

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS INC

Form 10-K

March 01, 2011

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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 DECEMBER 31, 2010
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 **001-14437**

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State of Incorporation)

52-2115953
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Westpointe Corporate Center One, 5th Floor
1550 Coraopolis Heights Road
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

15108-2973
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(412) 893-0026

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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. (Check one):

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 Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$711 million as of June 30, 2010. The closing price of the Corporation's common stock (Common Stock) on June 30, 2010, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange was \$24.11.

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding at January 31, 2011 was 30,168,104.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Selected Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

As used in this report, the terms RTI, Company, Registrant, we, our, and, us mean RTI International Metals, predecessors and consolidated subsidiaries, taken as a whole, unless the context indicates otherwise.

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The Company is a leading producer and global supplier of titanium mill products and a manufacturer of fabricated titanium and specialty metal components for the national and international aerospace, defense, energy, and industrial and consumer markets. It is a successor to entities that have been operating in the titanium industry since 1951. The Company first became publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange in 1990 under the name RMI Titanium Co. and the symbol RTI, and was reorganized into a holding company structure in 1998 under the name RTI International Metals, Inc.

Industry Overview

Titanium's physical characteristics include a high strength-to-weight ratio, high temperature performance, and superior corrosion and erosion resistance. Relative to other metals, it is particularly effective in extremely harsh conditions. Given these properties, its scope of potential uses would be much broader than current uses but for its higher cost of production as compared to other metals. The first major commercial application of titanium occurred in the early 1950s when it was used in components in aircraft gas turbine engines. Subsequent applications were developed to use the material in other aerospace component parts and in airframe construction. Traditionally, a majority of the U.S. titanium industry's output has been used in aerospace applications. However, in recent years, significant quantities of the industry's output have been used in non-aerospace applications, such as the global chemical processing industry, oil and gas exploration and production, geothermal energy production, medical products, consumer products, and non-aerospace military applications such as heavy artillery.

The U.S. titanium industry's reported shipments were approximately 77 million pounds in 2008, approximately 60 million pounds in 2009, and are estimated to be approximately 82 million pounds in 2010. Demand from all major market segments is expected to increase in 2011 due to the ongoing recovery from the global economic downturn and progress made by manufacturers on next generation aircraft such as the Airbus A350XWB and A380, Boeing 787, and Lockheed Martin F-35; however, this increase is expected to be muted until the inventory overhang and destocking in the commercial aerospace supply chain abate during the second half of 2011. The cyclical nature of the aerospace and defense industries have been the principal cause of the fluctuations in the demand for titanium-related products.

In the Company's experience, aircraft manufacturers and their subcontractors generally order titanium mill products six to eighteen months in advance of final aircraft production. This long lead time is due to the time it takes to produce a final assembly or part that is ready for installation in an airframe or jet engine. Therefore, titanium demand from commercial aerospace is likely to precede any expected increase or decrease in aircraft production.

The following is a summary of the Company's proportional sales to each of the three major markets it serves and a discussion of events occurring within those markets:

	2010	2009	2008
Commercial Aerospace	53%	44%	50%
Defense	30%	40%	34%

Industrial and Consumer	17%	16%	16%
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Commercial Aerospace

In 2010, the Company's sales to the commercial aerospace market were approximately 53% of consolidated net sales, compared to 44% in 2009 and 50% in 2008. Historically, growth in this market was the result of increased world-wide air travel, driving not only increased aircraft production but also larger aircraft with higher titanium content than previous models. Going forward, forecasted changes in global demographics, coupled with the need for more fuel efficient aircraft given higher energy costs and increased competition, are anticipated to drive significant growth in demand for new aircraft, as well as an expected replacement cycle of older aircraft. The leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft, Airbus and Boeing, reported an aggregate of 6,995 aircraft on order at the end of 2010, a 2% increase from the prior year. This increase was driven by strong orders for single aisle

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aircraft placed in the second half of 2010. This order backlog represents approximately seven years of production, at current build rates, for both Airbus and Boeing. According to *Aerospace Market News*, reported deliveries of large commercial aircraft by Airbus and Boeing totaled 972 in 2010, 979 in 2009, and 852 in 2008. Further, *The Airline Monitor* forecasts deliveries of large commercial jets for Airbus and Boeing of approximately, 1,048 in 2011, 1,221 in 2012, and 1,275 in 2013.

Airbus is now producing the largest commercial aircraft, the A380, and Boeing expects deliveries of the new 787 Dreamliner® to begin in late 2011. Additionally, Airbus has launched another new aircraft, the A350XWB, to compete with Boeing's 787 models. The A350XWB is expected to go into service in late 2013. All three of these new aircraft will use substantially more titanium per aircraft than on any other commercial aircraft. As production of these new aircraft increases, titanium demand is expected to grow to levels significantly above previous peak levels.

Defense

Defense markets represented approximately 30% of the Company's revenues in 2010, compared to 40% in 2009 and 34% in 2008. Military aircraft make extensive use of titanium and other specialty metals in their airframe structures and jet engines. These aircraft include U.S. fighters such as the F-22, F-18, F-15, and the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF); and European fighters such as the Mirage, Rafale, and Eurofighter-Typhoon. Military troop transports such as the C-17 and A400M also use significant quantities of these metals.

The JSF is set to become the fighter for the 21st century with expected production exceeding 3,000 aircraft over the life of the program. In 2007, the Company was awarded a long-term contract extension from Lockheed Martin to support full-rate production of the JSF through 2020. Under the contract, the Company will supply the first eight million pounds of titanium mill products annually as the program fully ramps up, which is expected in 2015. The products the Company will supply include sheet, plate, and billet.

In addition to aerospace defense requirements, there are numerous titanium applications on ground vehicles and artillery, driven by its armoring (greater strength) and mobility (lighter weight) enhancements. An example of these qualities is the light-weight Howitzer artillery program which began full-rate production in 2005. The Company is the principal titanium supplier for the Howitzer under a contract with BAE Systems through the first quarter of 2014.

Industrial & Consumer

Industrial & Consumer markets provided approximately 17% of the Company's revenue in 2010 compared to 16% in 2009 and 2008. These sales consist primarily of shipments to the energy sector from the Fabrication Group and continued shipments of ferro titanium to the steel industry from the Titanium Group.

In the energy sector, demand for the Company's products for oil and gas extraction, including deep-drilling exploration and production, increased in 2010 as we completed several complex engineered components to support the containment of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico; however, demand had decreased in 2009 as the price of oil fell from its record high in 2008. Although there is uncertainty in the near-term outlook for oil exploration, demand for these products is expected to resume growing in the medium-term from the further development of energy from deepwater and difficult-to-reach locations around the globe. As the complexity of oil and gas exploration and production increases, the expected scope of potential uses for titanium-based structures and components is expected to increase.

Growth in developing nations, such as China, India, and the Middle East, has stimulated increased demand from the chemical process industry for heat exchangers, tubing for power plant construction, and specialty metals for desalination plants. While we do not currently participate in these markets due to the nature of our product line, increased demand for these products results in increased titanium demand overall.

Products and Segments

The Company conducts its operations in three reportable segments: the Titanium Group, the Fabrication Group, and the Distribution Group.

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Titanium Group

The Titanium Group's products consist primarily of titanium mill products and ferro titanium alloys (for use in steel and other industries). Its titanium furnaces (as well as other processing equipment) and products are certified and approved for use by all major domestic and most international manufacturers of commercial and military airframes and related jet engines. The attainment of such certifications is often time consuming and expensive and can serve as a barrier to entry into the titanium mill product market. Titanium mill products are fabricated into parts and utilized in aircraft structural sections such as landing gear, fasteners, tail sections, wing support and carry-through structures, and various engine components including rotor blades, vanes and discs, rings, and engine cases.

The mill products are sold to a customer base consisting primarily of manufacturing and fabrication companies in the supply chain for the commercial aerospace, defense, and industrial and consumer markets. Customers include prime aircraft manufacturers and their family of subcontractors including fabricators, forge shops, extruders, castings producers, fastener manufacturers, machine shops, and metal distribution companies. Titanium mill products are semi-finished goods and usually represent the raw or starting material for these customers who then form, fabricate, machine, or further process the products into semi-finished and finished parts. In 2010, approximately 38% of the Titanium Group's products were sold to the Company's Fabrication and Distribution Groups, compared to 53% in 2009 and 43% in 2008, where value-added services are performed on such parts prior to their ultimate shipment to the customer. The decrease in sales to the Fabrication and Distribution Groups in 2010 was primarily due to continued soft demand for the Distribution Group's titanium products reducing its demand for mill products from the Titanium Group.

