America and sources products for import distribution in North America. European Operations manufactures copper tube in Europe, which is sold in Europe and the Middle East; activities also include import distribution. Mexican Operations consist of pipe nipple manufacturing and import distribution businesses including product lines of malleable iron fittings and other plumbing specialties. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment sells products to wholesalers in the HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning), plumbing, and refrigeration markets, to distributors to the manufactured housing and recreational vehicle industries, and to building material retailers. The OEM segment manufactures and sells brass and copper alloy rod, bar, and shapes; aluminum and brass forgings; aluminum and copper impact extrusions; refrigeration valves and fittings; fabricated tubular products; and gas valves and assemblies. The Company's Chinese joint venture manufactures engineered copper tube for refrigeration applications; these products are sold primarily to OEMs located in China and its results are included in the OEM segment. The OEM segment sells its products primarily to original equipment manufacturers, many of which are in the HVAC, plumbing, and refrigeration markets. Certain administrative expenses and expenses related primarily to retiree benefits at inactive operations are combined into the unallocated expenses classification.

Information concerning segments and geographic information appears under "Note 15 - Industry Segments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 29, 2007 in Item 8 of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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The majority of the Company's manufacturing facilities operated at moderate levels during 2005 and the first half of 2006. In the latter half of 2006, and in 2007, the Company's manufacturing facilities operated at low

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levels due to reduced market demand.

The Company is a Delaware corporation incorporated on October 3, 1990.

### Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment

Mueller's Plumbing & Refrigeration segment includes the Standard Products Division (SPD) which manufactures a broad line of copper tube, in sizes ranging from 1/8 inch to 8 inch diameter, and which are sold in various straight lengths and coils. Mueller is a market leader in the air-conditioning and refrigeration service tube markets. Additionally, Mueller supplies a variety of water tube in straight lengths and coils used for plumbing applications in virtually every type of construction project. SPD also manufactures copper and plastic fittings and related components for the plumbing and heating industry that are used in water distribution systems, heating systems, air-conditioning, and refrigeration applications, and drainage, waste, and vent systems. A major portion of SPD's products are ultimately used in the domestic residential and commercial construction markets.

The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment also fabricates steel pipe nipples and resells imported brass and plastic plumbing valves, malleable iron fittings, faucets, and plumbing specialty products to plumbing wholesalers, distributors to the manufactured housing and recreational vehicle industries and building materials retailers.

On August 15, 2005, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of KX Company Limited (Brassware). Brassware, located in Witton, Birmingham, England, is an import distributor of plumbing and residential heating products to plumbers' merchants and builders' merchants in the U.K. and Ireland. Additionally, on August 27, 2004, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of Vemco Brasscapri Limited (Vemco). Vemco, located in Wellington, Somerset, England, is an import distributor of plumbing products to plumbers' merchants and builders' merchants throughout the U.K. and Ireland. At the beginning of 2007, the operations of Brassware and Vemco were combined and assumed the Mueller Primaflow brand name.

On December 14, 2004, the Company acquired shares in seven companies and the inventory of another company (collectively, Mueller Comercial S.A.). These operations include pipe nipple manufacturing in Mexico and import distribution businesses which product lines include malleable iron fittings and other plumbing specialties.

The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment markets primarily through its own sales and distribution organization, which maintains sales offices and distribution centers throughout the United States and in Canada, Mexico, and Europe. Additionally, products are sold and marketed through a network of agents, which, when combined with the Company's sales organization, provide the Company broad geographic market representation.

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These businesses are highly competitive. The principal methods of competition for Mueller's products are customer service, availability, and price. The total amount of order backlog for the Plumbing & Refrigeration segment as of December 29, 2007 was not significant.

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The Company competes with various companies, depending on the product line. In the U.S. copper tubing business, the domestic competition includes Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Cambridge-Lee Industries (Reading Tube Corporation), Wolverine Tube, Inc., KobeWieland Copper Products LLC, and Howell Metal Company (a subsidiary of Commercial Metals Company), as well as many actual and potential foreign competitors. In the European copper tubing business, Mueller competes with at least eight European-based manufacturers of copper tubing as well as other foreign-based manufacturers. In the copper fittings market, competitors include Elkhart Products Company, a subsidiary of Aalberts Industries N.V., and NIBCO, Inc., as well as several foreign manufacturers. Additionally, the Company's copper tube and fittings businesses compete with a large number of manufacturers of substitute products made from other metals and plastic. The plastic fittings competitors include NIBCO, Inc., Charlotte Pipe & Foundry, and other companies. Management believes that no single competitor offers such a wide-ranging product line as Mueller and that this is a competitive advantage in some markets.