In connection with the Company's long-term supply agreements for the JSF program and the Airbus family of commercial aircraft, it is constructing a new titanium forging and rolling facility in Martinsville, Virginia, and new melting facilities in Canton and Niles, Ohio, with anticipated capital spending of approximately \$140 million. The Niles melting facility is substantially complete, while the Company has capital spending of approximately \$5 million remaining on the Canton melting facility and expects it will begin operations in 2011. The Company has capital expenditures of approximately \$50 million remaining related to the Martinsville, Virginia facility and anticipates that the rolling mill and forging cell associated with this project will begin production in 2012. The Company expects this facility to enable it to enhance its throughput and shorten its lead times on certain products, primarily titanium sheet and plate. The Company continually evaluates market conditions as it moves forward with these capital projects in an effort to match its operational capabilities with anticipated demand.

Fabrication Group

The Fabrication Group is comprised of companies with significant hard-metal expertise that fabricate, machine, and assemble titanium and other specialty metal parts and components. Its products, many of which are engineered parts and assemblies, serve the commercial aerospace, defense, oil and gas, power generation, medical device, and chemical process industries, as well as a number of other industrial and consumer markets. With operations located in Houston, Texas; Washington, Missouri; and Laval, Canada; and a representative office in China; the Fabrication Group provides value-added products and services such as engineered tubulars and extrusions, fabricated and machined components and sub-assemblies, as well as engineered systems for deepwater oil and gas exploration and production infrastructure. The Titanium Group is the primary source of mill products for the Fabrication Group.

Distribution Group

The Distribution Group stocks, distributes, finishes, cuts-to-size, and facilitates just-in-time delivery services of titanium, steel, and other specialty metal products, primarily nickel-based specialty alloys. With operations in Garden Grove, California; Windsor, Connecticut; Sullivan, Missouri; Staffordshire, England; and Rosny-Sur-Seine, France;

the Distribution Group is in close proximity to its wide variety of commercial aerospace, defense, and industrial and consumer customers.

When titanium products and fabrications are involved in a project, the Titanium Group and the Fabrication Group coordinate their varied capabilities to provide the best materials solution for its customers. An example of this is the Company's light-weight Howitzer artillery program. The Titanium Group is providing the titanium mill

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products to the Fabrication Group, which in turn is providing extrusions, hot-formed parts, and machined components that are packaged as a kit by the Distribution Group and sent to BAE Systems for final assembly. This contract was awarded to the Company in 2005 for deliveries which extend through the first quarter of 2014.

The amount and percentage of the Company's consolidated net sales represented by each Group for the past three years are summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2010		2009		2008	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Titanium Group	\$ 142.9	33.1%	\$ 107.6	26.4%	\$ 202.0	33.1%
Fabrication Group	134.4	31.1%	106.2	26.0%	146.8	24.1%
Distribution Group	154.5	35.8%	194.2	47.6%	261.1	42.8%
Total consolidated net sales	\$ 431.8	100.0%	\$ 408.0	100.0%	\$ 609.9	100.0%

Operating income (loss) and the percentage of consolidated operating income (loss) contributed by each Group for the past three years are summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2010		2009		2008	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Titanium Group	\$ 18.4	130.5%	\$ (68.1)	78.0%	\$ 61.8	70.7%
Fabrication Group	(7.6)	(53.9)%	(26.3)	30.1%	2.0	2.3%
Distribution Group	3.3	23.4%	7.1	(8.1)%	23.6	27.0%
Total consolidated operating income (loss)	\$ 14.1	100.0%	\$ (87.3)	100.0%	\$ 87.4	100.0%

The Company's total consolidated assets identified with each Group as of December 31 are summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2010	2009	2008
Titanium Group	\$ 367.6	\$ 365.7	\$ 375.0
Fabrication Group	246.9	239.8	224.5
Distribution Group	120.9	140.7	155.8
General Corporate(1)	371.5	108.5	273.9
Total consolidated assets	\$ 1,106.9	\$ 854.7	\$ 1,029.2

(1) Consists primarily of unallocated cash, short-term investments, and deferred tax assets.

The Company's long-lived assets by geographic area as of December 31 are summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2010	2009	2008
United States	\$ 243.8	\$ 229.4	\$ 262.6
Canada	73.1	73.8	65.6
England	5.5	5.4	5.4
France	0.4	0.6	0.7
Total consolidated long-lived assets	\$ 322.8	\$ 309.2	\$ 334.3

Exports

The majority of the Company's exports consists of titanium mill products, extrusions, and machined extrusions used in aerospace markets. The Company's export sales were 34%, 36%, and 31% of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Such sales were made primarily to Europe, where the Company is a leader in supplying flat-rolled titanium alloy mill products. Most of the Company's export sales are

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denominated in U.S. Dollars. For further information about geographic areas, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Backlog

The Company's order backlog for all markets was approximately \$347 million as of December 31, 2010, as compared to \$342 million at December 31, 2009. Of the backlog at December 31, 2010, approximately \$328 million is likely to be realized in 2011. The Company defines backlog as firm business scheduled for release into the production process for a specific delivery date. The Company has numerous contracts that extend multiple years, including the Airbus, JSF, and Boeing 787 Dreamliner® long-term supply agreements, which are not included in backlog until a specific release into production or a firm delivery date has been established.

Raw Materials

The principal raw materials used in the production of titanium mill products are titanium sponge (a porous metallic material, so called due to its appearance), titanium scrap, and various alloying agents. The Company sources its raw materials from a number of domestic and foreign titanium suppliers under long-term contracts and other negotiated transactions. Currently, the majority of the Company's titanium sponge requirements are sourced from foreign suppliers. Requirements for titanium sponge, scrap, alloys, and other metallics vary depending upon the volume and mix of final products. The Company's cold-hearth melting process provides it with the flexibility to consume a wider range of metallics, thereby reducing its need for purchased titanium sponge.

The Company currently has supply agreements for certain critical raw materials. These supply agreements are with suppliers located in or for products made in Japan, Kazakhstan, and the United States, and allow the Company to purchase certain quantities of raw materials at either annually negotiated prices or, in some cases, fixed prices that may be subject to certain underlying input cost adjustments. Purchases under these contracts are denominated in U.S. Dollars; however, in some cases, the provisions of the contracts include potential price adjustments based on the extent that the Yen to U.S. Dollar exchange rate falls outside of a specified range. These contracts expire at various periods through 2021. The Company purchases the balance of its raw materials opportunistically on the spot market as needed. The Company believes it has adequate sources of supply for titanium sponge, scrap, alloying agents, and other raw materials to meet its short and medium-term needs.

Business units in the Fabrication and Distribution Groups obtain the majority of their titanium mill product requirements from the Titanium Group. Other metallic requirements are generally sourced from the best available supplier at competitive market prices.

Competition and Other Market Factors

The titanium metals industry is a highly competitive and cyclical global business. Titanium competes with other material, including certain stainless steel, other nickel-based high temperature and corrosion resistant alloys, and composites. A metal manufacturing company with rolling and finishing facilities could participate in the mill product segment of the industry, although it would either need to acquire intermediate product from an existing source or further integrate to include vacuum melting and forging operations to provide the starting stock for further rolling. In addition, many end-use applications, especially in aerospace, require rigorous testing, approvals, and customer certification prior to purchase that would require a significant investment of time and capital coupled with extensive technical expertise, given the complexity of the specifications often required by customers.

The aerospace consumers of titanium products tend to be very large and highly concentrated. Boeing, Airbus, Lockheed Martin, Bombardier, and Embraer manufacture airframes. General Electric, Pratt & Whitney, and Rolls

Royce build jet engines. Through the direct purchase from these companies and their family of specialty subcontractors, they account for a majority of aerospace products for large commercial aerospace and defense applications.

Producers of titanium mill products are located primarily in the U.S., Japan, Russia, Europe, and China. The Company participates directly in the titanium mill product business primarily through its Titanium Group. The Company's principal competitors in the aerospace titanium mill product market are Allegheny Technologies Incorporated (ATI) and Titanium Metals Corp. (TIE), both based in the United States, and Verkhnyaya Salda Metallurgical Production Organization (VSMPO), based in Russia. TIE and certain Japanese producers are the

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Company's principal competitors in the industrial and emerging markets. The Company competes primarily on the basis of price, quality of products, technical support, and the availability of products to meet customers' delivery schedules.

Competition for the Fabrication and Distribution Groups is primarily on the basis of price, quality, timely delivery, and customer service. The Company's principal competitors in the aerospace titanium fabricated component market are GKN Aerospace PLC (LSE: GKN), Triumph Group Inc. (TRI), LMI Aerospace (LMIA), and Ducommun Inc. (DCC). The Company believes that the business units in the Fabrication and Distribution Groups are well-positioned to continue to compete and grow due to the range of goods and services offered, their demonstrated expertise, and the increasing synergy with the Titanium Group for product and technical support.

Trade and Legislative Factors

Imports of titanium mill products from countries that receive the normal trade relations (NTR) tariff rate are subject to a 15% tariff. The tariff rate applicable to imports from countries that do not receive NTR treatment is 45%. A 15% tariff exists on unwrought titanium products entering the U.S., including titanium sponge. Currently, the Company imports titanium sponge from Kazakhstan and Japan which is subject to this 15% tariff. Competitors of the Company that do not rely on imported titanium sponge are not subject to the additional 15% tariff in the cost of their products. In the past, the Company has sought relief from this tariff through the Offices of the U.S. Trade Representative but has been unsuccessful in having the tariff removed. The Company believes the U.S. trade laws as currently applied to the domestic titanium industry create a competitive disadvantage to the Company.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (U.S. Customs) administers a duty drawback program whereby duty paid on imported items can be recovered. In the event materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of products in the United States and such manufactured products are then exported, duties paid may be refunded as drawback provided various requirements are met. The Company participates in U.S. Customs' duty drawback program.

The United States Government is required by 10 U.S.C. § 2533b, Requirement to buy strategic materials critical to national security from American sources (the Specialty Metals Clause), to use domestically-melted titanium for military applications. The law, which dates back to the Berry Amendment of 1973, is important to the Company in that it supports the domestic specialty metals industry. Although the Specialty Metals Clause was comprehensively revised in the 2007 Defense Authorization Act (the 2007 Act), the subject was reopened in the 2007-2008 legislative session as a result of dissatisfaction, on both sides of the debate, with how the 2007 Act was being implemented by the Department of Defense. Consequently, new provisions under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (2008 Act) reflect a compromise on domestic source requirements for specialty metals.

The 2008 Act provided an important clarification for the specialty metals industry in that it affirmed that the Specialty Metals Clause does apply to commercial off-the-shelf-items such as: specialty metals mill products like titanium bar, billet, slab, and sheet; forgings and castings of specialty metals (unless incorporated into a commercial off-the-shelf item or subassembly); and fasteners (unless incorporated into commercial off-the-shelf end items or subassemblies). The 2008 Act does provide for a *de minimis* exception whereby defense agencies may accept an item containing up to 2% noncompliant metal, based on the total weight of all of the specialty metals in an item. This exception might apply, for example, to small specialty metal parts in a jet engine if the source of the parts cannot be ascertained. Finally, the 2008 Act revised the rules for granting compliance waivers when compliant materials are not available such that the Department of Defense must reexamine previously granted waivers (which the specialty metals industry challenged as overly broad) and amend them, if necessary, to comply with the 2008 Act. The 2008 Act also required greater transparency in the use of the waiver process and requires the Department of Defense to report to Congress on the first and second anniversaries of the legislation concerning the types of items that are being procured under the new commercial off-the-shelf exception.

The Company believes that the compromises contained in the 2008 Act provide a fair and workable solution bridging the biggest concerns on both sides of the debate. The Company, together with the specialty metals industry

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as a whole, is closely monitoring the implementation of the 2008 Act to see that the Specialty Metals Clause continues to ensure a reliable, domestic source of supply for products that are critical to national security.

Environmental Liabilities

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations as well as various health and safety laws and regulations that are subject to frequent modifications and revisions. While the costs of compliance for these matters have not had a material adverse impact on the Company in the past, it is not possible to accurately predict the ultimate effect these changing laws and regulations may have on the Company in the future. The Company continues to evaluate its obligations for environmental-related costs on a quarterly basis and make adjustments as necessary. For further information on the Company's environmental liabilities, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Marketing and Distribution

The Company markets its titanium mill and related products and services worldwide. The majority of the Company's sales are made through its own sales force. The Company's sales force has offices in Niles, Ohio; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; Windsor, Connecticut; Guangzhou, China; and Laval, Canada. Technical Marketing personnel are available to service these offices. Customer support for new product applications and development is provided by the Company's Customer Technical Service personnel at each business unit, as well as the corporate-level through the Company's Technical Business Development and Research and Development organizations located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Niles, Ohio, respectively. Sales of the Fabrication and Distribution Groups' products and services are made by our corporate-level sales force and personnel at each location.

Research, Technical, and Product Development

The Company conducts research, technical, and product development activities for both the Titanium Group and the Fabrication Group. Research includes not only new product development, but also new or improved technical and manufacturing processes.

The principal goals of the Company's research programs are advancing technical expertise in the production of titanium mill and fabricated products, and developing innovative solutions to customer needs through new and improved mill and value-added products. The Company's research, technical, and product development expenses totaled \$3.3 million, \$2.0 million, and \$2.1 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Patents and Trademarks

The Company possesses a substantial body of technical know-how and trade secrets and owns a number of U.S. patents applicable primarily to product formulations and uses. The Company considers its expertise, trade secrets, and patents important to the conduct of its business, although no individual item is currently considered to be material to the Company's current business.

Employees

At December 31, 2010, the Company and its subsidiaries had 1,534 employees, 624 of whom were classified as administrative and sales personnel. Of the total number of employees, 642 employees were in the Titanium Group, 667 in the Fabrication Group, 159 in the Distribution Group, and 66 in RTI Corporate.

The United Steelworkers of America (USW) represents 331 of the hourly, clerical and technical employees at the Company s plant in Niles, Ohio. The current Labor Agreement with the USW is set to expire on June 30, 2013. Hourly employees at the Company s facility in Washington, Missouri are represented by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW). There are 161 employees in the bargaining unit. The current labor contract with the IAMAW was approved on February 15, 2011, and expires on February 19, 2015. No other Company employees are represented by a union.

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Listed below are the executive officers of the Company, together with their ages and titles as of December 31, 2010.

Name	Age	Title
Dawne S. Hickton	53	Vice Chair, President and Chief Executive Officer
James L. McCarley	47	Executive Vice President of Operations
Stephen R. Giangliordano	53	Executive Vice President of Technology and Innovation
William T. Hull	53	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
William F. Strome	55	Senior Vice President of Finance and Administration
Chad Whalen	36	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Biographies

Ms. Hickton was appointed Vice Chair, President and Chief Executive Officer in October 2009. She had served as Vice Chair and Chief Executive Officer since April 2007, Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer since July 2005, Secretary since April 2004, and Vice President and General Counsel since June 1997. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Hickton had been an Assistant Professor of Law at The University of Pittsburgh School of Law, and was employed at U.S. Steel Corporation from 1983 through 1994.

Mr. McCarley was appointed Executive Vice President – Operations in May 2010. He had served as the Chief Executive Officer of General Vortex Energy, Inc., which is a private developer of engine and combustion technologies, from September 2009 to May 2010. From 1987 to 2009, Mr. McCarley served in a variety of management roles at Wyman Gordon, a division of Precision Castparts Corporation, a global manufacturer of complex metal components, most recently as Division President of Wyman Gordon – West from 2008 to 2009 and Vice President & General Manager from 2006 to 2008.

Mr. Giangliordano was appointed Executive Vice President of Technology and Innovation in July 2008. He had served as Executive Vice President since April 2007, Senior Vice President, Titanium Group since October 2002 and Vice President, Titanium Group since July 1999. Prior to that assignment, he served as Senior Director, Technology since 1994.

Mr. Hull was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in April 2007. He had served as Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer since August 2005. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Hull served as Corporate Controller of Stoneridge, Inc., of Warren, Ohio, where he was employed since 2000. Mr. Hull is a Certified Public Accountant.

Mr. Strome was appointed Senior Vice President of Finance and Administration in October 2009. He had served as Senior Vice President of Strategic Planning and Finance since November 2007. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Strome served as a Principal focusing on environmental development projects at Laurel Mountain Partners, L.L.C. Prior to joining Laurel in 2006, Mr. Strome served as Senior Managing Director and Group Head, Diversified Industrials at the investment banking firm Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc. From 1981 to 2001, Mr. Strome was employed by PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. in various legal capacities and most recently managed PNC's corporate finance advisory activities and its mergers and acquisitions services.

Mr. Whalen was appointed Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in February 2007. Mr. Whalen practiced corporate law at the law firm of Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney PC from 1999 until joining the Company.