### OEM Segment

Mueller's OEM segment includes the Industrial Products Division (IPD), which manufactures brass rod, nonferrous forgings, and impact extrusions that are sold primarily to OEMs in the plumbing, refrigeration, fluid power, and automotive industries, as well as to other manufacturers and distributors. The Company extrudes brass, bronze, and copper alloy rod in sizes ranging from 3/8 inches to 4 inches in diameter. These alloys are used in applications that require a high degree of machinability, wear and corrosion resistance, as well as electrical conductivity. IPD also manufactures brass and aluminum forgings, which are used in a wide variety of products, including automotive components, brass fittings, industrial machinery, valve bodies, gear blanks, and computer hardware. IPD also serves the automotive, military ordnance, aerospace, and general manufacturing industries with cold-formed aluminum and copper impact extrusions. Typical applications for impacts are high strength ordnance, high-conductivity electrical components, builders' hardware, hydraulic systems, automotive parts, and other uses where toughness must be combined with varying complexities of design and finish. Additionally IPD manufactures shaped and formed tube, produced to tight tolerances, for baseboard heating, appliances, and medical instruments. The OEM segment also includes the Engineered Products Division (EPD), which manufactures and fabricates valves and custom OEM products for refrigeration and air-conditioning, gas appliance, and barbecue grill applications. The total amount of order backlog for the OEM segment as of December 29, 2007 was not significant.

On February 27, 2007, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of Extruded Metals, Inc. (Extruded). Extruded, located in Belding, Michigan, manufactures brass rod products, and during 2006 had annual net sales of approximately \$360 million. The acquisition of Extruded complements the Company's existing brass rod product line.

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In December 2005, two subsidiaries of the Company received a business license from a Chinese industry and commerce authority, establishing a joint venture with Jiangsu Xingrong Hi-Tech Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Baiyang Industries Ltd. The joint venture, in which the Company holds a 50.5 percent interest, produces inner groove and smooth tube in level-wound coils, pancake coils, and straight lengths, primarily to serve the Chinese domestic OEM air-conditioning market as well as to complement the Company's

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U.S. product line. The joint venture, which is located primarily in Jintan City, Jiangsu Province, China, is named Jiangsu Mueller-Xingrong Copper Industries Limited (Mueller-Xingrong).

IPD and EPD primarily sell directly to OEM customers. Competitors, primarily in the brass rod market, include Chase Brass and Copper Company, a subsidiary of Global Brass and Copper, Inc., and others both domestic and foreign. Outside of North America, IPD and EPD sell products through various channels.

### Labor Relations

At December 29, 2007, the Company employed approximately 4,875 employees, of which approximately 2,150 were represented by various unions. Those union contracts will expire as follows:

Location	Expiration Date
Port Huron, Michigan (Local 218 I.A.M.)	May 1, 2010
Port Huron, Michigan (Local 44 U.A.W.)	June 13, 2010
Belding, Michigan	August 25, 2009
Wynne, Arkansas	June 28, 2010
Fulton, Mississippi	August 1, 2012
North Wales, Pennsylvania	July 28, 2009
Waynesboro, Tennessee	November 7, 2009
Jacksboro, Tennessee	September 15, 2008

The union contracts at the Company's U.K. and Mexico operations are renewed annually. The Company expects to renew these contracts without material disruption of its operations.

As of December 29, 2007, approximately 18 percent of the Company's employees were covered by collective bargaining or similar agreements that will expire during 2008.

### Raw Material and Energy Availability

The major portion of Mueller's base metal requirements (primarily copper) is normally obtained through short-term supply contracts with competitive pricing provisions (for cathode) and the open market (for scrap). Other raw materials used in the production of brass, including brass scrap, zinc, tin, and lead, are obtained from zinc and lead producers, open-market dealers, and customers with brass process scrap. Raw materials used in the fabrication of aluminum and plastic products are purchased in the open market from major producers.