Available Information

Our Internet address is www.rtiintl.com. We make available, free of charge through our 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). All filings are available at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street,

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NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, all filings are available via the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). We also make available on our website our corporate governance documents, including the Company's Code of Business Ethics, governance guidelines, and the charters for various board committees.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our business is subject to various risks and uncertainties. Any of these individual risks described below, or any number of these risks occurring simultaneously, could have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements, business or results of operations. You should carefully consider these factors, as well as the other information contained in this document, when evaluating your investment in our securities.

We are subject to risks associated with global economic and political uncertainties.

Like other companies, we are susceptible to macroeconomic downturns in the United States and abroad that may affect our performance and the performance of our customers and suppliers. Further, the lingering effects of the global financial crisis may have an impact on our business and financial condition in ways that we currently cannot predict. The recent credit crisis and related turmoil in the global financial system has had and may continue to have an impact on our business and our financial condition. In addition to the impact that the global financial crisis has already had, we may face significant financial and operational challenges if conditions in the financial markets do not improve or if they worsen. For example, an extension of the credit crisis to other industries (for example, the availability of financing for the purchase of commercial aircraft) could adversely impact overall demand for our products, which could have a negative effect on our revenues.

In addition, our ability to access the traditional bank and capital markets may be severely restricted, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to react to changing economic and business conditions. In addition, we are subject to various domestic and international risks and uncertainties, including changing social conditions and uncertainties relating to the current and future political climate. Changes in policy resulting from the current political environment could have an adverse impact on the financial condition and the level of business activity of the defense industry or other market segments in which we participate. This may reduce our customers' demand for our products and/or depress pricing of those products, resulting in a material adverse impact on our business, prospects, results of operations, revenues, and cash flows.

A substantial amount of revenue is derived from the commercial aerospace and defense industries and a limited number of customers.

More than 80% of our annual revenue is derived from the commercial aerospace and defense industries. Of this amount, Boeing, through multiple contracts with various company subsidiaries covering varying periods, accounted for approximately 10.2% of our consolidated net sales in 2010. Within those industries are a relatively small number of consumers of titanium products. Those industries have historically been highly cyclical, resulting in the potential for sudden and dramatic changes in expected production and spending that, as a partner in the supply chain, can negatively impact our operational plans and, ultimately, the demand for our products and services. Some of our customers are particularly sensitive to the level of government spending on defense-related products. Government programs are dependent upon the continued availability of appropriations which are approved on an annual basis. Sudden reductions in defense spending could occur due to economic or political changes which could result in a downturn in demand for defense-related titanium products. In addition, changes to existing defense procurement laws and regulations, such as the domestic preference for specialty metals, could adversely affect our results of operations. Many of our customers are dependent on the commercial airline industry which has shown to be subject to significant economic and political challenges due to threats or acts of terrorism, rising or volatile fuel costs, pandemics, or other

outbreaks of infectious diseases, aggressive competition, global economic slowdown, and other factors. In addition, new aerospace and defense platforms under which we have a contract to supply our products may be subject to production delays which affect the timing of the delivery of our products for such platforms. Any one or combination of these factors could occur suddenly and result in a reduction or cancellation in orders of new airplanes and parts which could have an adverse impact on our business. Neither we nor our customers may be able to project or plan in a timely manner for the impact of these events.

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Continued U.S. budget deficits could result in significant defense spending cuts and a reduction in the Joint Strike Fighter program.

A significant amount of our current capital spending and our forecasted revenue is associated with the Joint Strike Fighter program. Continued record U.S. Federal budget deficits could result in significant pressure to reduce the annual defense budget, potentially including delays or cancellations of major programs. Significant delays in the ramp up of the Joint Strike Fighter program, or a reduction in the total number of aircraft produced, could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

A significant amount of our future revenue is based on long-term contracts for new aircraft programs.

We have signed several long-term contracts in recent years to produce titanium mill products and complex engineered assemblies for several new aircraft programs, including the Boeing 787, the JSF and the Airbus family of aircraft, including the A380, the A350XWB and the A400M military transport. In order to meet the delivery requirements of these contracts, we have invested in significant capital expansion projects. Because of the recent global economic slowdown and production problems experienced by many of our customers, we have experienced significant delays in these programs. Further delays, program cancellations, or a loss of one or more customers associated with these programs, could have a material adverse impact on our business, prospects, results of operations, revenues, cash flows, and financial standing.

The carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets may not be recoverable.

As of December 31, 2010, we had goodwill of \$41.8 million and other intangible assets of \$14.1 million. Goodwill and other intangible assets are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, we review such assets at least annually for impairment. Impairment may result from, among other things, deterioration in performance, adverse market conditions, adverse changes in applicable laws or regulations, and a variety of other factors. The amount of any impairment is expensed immediately through the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Any future goodwill or other intangible asset impairment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We are dependent on services that are subject to price and availability fluctuations.

We often depend on third parties to provide outside material processing services that may be critical to the manufacture of our products. Purchase prices and availability of these services are subject to volatility. At any given time, we may be unable to obtain these critical services on a timely basis, at acceptable prices, or on other acceptable terms, if at all. Further, if an outside processor is unable to produce to required specifications, our additional cost to cure may negatively impact our margins.

Fluctuations in our income tax obligations and effective income tax rate may result in volatility of our earnings and stock price.

We are subject to income taxes in many U.S. and certain foreign jurisdictions. Our effective income tax rate (calculated by application of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States) in a given financial statement period may be materially impacted by changes in the mix and level of earnings. As a result, there could be ongoing variability period to period in our income tax rates and reported net income.

We may be affected by our ability to successfully expand our operations in a timely and cost effective manner.

In connection with several of our long-term commercial contracts, we have undertaken several major capital expansion projects which are currently estimated to continue through 2011, including the construction of our new titanium rolling mill and forging press facilities. Our inability to successfully complete the construction of these facilities in a timely and cost-effective manner, or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, our undertaking of these significant initiatives places a significant demand on management, financial, and operational resources. Our success in these projects will depend upon the ability of key financial and operational management to ensure the necessary internal and external resources are in place to properly complete and operate these facilities.

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The demand for our products and services may be adversely affected by demand for our customers' products and services.

Our business is substantially derived from titanium mill products and fabricated metal parts, which are primarily used by our customers as components in the manufacture of their products. The ability or inability to meet our financial expectations could be directly impacted by our customers' abilities or inability to meet their own financial expectations. A continued downturn in demand for our customers' products and services could occur for reasons beyond their control such as unforeseen spending constraints, competitive pressures, rising prices, the inability to contain costs, and other domestic as well as global economic, environmental or political factors. A continued slowdown in demand by, or complete loss of business from, these customers could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position, including, but not limited to, impairment of goodwill, which could be material.

We may be subject to competitive pressures.

The titanium metals industry is highly competitive on a worldwide basis. Our competitors are located primarily in the U.S., Japan, Russia, Europe, and China. Our Russian competitor, in particular, has significantly greater capacity than us and others in our industry. Not only do we face competition for a limited number of customers with other producers of titanium products, but we also must compete with producers of other generally less expensive materials of construction including stainless steel, nickel-based high temperature and corrosion resistant alloys, and composites.

Our competitors could experience more favorable operating conditions than us including lower raw materials costs, more favorable labor agreements, or other factors which could provide them with competitive cost advantages in their ability to provide goods and services. Changes in costs or other factors related to the production and supply of titanium mill products compared to costs or other factors related to the production and supply of other types of materials of construction may negatively impact our business and the industry as a whole. New competitive forces unknown to us today could also emerge which could have an adverse impact on our financial performance. Our foreign competitors in particular may have the ability to offer goods and services to our customers at more favorable prices due to advantageous economic, environmental, political, or other factors.

We may experience a lack of supply of raw materials at costs that provide us with acceptable margin levels.

The raw materials required for the production of titanium mill products (primarily titanium sponge and scrap) are acquired from a number of domestic and foreign suppliers. Although we have long-term contracts in place for the procurement of certain amounts of raw material, we cannot guarantee that our suppliers can fulfill their contractual obligations. Our suppliers may be adversely impacted by events within or outside of their control that may adversely affect our business operations. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain adequate amounts of raw materials from other suppliers in the event that our primary suppliers are unable to meet our needs. We may experience an increase in prices for raw materials which could have a negative impact on our profit margins if we are unable to adequately increase product pricing, and we may not be able to project the impact that an increase in costs may cause in a timely manner. We may be contractually obligated to supply products to our customers at price levels that do not result in our expected margins due to unanticipated increases in the costs of raw materials. We may experience dramatic increases in demand and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain adequate levels of raw materials at prices that are within acceptable cost parameters in order to fulfill that demand.

We are subject to changes in product pricing.

The titanium industry is highly cyclical. Consequently, excess supply and competition may periodically result in fluctuations in the prices at which we are able to sell certain products. Price reductions may have a negative impact on

our operating results. In addition, our ability to implement price increases is dependent on market conditions, often beyond our control. Given the long manufacturing lead times for certain products, the realization of financial benefits from increased prices may be delayed.

We may experience a shortage in the supply of energy or an increase in energy costs to operate our plants.

We own twenty-seven natural gas wells which provide some but not all of the non-electrical energy required by our Niles, Ohio operations. Because our operations are reliant on energy sources from outside suppliers, we may

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experience significant increases in electricity and natural gas prices, unavailability of electrical power, natural gas, or other resources due to natural disasters, interruptions in energy supplies due to equipment failure or other causes, or the inability to extend expiring energy supply contracts on favorable economical terms.

We may not be able to recover the carrying value of our long-lived assets, which could require us to record additional asset impairment charges.

As of December 31, 2010, we had net property, plant, and equipment of \$260.6 million. We operate in a highly competitive and highly cyclical industry. In addition, we have invested heavily in new machinery and facilities in order to win new long-term supply agreements related to next-generation aircraft such as the Boeing 787, the Airbus family of commercial aircraft, and the JSF program. If we were unable to realize the benefits under these agreements, for whatever reason, we could be required to record material asset and asset related impairment charges in future periods which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Many of our products are used in critical aircraft components.

Given the critical nature of many of the aerospace end uses for our products, including specifically their use in critical rotating parts of gas turbine engines, we maintain aircraft products liability insurance of \$350 million, which includes grounding liability. However, should a quality or warranty claim exceed this coverage, or should our coverage be denied, such liability could have a material adverse impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our business could be harmed by strikes or work stoppages.

Approximately 331 hourly, clerical and technical employees at our Niles, Ohio facility are represented by the United Steelworkers of America. Our current labor agreement with this union expires June 30, 2013. Approximately 161 hourly employees at our RTI Tradco facility in Washington, Missouri are represented by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. Our current labor agreement with this union was approved on February 15, 2011, and expires February 19, 2015.

We cannot be certain that we will be able to negotiate new bargaining agreements upon expiration of the existing agreements on the same or more favorable terms as the current agreements, or at all, without production interruptions caused by a labor stoppage. If a strike or work stoppage were to occur in connection with the negotiation of a new collective bargaining agreement, or as a result of a dispute under our collective bargaining agreements with the labor unions, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our business is subject to the risks of international operations.

We operate subsidiaries and conduct business with suppliers and customers in foreign countries which exposes us to risks associated with international business activities. We could be significantly impacted by those risks, which include the potential for volatile economic and labor conditions, political instability, expropriation, and changes in taxes, tariffs, and other regulatory costs. We are also exposed to and can be adversely affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate of the U.S. Dollar against other foreign currencies, particularly the Canadian Dollar, the Euro, and the British Pound. Although we are operating primarily in countries with relatively stable economic and political climates, there can be no assurance that our business will not be adversely affected by those risks inherent to international operations.

Our success depends largely on our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

Much of our future success depends on the continued service and availability of skilled personnel, including members of our executive team, management, materials engineers and other technical specialists, and staff positions. The loss of key personnel could adversely affect our ability to perform until suitable replacements are found. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to successfully attract and retain key personnel.

The demand for our products and services may be affected by factors outside of our control.

War, terrorism, natural disasters, and public health issues including pandemics, whether in the U.S. or abroad, have caused and could cause damage or disruption to international commerce by creating economic and political uncertainties that may have a negative impact on the global economy as a whole. Our business operations, as well as

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our suppliers and customers business operations, are subject to interruption by those factors as well as other events beyond our control such as governmental regulations, fire, power shortages, and others. Although it is impossible to predict the occurrences or consequences of any such events, they could result in a decrease in demand for our products, make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver products to our customers or to receive materials from our suppliers, and create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain. Our operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected by these events.

We may be affected by our ability or inability to obtain financing.

Our ability to access the traditional bank or capital markets in the future for additional financing, if needed, and our future financial performance could be influenced by our ability to meet current covenant requirements associated with our existing credit agreement, our credit rating, or other factors.

The outcome of the U.S. Customs investigation of our previously filed duty drawback claims is uncertain.

During 2007, we received notice from U.S. Customs indicating that certain duty drawback claims previously filed by our agent, on our behalf, are under formal investigation. The investigation relates to discrepancies in, and lack of supporting documentation for, claims filed through our prior drawback broker. For additional detail regarding this investigation, see Note 12 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. While the ultimate outcome of the U.S. Customs investigation cannot be determined, it could potentially have an adverse impact on our financial performance.

We are subject to, and could incur substantial costs and liabilities under, environmental, health, and safety laws.

We own and/or operate a number of manufacturing and other facilities. Our operations and properties are subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and health and safety matters, including those governing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, and the cleanup of contaminated sites. Some environmental laws can impose liability for all of the costs of a contaminated site without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. We could incur substantial costs, including fines, penalties, civil and criminal sanctions, investigation and cleanup costs, natural resource damages and third-party claims for property damage or personal injury, as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws and regulations or the environmental permits required for our operations. Many of our properties have a history of industrial operations, including the use and storage of hazardous materials, and we are involved in remedial actions relating to some of our current and former properties and, along with other responsible parties, third-party sites. We have established reserves for such matters where appropriate. The ultimate costs of cleanup, and our share of such costs, however, are difficult to accurately predict and could exceed current reserves. We also could incur significant additional costs at these or other sites if additional contamination is discovered, additional cleanup obligations are imposed and/or the participation or financial viability of other responsible parties changes in the future. In addition, while the cost of complying with environmental laws and regulations has not had a material adverse impact on our operations in the past, such laws and regulations are subject to frequent modifications and revisions, and more stringent compliance requirements, or more stringent interpretation or enforcement of existing requirements, may be imposed in the future on us or the industries in which we operate. As a result, we could incur significant additional costs complying with environmental laws and regulations in the future.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

We have received no written comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic or current reports more than 180 days prior to the end of our fiscal year to which this Annual Report relates.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Properties.****Manufacturing Facilities**

The Company has approximately 1.7 million square feet of manufacturing facilities, exclusive of distribution facilities and office space. Set forth below are the Company's principal manufacturing plants, the principal products produced at each location as well as each plant's aggregate capacities.

Facilities

Location	Owned / Leased	Products	Annual Rated Capacity
Titanium Group			
Niles, OH	Owned	Ingot (million pounds)	30.0
Niles, OH	Owned	Mill products (million pounds)	22.0
Canton, OH	Owned	Ferro titanium and specialty alloys (million pounds)	16.0
Hermitage, PA	Owned	Metal processing (million pounds)	5.0
Martinsville, VA	Owned	Titanium forging and rolling (facility under construction)	
Fabrication Group			
Washington, MO	Owned	Hot and superplastically formed parts (thousand press hours)	50.0
Laval, Canada	Owned	Machining/assembly of aerospace parts (thousand man hours)	400
Houston, TX	Leased	Extruded, hot stretch formed products (million pounds)	4.2
Houston, TX	Owned	Machining/fabricating oil/gas products (thousand man hours)	200
Distribution Group			
Staffordshire, England	Leased	Cut parts and components (thousand man hours)	45.0
Rosny-Sur-Seine, France	Leased	Cut parts and components (thousand man hours)	16.0
Sullivan, MO	Leased	Cut parts (thousand man hours)	23.0
Garden Grove, CA	Leased	Metal warehousing and distribution	N/A
Windsor, CT	Leased	Metal warehousing and distribution	N/A

In addition to the leased facilities noted above, the Company leases certain buildings and property at the Washington, Missouri and Canton, Ohio operations, as well as a sales office in Guangzhou, China, and our corporate headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All other facilities are owned. The plants have been constructed at various times over a long period. Many of the buildings have been remodeled or expanded and additional buildings have been constructed from time to time.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business. There are currently no material pending or threatened claims against the Company other than the matters discussed below.

Tronox LLC Litigation

In connection with its now indefinitely idled plans to construct a premium-grade titanium sponge production facility in Hamilton, Mississippi, in 2008, a subsidiary of the Company entered into an agreement with Tronox LLC (Tronox) for the long-term supply of titanium tetrachloride, the primary raw material in the production of titanium sponge. Tronox filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in January 2009 and emerged from bankruptcy protection in February 2011. On September 23, 2009, the Company s subsidiary filed a complaint in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against Tronox challenging the validity of the supply agreement. Tronox filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, and on February 9, 2010 the Bankruptcy Court issued an order granting the motion. The Company s subsidiary has appealed the order, as it believes that its claims seeking termination and/or rescission of the supply agreement and companion ground lease on grounds of breach of warranty, nondisclosure, and mistake are meritorious; however, due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and because of the pending appeal, the ultimate outcome of the matter is uncertain. The appeal remains outstanding as of March 1, 2011.