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Adequate supplies of raw material have historically been available to the Company from primary producers, metal brokers, and scrap dealers. Sufficient energy in the form of natural gas, fuel oils, and electricity is available to operate the Company's production facilities. While temporary shortages of raw material and fuels may occur occasionally, to date they have not materially hampered the Company's operations.

During recent years, an increasing demand for copper and copper alloy primarily from China had an effect on the global distribution of such

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commodities. The increased demand for copper (cathode and scrap) and copper alloy products from the export market caused a tightening in the domestic raw materials market. Mueller's copper tube facilities can accommodate both refined copper and copper scrap as the primary feedstock. The Company has commitments from refined copper producers for a portion of its metal requirements for 2008. Adequate quantities of copper are currently available. While the Company will continue to react to market developments, resultant pricing volatility or supply disruptions, if any, could nonetheless adversely affect the Company.

### Environmental Matters

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is a matter of high priority for the Company. Mueller's provision for environmental compliance related to non-operating properties was \$0.7 million for 2007 and \$0.6 million in 2006 and 2005. Environmental costs related to operating properties are classified as costs of goods sold and is not significant. Other than as discussed below, the Company is not involved in any Superfund sites other than as one of numerous potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in which cases management believes that any obligation would be insignificant. Except as discussed below, the Company does not anticipate that it will need to make material expenditures for such compliance activities during the remainder of the 2008 fiscal year, or for the next two fiscal years.

#### Mining Remedial Recovery Company

##### Mammoth Mine Site

Mining Remedial Recovery Company (MRRC), a wholly owned subsidiary, owns certain inactive mines in Shasta County, California. MRRC has continued a program, begun in the late 1980's, of sealing mine portals with concrete plugs in mine adits which were discharging water. The sealing program has achieved significant reductions in the metal load in discharges from these adits; however, additional reductions are required pursuant to an order issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (QCB). In response to a 1996 Order issued by the QCB, MRRC completed a feasibility study in 1997 describing measures designed to mitigate the effects of acid rock drainage. In December 1998, the QCB modified the 1996 order extending MRRC's time to comply with water quality standards. In September 2002, the QCB adopted a new order requiring MRRC to adopt Best Management Practices (BMP) to control discharges of acid mine drainage. That order extended the time to comply with water quality standards until September 2007. During that time, implementation of BMP further reduced impacts of acid rock drainage; however full compliance has not been achieved. The QCB is

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presently renewing MRRC's discharge permit and will concurrently issue a new order. It is expected that the new order will require continued implementation of BMP through 2012 to address residual discharges of acid rock drainage. At this site, MRRC spent approximately \$0.3 million in 2007, \$0.3 million in 2006, and estimates it will spend between approximately \$0.3 and \$0.8 million annually over the next ten years. Future expenditures beyond a ten-year horizon are not reasonably estimable or foreseeable.

#### U.S.S. Lead

In 1991, U.S.S. Lead Refinery, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary (Lead



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Refinery), responded to an information request from the EPA under Superfund for information on whether Lead Refinery arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances in the vicinity of the Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Ship Canal. By letter dated February 4, 1997, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) notified Lead Refinery that a pre-assessment screening of the Grand Calumet River and the Indiana Harbor Canal conducted pursuant to Superfund had identified releases of hazardous substances from Lead Refinery and other PRPs that had adversely impacted natural resources. Lead Refinery is in settlement negotiations in an effort to settle EPA's claim for natural resources damages. Settlement negotiations seek to resolve the claims of both IDEM and EPA for natural resources damages.

In 1991, Lead Refinery also responded to an information request under Superfund regarding a site in East Chicago, Indiana. In 1992, the EPA advised Lead Refinery of its intent to list the property as a Superfund site; however, to date, the EPA had deferred such listing. In 1993, Lead Refinery entered into a Consent Order with the EPA pursuant to Section 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Consent Order covers remediation activities at the East Chicago, Indiana site and provides for Lead Refinery to complete certain on-site interim remedial activities and studies that extend off-site. In November 1996, the EPA approved, with modifications, Lead Refinery's Interim Stabilization Measures Work plan and its design for a Corrective Action Management Unit at the Lead Refinery site. Site activities, which began in December 1996, have been substantially concluded. Lead Refinery's ongoing activities at the East Chicago, Indiana site will be handled pursuant to a post-closure permit issued by IDEM in December 2007 and effective as of January 22, 2008. With this permit in effect, Lead Refinery expects that the Consent Order will be terminated. Additionally, Lead Refinery is aware that the EPA is evaluating whether further action under Superfund in the area near Lead Refinery's facility should be undertaken. Lead Refinery, without additional assistance from MRRC, lacks the financial resources needed to complete any additional remediation that may be required.