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On January 28, 2011, Tronox filed a complaint in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against the Company's subsidiary, alleging breach of contract, repudiation and two additional related claims under the Bankruptcy Code with respect to the supply agreement. As discussed above, the Company's subsidiary believes that the claims asserted by it in connection with the long-term supply agreement are meritorious, and as such disputes the claims asserted by Tronox. The Company's subsidiary intends to vigorously defend this suit; however, due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, the ultimate outcome of the matter is uncertain.

Pending the outcome of both pieces of litigation, management estimates that its potential contractual liability could be up to \$36 million, of which it has currently accrued \$11 million.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved).

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****Range of High and Low Stock Prices of Common Stock**

Quarter	2010		2009	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$ 32.77	\$ 20.81	\$ 16.48	\$ 8.99
Second	\$ 31.40	\$ 21.60	\$ 22.88	\$ 11.23
Third	\$ 32.39	\$ 22.91	\$ 26.19	\$ 14.53
Fourth	\$ 31.98	\$ 26.34	\$ 26.25	\$ 17.57

Principal market for Common Stock: New York Stock Exchange

Holders of record of Common Stock at January 31, 2011: 585

The Company has not paid dividends on its Common Stock and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The following table sets forth repurchases of our Common Stock during the three months ended December 31, 2010.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs(2)	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (In thousands)(3)
October 1 - 31, 2010	459	\$ 29.42		\$ 2,973
November 1 - 30, 2010	306	28.18		2,973
December 1 - 31, 2010				2,973
Total	765	\$ 28.92		

- (1) Shares were repurchased under (i) the Company's \$15 million share repurchase program approved by the Board of Directors on April 30, 1999, and (ii) a program that allows employees to surrender shares to the Company to pay tax liabilities associated with the vesting of restricted stock awards under the 2004 Stock Plan.
- (2) Includes only shares reacquired under the Company's \$15 million share repurchase program.
- (3) Amounts in this column reflect amounts remaining under the Company's \$15 million share repurchase program.

The Company may repurchase shares of Common Stock under the RTI International Metals, Inc. share repurchase program approved by the Company's Board of Directors on April 30, 1999. The repurchase program authorizes the repurchase of up to \$15 million of RTI Common Stock. No shares were purchased under the program during the year ended December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2010, approximately \$3 million of the \$15 million remained available for repurchase. There is no expiration date specified for the share repurchase program.

In addition to the share repurchase program, employees may surrender shares to the Company to pay tax liabilities associated with the vesting of restricted stock awards under the 2004 Stock Plan. There were 14,053 shares of Common Stock surrendered to satisfy tax liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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The following table sets forth selected historical financial data and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes related hereto and other financial information included elsewhere herein.

The selected historical data was derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands, except per share data).

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Statement Data:					
Net sales	\$ 431,793	\$ 407,978	\$ 609,900	\$ 626,799	\$ 505,389
Operating income (loss)	14,061	(87,276)	87,392	141,161	115,253
Income (loss) before income taxes	11,820	(96,056)	87,975	142,467	118,291
Net income (loss)	3,417	(67,239)	55,695	92,631	75,700
Basic earnings (loss) per share(1)	\$ 0.11	\$ (2.67)	\$ 2.42	\$ 4.01	\$ 3.32
Diluted earnings (loss) per share(1)	\$ 0.11	\$ (2.67)	\$ 2.41	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.27

	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 636,656	\$ 387,761	\$ 559,601	\$ 405,907	\$ 365,711
Total assets	1,106,854	854,735	1,029,203	755,284	643,913
Long-term debt	178,107	81	238,550	16,506	13,270
Total shareholders' equity	718,400	679,206	601,934	575,784	462,181

(1) Adjusted for retrospective application of the provisions of the new earnings per share accounting guidance which became effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. For further information on this new guidance, see Note 4 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

The following discussion should be read in connection with the information contained in the condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The following information contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and is subject to the safe harbor created by that Act. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by their use of words like expects, anticipates, believes, intends, estimates, projects, or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements are based on expectations and assumptions regarding future events. In addition to factors discussed throughout this annual report, the following factors and risks should also be considered, including, without limitation:

the future availability and prices of raw materials,

competition in the titanium industry,

the historic cyclical nature of the titanium and commercial aerospace industries,

changes in defense spending and cancellation or changes in defense programs or initiatives,

changes in the Joint Strike Fighter production schedule,

the ability to obtain access to financial markets and to maintain current covenant requirements,

long-term supply agreements and the impact if another party to a long-term supply agreement fails to fulfill its requirements under existing contracts or successfully manage its future development and production schedule,

the impact of the current titanium inventory overhang throughout our supply chain,

the impact of Boeing 787 Dreamliner® production delays,

our ability to attract and retain key personnel,

legislative challenges to the Specialty Metals Clause, which requires that titanium for U.S. defense programs be produced in the U.S.

labor matters,

global economic activities,

the successful completion of our expansion projects,

our ability to execute on new business awards,

our order backlog and the conversion of that backlog into revenue,

demand for our products, and

other statements contained herein that are not historical facts.

Because such forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These and other risk factors are set forth in this filing, as well as in other filings filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) over the last 12 months, copies of which are available from the SEC or may be obtained upon request from the Company. Except as may be required by applicable law, we undertake no duty to update our forward-looking information.

Overview

RTI International Metals, Inc. (the Company, RTI, we, us, or our) is a leading producer and global supplier of titanium mill products and manufacturer of fabricated titanium and specialty metal components for the national and international aerospace, defense, energy, industrial, and consumer markets.

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We conduct business in three segments: the Titanium Group, the Fabrication Group, and the Distribution Group.

The Titanium Group melts, processes, and produces a complete range of titanium mill products which are further processed by its customers for use in a variety of commercial aerospace, defense, and industrial and consumer applications. With operations in Niles, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; and Hermitage, Pennsylvania; and the new facility under construction in Martinsville, Virginia, the Titanium Group has overall responsibility for the production of primary mill products including ingot, slab, bloom, billet, bar, sheet, and plate. In addition, the Titanium Group produces ferro titanium alloys for its steel-making customers. The Titanium Group also focuses on the research and development of evolving technologies relating to raw materials, melting and other production processes, and the application of titanium in new markets.

The Fabrication Group is comprised of companies with significant hard-metal expertise that extrude, fabricate, machine, and assemble titanium and other specialty metal parts and components. Its products, many of which are complex engineered parts and assemblies, serve the commercial aerospace, defense, oil and gas, power generation, medical device, and chemical process industries, as well as a number of other industrial and consumer markets. With operations located in Houston, Texas; Washington, Missouri; Laval, Canada; and a representative office in China, the Fabrication Group provides value-added products and services such as engineered tubulars and extrusions, fabricated and machined components and sub-assemblies, as well as engineered systems for deepwater oil and gas exploration and production infrastructure.

The Distribution Group stocks, distributes, finishes, cuts-to-size, and facilitates just-in-time delivery services of titanium, steel, and other specialty metal products, primarily nickel-based specialty alloys. With operations in Garden Grove, California; Windsor, Connecticut; Sullivan, Missouri; Staffordshire, England; and Rosny-Sur-Seine, France; the Distribution Group services a wide variety of commercial aerospace, defense, and industrial and consumer customers.

Both the Fabrication and Distribution Groups access the Titanium Group as their primary source of titanium mill products. For the year ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, approximately 38%, 53%, and 43%, respectively, of the Titanium Group's sales were to the Fabrication and Distribution Groups. The decrease in sales to the Fabrication and Distribution Groups in 2010 was primarily due to continued soft demand for the Distribution Group's titanium products reducing its demand for mill products from the Titanium Group.

Trends and Uncertainties

Management believes that long-term demand indicators in the titanium industry, driven largely by significant backlog in the commercial aerospace market, remain strong as we move toward the middle of the decade. Recently announced build rate increases by Boeing and Airbus and a small increase in order activity in our titanium mill product business support that belief. In addition, we continue to win incremental value-added packages in validation of our strategy to move further up the value chain.

The effects of the cyclicity of the commercial aerospace market are still negatively impacting spot market demand and capacity utilization. Both the Boeing and Airbus supply chains continue to have relatively high inventories created by lower than anticipated production levels over the past two years. We expect the inventory overhang and destocking in the supply chain to abate in the second half of 2011 and shipments to increase thereafter. However, until production levels increase, we continue to see significant near-term uncertainty in the industry.