Lead Refinery has been informed by the former owner and operator of a Superfund site located in Pedricktown, New Jersey that it intends to seek CERCLA response costs for alleged shipments of hazardous substances to the site. Lead Refinery has executed a standstill agreement regarding that site, which indefinitely extends the statute of limitations. By letter dated January 26, 1996, Lead Refinery and other PRPs received from the EPA a proposed Administrative Order on Consent to perform the remedial design for operable Unit 1 of the Pedricktown Superfund Site. Lead Refinery determined not to execute the Administrative Order on Consent based on its lack of ability to finance the clean up or pay response costs incurred by the EPA.

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Several other PRPs, however, executed the agreement and performed the remedial design.

In October 2003, Lead Refinery received a settlement offer from the EPA of \$0.9 million for CERCLA contribution to past and future response costs incurred at the NL/Taracorp Superfund site in Granite City, Illinois. Lead Refinery declined that offer. In February of 2004, NL Industries, Inc. filed a contribution action against all PRPs who had not settled with the EPA, including Lead Refinery, seeking payments of an equitable share of clean-up costs incurred by NL Industries. Lead Refinery was not served with the complaint prior to the execution of the deadline set by the court.

Other

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In connection with acquisitions, the Company established environmental reserves to fund the cost of remediation at sites currently or formerly owned by various acquired entities. The Company, through its acquired subsidiaries, is engaged in ongoing remediation and site characterization studies.

### Mueller Copper Tube Products, Inc.

In 1999, Mueller Copper Tube Products, Inc. (MCTP) commenced a cleanup and remediation of soil and groundwater at its Wynne, Arkansas plant. MCTP is currently removing trichloroethylene, a cleaning solvent formerly used by MCTP, from the soil and groundwater. On August 30, 2000, MCTP received approval of its Final Comprehensive Investigation Report and Storm Water Drainage Investigation Report addressing the treatment of soils and groundwater, from the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality. The Company established a reserve for this project in connection with the acquisition of MCTP in 1998.

### Altoona, Kansas Site

By letter dated October 10, 2006, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) advised the Company that environmental contamination has been identified at a former smelter in Altoona, Kansas. KDHE asserts that the Company is a corporate successor to an entity that is alleged to have owned and operated the smelter from 1915 to 1918. KDHE has requested that the Company negotiate a consent order with KDHE to address contamination at the site. The Company has submitted a preliminary response to this request. The Company and another PRP have met with KDHE and the Company has been advised informally that the Company might be similarly connected to two, possibly three, other former smelter sites in Kansas. The Company does not believe it is liable for the contamination but expects that the Company may be asked to participate in further discussions with the potentially liable party and with KDHE.

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### Recapitalization through Special Dividend

In September 2004, the Company authorized a special dividend consisting of \$6.50 in cash and \$8.50 in principal amount of the Company's 6% Subordinated Debentures due 2014 (the Debentures) for each share of Common Stock (the Special Dividend). The Special Dividend, distributed in the fourth quarter of 2004, substantially reduced the Company's cash position by \$245.6 million and its stockholders' equity by \$545.1 million, and increased its long-term debt by \$299.5 million.

### Other Business Factors

The Registrant's business is not materially dependent on patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, or concessions held. In addition,

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expenditures for company-sponsored research and development activities were not material during 2007, 2006, or 2005. No material portion of the Registrant's business involves governmental contracts. Seasonality of the Company's sales is not significant.

### SEC Filings

We make available through our internet website our Annual Report 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 Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). To retrieve any of this information, you may access our internet home page at [www.muellerindustries.com](http://www.muellerindustries.com), select Mueller Financials, and then select SEC Filings.

Reports filed with the SEC may also be viewed or obtained at the SEC Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the SEC Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC; the website address is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company is exposed to risk as it operates its businesses. To provide a framework to understand the operating environment of the Company, we are providing a brief explanation of the more significant risks associated with our businesses. Although we have tried to identify and discuss key risk factors, others could emerge in the future. These risk factors should be considered carefully when evaluating the Company and its businesses.

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Increases in costs and the availability of energy and raw materials used in our products could impact our cost of goods sold and our distribution expenses, which could have a material adverse impact on our operating margins.

Both the costs of raw materials used in our manufactured products (copper, brass, zinc, aluminum, and PVC and ABS resins) and energy costs (electricity, natural gas and fuel) have been rising during the last several years, which has resulted in increased production and distribution costs. While we typically attempt to pass increased costs through to our customers or to modify or adapt our activities to mitigate the impact of these increases, we may not be able to do so successfully. Failure to fully pass these increases to our customers or to modify or adapt our activities to mitigate the impact could have a material adverse impact on our operating margins. Additionally, if we are for any reason unable to obtain raw materials or energy, our ability to manufacture our finished goods would be impacted which could have a material adverse impact on our operating

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margins.

The unplanned departure of key personnel could disrupt our business.

We depend on the continued efforts of our senior management. The unplanned loss of key personnel, or the inability to hire and retain qualified executives, could negatively impact our ability to manage our business.

Economic conditions in the housing and commercial construction industries as well as changes in interest rates could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our businesses are sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, including, in particular, conditions in the housing and commercial construction industries. Prices for our products are affected by overall supply and demand in the market for our products and for our competitors' products. In particular, market prices of building products historically have been volatile and cyclical, and we may be unable to control the timing and amount of pricing changes for our products. Prolonged periods of weak demand or excess supply in any of our businesses could negatively affect our revenues and margins and could result in a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The markets that we serve, including, in particular, the housing and commercial construction industries, are significantly affected by movements in interest rates and the availability of credit. Significantly higher interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our businesses are also affected by a variety of other factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, employment levels, foreign currency rates, unforeseen inflationary pressures and consumer confidence. Since we operate in a variety of geographic areas, our businesses are subject to the economic conditions in each such area. General economic downturns or localized downturns in the regions where we have operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Competitive conditions including the impact of imports and substitute products could have a material adverse effect on our margins and profitability.

The markets we serve are competitive across all product lines. Some consolidation of customers has occurred and may continue, which could shift buying power to customers. In some cases, customers have moved production to low-cost countries such as China, or sourced components from there, which has reduced demand in North America for some of the products we produce. These conditions could have a material adverse impact on our ability to maintain margins and profitability. The potential threat of imports and substitute products is based upon many factors including raw material prices, distribution costs, foreign exchange rates and production costs. The end use of alternative import and/or substitute products could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations on cross border transactions and the translation of local currency results into U.S. dollars could have an

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adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position.

We conduct our business through subsidiaries in several different countries, and fluctuations in currency exchange rates could have a significant impact on the reported results of our operations, which are presented in U.S. dollars. A significant and growing portion of our products are manufactured in, or acquired from suppliers located in, lower cost regions. Cross border transactions, both with external parties and intercompany relationships, result in increased exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations. The strengthening of certain currencies such as the Euro and U.S. dollar could expose our U.S. based businesses to competitive threats from lower cost producers in other countries such as China. Lastly, our sales are translated into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar could result in unfavorable translation effects when the results of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars. Accordingly, significant changes in exchange rates, particularly the Euro, Pound Sterling, Mexican Peso and the Chinese Renminbi, could have an adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position.

We are subject to claims, litigation and regulatory proceedings that could have a material adverse effect on us.

We are, from to time, involved in various claims, litigation matters and regulatory proceedings. These matters may include, among other things, contract disputes, personal injury claims, environmental claims or proceedings, other tort claims, employment and tax matters and other litigation including class actions that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Although we intend to defend these matters vigorously, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any claim or other litigation matter, and there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of any litigation or regulatory proceeding. Litigation and regulatory proceedings may have a material adverse effect on us because of potential adverse outcomes, defense costs, the diversion of our management's resources, availability of insurance coverage and other factors.