Executive Summary

2010 started out every bit as challenging as 2009, with the overall titanium market being impacted by the recent global economic recession and the extended delays for the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program making it difficult to match industry capacity with titanium demand. However, as we progressed through the year, we started to see stability and growth in the global economy and the 787 program continued flight tests and moved closer to full-rate production, although late in the year the program suffered another schedule change that may further delay the ultimate ramp up of the production schedule.

Additionally, during 2010 we were able to favorably settle Airbus' 2009 contractual shortfall while strengthening our relationship and providing Airbus the flexibility it needs to manage through the current downturn. Indeed,

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we were awarded additional contracts during 2010 for A320 flap track and A350 seat track extrusions, which support our strategy to move further up the value chain to support our customer base.

Finally, in order to solidify our balance sheet, we issued \$230 million 3.000% five-year convertible notes due 2015 to provide us with sufficient financial flexibility to continue growing the Company, including through potential acquisitions, while completing our current capital expansion projects and meeting the needs of our customers.

Results of Operations***For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2009***

Net Sales. Net sales for our reportable segments, excluding intersegment sales, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2010	2009		
Titanium Group	\$ 142.9	\$ 107.6	\$ 35.3	32.8%
Fabrication Group	134.4	106.2	28.2	26.6%
Distribution Group	154.5	194.2	(39.7)	(20.4)%
Total consolidated net sales	\$ 431.8	\$ 408.0	\$ 23.8	5.8%

Excluding the \$15.4 million payment related to the resolution of Airbus' 2009 contractual obligations, the Titanium Group's net sales were favorable by \$19.9 million. An increase of 54% in shipments of prime mill products to our trade customers, offset by a 27% decrease in the average realized selling prices of prime mill products, resulted in an \$11.9 million increase in the Titanium Group's net sales. The decrease in average realized selling prices was primarily due to changes in the sales mix between periods, with the mix in 2010 consisting of a higher percentage of forged products which generally carry lower overall sales prices than flat products. Increased demand from the specialty steel industry resulted in an \$8.0 million increase in ferro-alloy product sales.

Excluding the \$4.2 million of nonrecurring engineering funds received related to the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program that were previously paid by the customer, the Fabrication Group's net sales increased \$24.0 million compared to the prior year. The nonrecurring engineering funds were received to offset certain agreed upon tooling expenses to support the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program. A corresponding amount was recorded in cost of sales during the current year. The increase in the Fabrication Group's net sales was principally the result of a \$29.6 million increase in commercial aerospace sales, primarily driven by the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® Pi Box program ramp-up as well as other Boeing programs. Additionally, the Company completed several engineered components to support the containment of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. These favorable impacts were partially offset by a decline in our military shipments as the F-22, C-17, and other programs continue to wind down.

The decrease in the Distribution Group's net sales was principally driven by lower demand due to high levels of titanium inventory throughout the supply chain, which is a result of the slowdown in the commercial and military aircraft markets. The Group's titanium products net sales were \$44.9 million lower than the prior year, while net sales for the Group's specialty alloys products increased \$5.2 million.

Gross Profit. Gross profit for our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2010	2009		
Titanium Group	\$ 30.8	\$ 20.6	\$ 10.2	49.5%
Fabrication Group	20.4	5.2	15.2	292.3%
Distribution Group	24.7	30.0	(5.3)	(17.7)%
Total consolidated gross profit	\$ 75.9	\$ 55.8	\$ 20.1	36.0%

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Excluding the \$15.4 million payment related to the resolution of Airbus 2009 contractual obligations and the \$4.2 million charge in the prior year associated with the U.S. Customs investigation of our previously-filed duty drawback claims, the Titanium Group's gross profit decreased \$9.4 million. Lower average realized selling prices and a lower margin sales mix reduced gross profit by \$33.3 million. Additionally, the Titanium Group's gross profit in 2010 was unfavorably impacted by an \$8.3 million accrual associated with the disputed Tronox supply contract and \$0.6 million due to reduced third-party sales of Titanium Group-sourced inventory through our Fabrication and Distribution Group facilities. These decreases were partially offset by lower raw material costs and increased overhead absorption, which increased gross profit \$30.0 million, and higher sales volumes, which increased gross profit \$1.1 million. Furthermore, gross profit at the Titanium Group was favorably impacted \$1.7 million due to increased ferro-alloy business.

The increase in gross profit for the Fabrication Group was primarily driven by the completion of several engineered components to support the containment of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, increasing gross profit by \$10.5 million. In addition, improved volume, led by the ramp-up of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® Pi Box program, increased gross profit by \$7.8 million. However, these favorable impacts were partially offset by production inefficiencies, scrap, and yield costs associated with the production ramp-up of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® Pi Box program as well as the volume impact of the winding down certain military programs such as the F-22 and C-17.

The decrease in the Distribution Group's gross profit was primarily related to lower titanium sales levels in the commercial and military aircraft markets, somewhat offset with a modest increase in realized selling prices for certain specialty metals in the Group's non-Titanium facilities.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A) for our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2010	2009		
Titanium Group	\$ 14.1	\$ 17.8	\$ (3.7)	(20.8)%
Fabrication Group	28.0	22.8	5.2	22.8%
Distribution Group	21.5	22.9	(1.4)	(6.1)%
Total consolidated SG&A	\$ 63.6	\$ 63.5	\$ 0.1	0.2%

The \$0.1 million increase in SG&A was primarily related to a \$6.9 million increase in salary, benefit, and incentive related expenses, driven by the reinstatement of our cash incentive compensation program in the current year offset by targeted workforce reductions performed throughout 2009 which were fully realized in 2010 and our continued focus on reducing professional and consulting expenses.

Research, Technical, and Product Development Expenses. Research, technical, and product development expenses for the Company were \$3.3 million and \$2.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. This spending, primarily related to our Titanium Group, reflects the Company's continued efforts to make productivity and quality improvements to current manufacturing processes.

Asset and Asset-related Charges (Income). Asset and asset-related charges (income) for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$(5.0) million. In 2010, asset and asset-related charges (income) consisted of favorable settlements related to the accrued contractual commitments associated with our indefinitely delayed titanium sponge plant, offset in part by the write-down of sponge plant-related assets related to these settlements as our contractors were able to return these assets to their vendors for refunds. In 2009, asset and asset related charges (income) consisted of a \$68.9 million impairment charge related to the indefinite delay of the construction of our titanium sponge plant.

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Operating Income (Loss). Operating income (loss) for our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$ Increase/ (Decrease)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2010	2009		
Titanium Group	\$ 18.4	\$ (68.1)	\$ 86.5	127.0%
Fabrication Group	(7.6)	(26.3)	18.7	71.1%
Distribution Group	3.3	7.1	(3.8)	(53.5)%
Total consolidated operating income (loss)	\$ 14.1	\$ (87.3)	\$ 101.4	(116.2)%

Excluding the \$15.4 million payment related to the resolution of Airbus' 2009 contractual obligations, the prior year \$68.9 million asset-related impairment related to the indefinite delay of construction of the Company's titanium sponge plant, and the \$4.2 million charge in the prior year associated with the U.S. Customs investigation of our previously filed duty drawback claims, operating income for the Titanium Group decreased \$2.0 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower gross profit, largely due to a lower margin sales mix and lower average realized selling prices, which were partially offset by higher volume and a reduction in SG&A expenses.

Excluding the \$8.7 million goodwill impairment at the Fabrication Group's Energy Fabrication reporting unit in the prior year, the operating loss for the Fabrication Group decreased \$10.0 million. The decrease was primarily driven by the completion of several engineered components to support the containment of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. However, these favorable impacts were partially offset by production inefficiencies, scrap, and yield costs associated with the production ramp-up of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® Pi Box program as well as the winding down of several military programs and higher SG&A expenses during the year.

The decrease in operating income for the Distribution Group was primarily related to lower titanium sales levels in the commercial and military aircraft markets, somewhat offset with a modest increase in realized selling prices for certain specialty metals in the Group's non-Titanium facilities and a reduction in SG&A expenses.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$(0.6) million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Other income (expense) consists primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses from our international operations and fair value adjustments related to our foreign currency forward contracts. We had no outstanding foreign currency forward contracts at December 31, 2010.