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A strike or other work stoppage, or our inability to renew collective bargaining agreements on favorable terms, could impact our cost structure and our ability to operate our facilities and produce our products, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

As of December 29, 2007, approximately 44 percent of our 4,875 employees were covered by collective bargaining or similar agreements. If we are unable to negotiate acceptable new agreements with the unions representing our employees upon expiration of existing contracts, we could experience strikes or other work stoppages. Strikes or other work stoppages could cause a significant disruption of operations at our facilities which could have an adverse impact on us. New or renewal agreements with unions representing our employees could call for higher wages or benefits paid to union members, which would increase our operating costs and could adversely affect our profitability. Higher costs and/or limitations on our ability to operate our facilities and produce our products resulting from increased labor costs, strikes or other work stoppages could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations and future compliance may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial

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position.

The nature of our operations exposes us to the risk of liabilities and claims with respect to environmental matters. While we have established accruals intended to cover the cost of environmental remediation at contaminated sites, the actual cost is difficult to determine and may exceed our estimated reserves. Further, changes to, or more rigorous enforcement or stringent interpretation of environmental laws could require significant incremental costs to maintain compliance. In addition, future claims may be asserted against us for, among other things, past acts or omissions at locations operated by predecessor entities, or alleging damage or injury or seeking other relief in connection with environmental matters associated with our operations. Future liabilities, claims and compliance costs may have a material adverse effect on us because of potential adverse outcomes, defense costs, the diversion of our management's resources, availability of insurance coverage and other factors.

### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Information pertaining to the Registrant's major operating facilities is included below. Except as noted, the Registrant owns all of its principal properties. The Registrant's plants are in satisfactory condition and are suitable for the purpose for which they were designed and are now being used.

Location	Approximate Property Size	Description
Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment		
Fulton, MS	418,000 sq. ft. 52.37 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce copper tubing, including tube feedstock for the Company's copper fittings plants and Precision Tube factory.
Fulton, MS	103,000 sq. ft. 11.9 acres	Casting facility. Facility includes casting equipment to produce copper billets used in the adjoining copper

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		tube mill.
Wynne, AR	682,000 sq. ft. (1) 39.2 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes extrusion and finishing equipment to produce copper tubing and copper tube line sets.
Fulton, MS	58,500 sq. ft. 15.53 acres	Packaging and bar coding facility for retail channel sales.
Fulton, MS	70,000 sq. ft. (2) 7.68 acres	Copper fittings plant. High-volume facility that produces copper fittings using tube feedstock from the Company's adjacent copper tube mill.
Covington, TN	159,500 sq. ft. 40.88 acres	Copper fittings plant. Facility produces copper fittings using tube feedstock from the Company's copper tube mills.
Portage, MI	205,000 sq. ft. 18 acres	Plastic fittings plant. Produces DWV fittings using injection molding equipment.
Ontario, CA	211,000 sq. ft. (3) 10 acres	Plastic fittings plant. Produces DWV fittings using injection molding equipment.
Fort Pierce, FL	69,875 sq. ft. 5.60 acres	Plastic fittings plant. Produces pressure fittings using injection molding equipment.

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Location	Approximate Property Size	Description
Monterrey, Mexico	120,000 sq. ft. (3) 3.4 acres	Pipe nipples plant. Produces pipe nipples, cut pipe and merchant couplings.
Bilston, England United Kingdom	402,500 sq. ft. 14.95 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce copper tubing.
OEM Segment		
Port Huron, MI	322,500 sq. ft. 71.5 acres	Brass rod mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce brass rods and bars, in various shapes and sizes.
Belding, MI	293,068 sq. ft. 17.64 acres	Brass rod mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce brass rods and bars, in various shapes and sizes.
Port Huron, MI	127,500 sq. ft.	Forgings plant. Produces brass and aluminum forgings.

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Marysville, MI	81,500 sq. ft. 6.72 acres	Aluminum and copper impacts plant. Produces made-to-order parts using cold impact processes.
Hartsville, TN	78,000 sq. ft. 4.51 acres	Refrigeration products plant. Produces products used in refrigeration applications such as ball valves, line valves, and compressor valves.
Carthage, TN	67,520 sq. ft. 10.98 acres	Fabrication facility. Produces precision tubular components and assemblies.
Jacksboro, TN	65,066 sq. ft. 11.78 acres	Bending and fabricating facility. Produces gas burners, supply tubes, and manifolds for the gas appliance industry.
Waynesboro, TN	57,000 sq. ft. (4) 5.0 acres	Gas valve plant. Facility produces brass valves and assemblies for the gas appliance industry.
North Wales, PA	174,000 sq. ft. 18.9 acres	Precision Tube factory. Facility fabricates copper tubing, copper alloy tubing, aluminum tubing, and fabricated tubular products.
Brighton, MI	65,000 sq. ft. (3)	Machining operation. Facility machines component parts for supply to automotive industry.

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Location	Approximate Property Size	Description
Middletown, OH	55,000 sq. ft. 2.0 acres	Fabricating facility. Produces burner systems and manifolds for the gas appliance industry.
Jintan City, Jiangsu Province China	322,580 sq. ft. (5) 33.0 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes casting, and finishing equipment to produce engineered copper tube primarily for OEMs.

In addition, the Company owns and/or leases other properties used as distribution centers and corporate offices.

- (1) Facility, or some portion thereof, is located on land leased from a local municipality, with an option to purchase at nominal cost.
- (2) Facility is leased under a long-term lease agreement, with an option to purchase at nominal cost.
- (3) Facility is leased under an operating lease.
- (4) Facility is leased from a local municipality for a nominal amount.
- (5) Facility is located on land that is under a long-term land use rights agreement.



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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

General

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

Environmental Proceedings

Reference is made to "Environmental Matters" in Item 1 of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference, for a description of environmental proceedings.

Copper Tube Antitrust Litigation

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

Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action

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Two Copper Tube Actions were filed in September and October of 2004 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee and were consolidated to become the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action is a purported class action brought on behalf of direct purchasers of copper plumbing tubes in the United States and alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of copper plumbing tubes. Wholly owned Company subsidiaries, WTC Holding Company, Inc. (WTC Holding Company), Deno Holding Company, Inc. (Deno Holding Company), and Mueller Europe Ltd. (Mueller Europe), are named in the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action.

In September 2006, the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action was dismissed as to Mueller Europe for lack of personal jurisdiction. In October 2006, the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action was dismissed in its entirety for lack of subject matter jurisdiction as to all defendants.

Although plaintiffs in the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action filed a motion for reconsideration of the dismissal of Mueller Europe, the court held that such motion was mooted by its dismissal of the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Plaintiffs filed a motion to alter or amend the judgment dismissing the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, which the court denied in May 2007.

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In June 2007, plaintiffs filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit a notice of appeal from the judgment and orders dismissing the complaint in the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The Company, WTC Holding Company, Inc., Deno Holding Company, Inc., and Mueller Europe filed notices of cross-appeal in July 2007.

In September 2007, plaintiffs filed with the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee a motion to vacate the judgment and orders dismissing the complaint in the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action, which the court denied in November 2007. In November 2007, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal from the order denying the motion to vacate. All appeals in the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action remain pending.

### Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action

Four Copper Tube Actions were filed in October 2004 in state court in California and were consolidated to become the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action is a purported class action brought on behalf of indirect purchasers of copper plumbing tubes in California and alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of copper plumbing tubes. WTC Holding Company, Deno Holding Company, Mueller Europe, and Deno Acquisition Eurl are named in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. Deno Acquisition Eurl has not been served with the complaint in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action.

The claims against WTC Holding Company and Deno Holding Company have been dismissed without prejudice in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. Mueller Europe has not yet been required to respond in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The Company's demurrer to the

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complaint has been filed in the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action. The court overseeing the Indirect-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action has stayed that action conditioned upon the parties' submitting periodic status reports on the status of the Direct-Purchaser Plumbing Tube Action.

### Direct-Purchaser ACR Tube Action

Three Copper Tube Actions were filed in April 2006 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee and were consolidated to become the Direct-Purchaser ACR Tube Action. The Direct-Purchaser ACR Tube Action is a purported class action brought on behalf of direct purchasers of ACR copper tubes in the United States and alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of ACR copper tubes. The Company and Mueller Europe are named in the Direct-Purchaser ACR Tube Action.

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

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In December 2007, plaintiffs filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit a motion to dismiss the cross-appeals in the Direct-Purchaser ACR Tube Action. That motion remains pending.

### Indirect-Purchaser ACR Tube Action

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

### Carrier ACR Tube Action

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

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

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

### Indirect-Purchaser Copper Tube Action

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

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

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

### Canadian Dumping and Countervail Investigation

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

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

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

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On July 16, 2007, the CBSA completed a review process pursuant to which revised normal values were issued to exporters of subject goods, including the Company. The Company does not anticipate any substantial impairment of its ability to compete in Canada compared to the situation that existed prior to July 16, 2007. The Company anticipates that future normal value reviews will be conducted on a periodic basis by the CBSA, which could affect the Company's ability to compete in Canada, depending on the level of normal values resulting from these future normal value reviews. However, given the small percentage of its products that are sold for export to Canada, the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its financial condition as a result of the antidumping case in Canada.

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### Employment Litigation

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

### Other Matters

The Company is aware of an investigation of competition in markets in which it participates, or has participated in the past, in Canada; however, in February 2008, Canadian government officials announced their decision not to proceed with the prosecution of this matter.

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### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

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### PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

As of February 21, 2008, the number of holders of record of Mueller's Common Stock was approximately 1,450. On February 22, 2008, the closing price for Mueller's Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$29.43.

#### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's Board of Directors has extended, until October 2008, the authorization to repurchase up to ten million shares of the Company's Common Stock through open market transactions or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company has no obligation to purchase any shares and may cancel, suspend, or extend the time period for the purchase of shares at any time. Any purchases will be funded primarily through existing cash and cash from operations. The Company may hold any shares purchased in treasury or use a portion of the repurchased shares for employee benefit plans, as well as for other corporate purposes. Through December 29, 2007, the Company had repurchased approximately 2.4 million shares under this authorization. Below is a summary of the Company's stock repurchases for the period ended December 29, 2007.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Total	Maximum
		Number of	Number of
		Shares	Shares
		Purchased as	That May
		Part of	Yet Be
		Publicly	Purchased
Total		Announced	Under the
Number of	Average	Plans or	Plans or
Shares	Price Paid	Programs	Programs
Purchased	per Share		

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7,647,030 (1)

September 30 -	-	-
October 27, 2007	-	\$ -
October 28 -	-	-
November 24, 2007	-	-
November 25 -	-	-
December 29, 2007	-	-

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

The Company's Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on its common stock for each fiscal quarter of 2007 and 2006. Payment of dividends in the future is dependent upon the Company's financial condition, cash flows, capital requirements, earnings, and other factors.

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The high, low, and closing prices of Mueller's Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange for each fiscal quarter of 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	High	Low	Close
2007			
Fourth quarter	\$ 38.59	\$ 27.15	\$ 29.57
Third quarter	38.94	28.76	36.14
Second quarter	35.95	29.46	34.44
First quarter	33.60	27.86	30.10
2006			
Fourth quarter	\$ 38.25	\$ 30.35	\$ 31.70
Third quarter	40.35	30.34	35.17
Second quarter	41.80	28.84	33.03
First quarter	35.86	26.81	35.69

### PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following table compares total stockholder return since December 28, 2002 to the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index (Total Market Index) and the Dow Jones U.S. Building Materials & Fixtures Index (Building Materials Index). Total return values for the Total Market Index, the Building Materials Index and the Company were calculated based on cumulative total return values assuming reinvestment of dividends. The Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MLI.

COMPARISON OF FIVE YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN  
Among Mueller Industries, Inc., The Dow Jones US Index  
And The Dow Jones US Building Materials & Fixtures Index

[GRAPH]

\* \$100 invested on 12/28/02 in stock or index—including reinvestment of dividends.  
Reflects reinvestment of shares in Common Stock of (i) regular quarterly

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dividends paid by the Company, ii) the cash paid by the Company in connection with the Special Dividend and (iii) the proceeds of an assumed sale at par of the Debentures paid by the Company in connection with the Special Dividend.

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	Mueller Industries, Inc.	Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index	Dow Jones U.S. Building Materials & Fixtures Index
2002	100	100	100
2003	127	130	139
2004	188	147	186
2005	162	157	198
2006	190	181	228
2007	179	193	219



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## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(In thousands, except per share data)

	2007	2006	2005	2004
For the fiscal year: (2)				
Net sales	\$ 2,697,845	\$ 2,510,912	\$ 1,729,923	\$ 1,379,923
Operating income	191,621 (5)	218,885 (3)	131,758	112,758
Net income from continuing operations	115,475	148,869 (4)	89,218	79,218
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	3.10	4.00	2.40	2.00
Cash dividends per share	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
At year-end:				
Total assets	1,449,204	1,268,907	1,116,928	971,928
Long-term debt	281,738	308,154	312,070	310,070