Interest Income and Interest Expense. Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$0.5 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The decrease was principally related to lower returns on invested cash, as well as lower average cash balances, compared to the prior year period. Interest expense was \$2.1 million and \$12.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The decrease in interest expense was primarily attributable to the duration for which we had debt outstanding during each year. We issued \$230 million of convertible notes in December 2010, whereas in September of 2009, we paid off our \$225 million term loan. Additionally, interest expense in 2009 included a \$4.9 million charge for the termination of our interest rate swap agreements and a \$0.8 million write-off of deferred financing fees as a result of the payoff of our \$225 million term loan.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax. We recognized income tax expense of \$8.4 million, or 71.1% of pretax income in 2010, compared to an income tax benefit of \$28.8 million, or 30.0% of our pretax loss in 2009, for federal, state, and foreign income taxes. The effective tax rates in 2010 and 2009 vary from the 35% U.S. federal tax rate principally due to the effects of foreign operations, adjustments to unrecognized tax benefits, and state taxes. The effects of foreign operations include the impact of the lower foreign statutory tax rates that are applied to income or losses generated outside the U.S. Depending on the mix of domestic and foreign income or loss, these statutory rate differences have the potential to significantly influence each year's overall effective tax rate. In 2010, the effective rate was also increased by legislation that repealed the Medicare Part D subsidy. Refer to Note 5 to our accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation between our effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate.

Table of Contents**For the Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2008**

Net Sales. Net sales for our reportable segments, excluding intersegment sales, for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$ Increase/ (Decrease)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2009	2008		
Titanium Group	\$ 107.6	\$ 202.0	\$ (94.4)	(46.7)%
Fabrication Group	106.2	146.8	(40.6)	(27.7)%
Distribution Group	194.2	261.1	(66.9)	(25.6)%
Total consolidated net sales	\$ 408.0	\$ 609.9	\$ (201.9)	(33.1)%

The combination of a 7% decrease in the average realized selling prices of prime mill products and a 43% decrease in prime mill shipments to our trade customers resulted in an \$85.5 million reduction in the Titanium Group's net sales. The decrease in average realized selling prices was primarily due to changes in the sales mix between periods, with the mix in 2009 consisting of a higher percentage of sales related to long-term supply agreements, which generally carry lower overall sales prices and are subject to annual pricing adjustments. Furthermore, excess inventory in the market due to the ongoing Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program delays and the lower overall titanium demand profile resulted in a reduction in spot market volume and a decrease in realized selling prices on spot sales compared to the prior period. Additionally, decreasing demand from the specialty steel industry resulted in an \$8.8 million reduction in ferro-alloy sales.

The decrease in the Fabrication Group's net sales principally relates to a reduction of \$24.5 million in sales to our energy market customers due to the relatively low price of oil compared to the prior year leading to a slowdown in energy exploration and development projects. Furthermore, continued delays in the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program, as well as the general downturn in the commercial aerospace market, have resulted in a reduction in net sales totaling \$17.4 million compared to the prior year. These decreases were slightly offset by an increase in demand from our military aircraft programs of \$2.2 million.

The decrease in the Distribution Group's net sales was principally related to lower demand resulting from the global economic downturn and the slowdown in the commercial aerospace market, both of which resulted in higher levels of titanium inventory throughout the supply chain. Lower demand and lower realized pricing for the Distribution Group's titanium and specialty alloys products resulted in a \$49.9 million and a \$17.0 million reduction in net sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit for our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$ Increase/ (Decrease)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2009	2008		
Titanium Group	\$ 20.6	\$ 86.6	\$ (66.0)	(76.2)%

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Fabrication Group	5.2	31.4	(26.2)	(83.4)%
Distribution Group	30.0	49.3	(19.3)	(39.1)%
Total consolidated gross profit	\$ 55.8	\$ 167.3	\$ (111.5)	(66.6)%

Excluding the \$4.2 million of charges in 2009 associated with the U.S. Customs investigation of our previously filed duty drawback claims, gross profit for the Titanium Group decreased \$61.8 million compared to the prior year. The decrease in the Titanium Group's gross profit was the result of the global economic slowdown and the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® production delays reducing overall titanium demand. Lower sales levels reduced gross profit by \$21.7 million and lower average realized selling prices and a lower margin sales mix reduced gross profit by \$17.8 million, while higher raw material costs and lower overhead absorption reduced gross profit by \$7.4 million. Furthermore, gross profit at the Titanium Group was unfavorably impacted by \$3.2 million due to lower ferro-alloy

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sales and by \$5.4 million due to reduced third-party sales of Titanium Group-sourced inventory by our Fabrication Group and Distribution Group businesses.

The decrease in gross profit for the Fabrication Group was driven by several factors, including reduced sales volumes which reduced gross profit by \$14.9 million and cost overruns related to a certain energy project which negatively impacted gross profit by \$7.2 million. In addition, production execution issues at one of the Fabrication Group's facilities negatively impacted its ability to deliver orders, and lower than expected material yields at that same location resulted in higher than expected material costs, which reduced gross profit by \$6.2 million compared to the prior year. Ongoing uncertainty and delays in the ramp up of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program resulted in lower utilization and other operational inefficiencies despite significant actions taken by the Company to manage costs in line with demand. These impacts were partially offset by a favorable mix of higher margin products in the 2009, which increased gross profit by \$5.7 million.

The energy project cost overruns were driven by a delayed start and the need for higher than normal overtime and use of subcontractors. This project was substantially delivered by June 30, 2009. In order to ensure we do not have similar issues on other projects going forward, we have added additional project management resources to this facility. In addition, we have implemented new planning and risk management procedures to ensure projects are started, executed, and delivered in a timely and efficient manner.

The production execution issues at one of the Fabrication Group's facilities developed due to a suboptimal management structure and deviations from established manufacturing work procedures. The combination of these inefficiencies and loss of discipline resulted in lower throughput and increased rework costs. We identified these issues internally during the three months ended March 31, 2009. To correct these issues, we replaced both the segment and facility leadership and implemented new procedures and production controls to increase throughput and improve quality.

The decrease in gross profit for the Distribution Group was principally related to lower sales coupled with a decrease in realized selling prices for certain specialty metals that exceeded our decline in product cost. This decrease was partially offset by our actions taken to rationalize our domestic Distribution Group facilities and to reduce logistics costs.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A) for our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is summarized in the following table:

	Years Ended		\$	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2009	2008		
<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>				
Titanium Group	\$ 17.8	\$ 22.8	\$ (5.0)	(21.9)%
Fabrication Group	22.8	29.3	(6.5)	(22.2)%
Distribution Group	22.9	25.7	(2.8)	(10.9)%
Total consolidated SG&A	\$ 63.5	\$ 77.8	\$ (14.3)	(18.4)%

The \$14.3 million decrease in SG&A was primarily related to an \$8.8 million reduction in salary, benefit, and incentive related expenses, driven by a reduction in expected cash incentive compensation in 2009 compared to the

prior year as well as targeted workforce reductions performed throughout 2009. Additionally, there was a \$2.9 million reduction in professional and consulting expenses. The decreases reflect management's focus on reducing expenses during the current economic downturn while continuing to position the Company for future growth.

Research, Technical, and Product Development Expenses. Total research, technical, and product development costs for the Company were \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This spending, primarily related to our Titanium Group, reflects the Company's continued efforts to make productivity and quality improvements to current manufacturing processes.

Asset and Asset-related Charges (Income). In December 2009, we announced that we had indefinitely delayed the construction of our premium-grade titanium sponge production facility in Hamilton, Mississippi. The indefinite delay was identified as a triggering event for an asset impairment test. Under current accounting

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guidance, we reviewed the assets for recoverability and determined the assets were impaired. At the time, we had spent approximately \$66.9 million related to the construction of this facility and had additional contractual commitments of approximately \$7.8 million. We determined the fair value of the assets to be \$5.8 million using a combination of a market approach and a cost approach. As a result, we recorded an asset and asset-related impairment within our Titanium Group of \$68.9 million in December 2009. These assets were not placed into service; therefore no depreciation expense related to them has been recognized. The remaining \$7.8 million of additional contractual commitments was recorded within other accrued liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2009. For further information on our asset-related impairments, see Note 3 to our accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill Impairment. Our annual goodwill impairment review determined that the carrying value of goodwill at our Energy Fabrication reporting unit, which was \$8.7 million at October 1, 2009, was fully impaired. The decrease in the price of oil from its record highs in 2008, coupled with continued pricing pressures on steel products, as well as further competition in this market, has led to an expected slowdown in our sales forecasts to energy market customers. For further information on our annual goodwill impairment test and the impairment of goodwill at our Energy Fabrication reporting unit, see Note 2 to our accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating Income (Loss). Operating income (loss) for our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is summarized in the following table:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Years Ended		\$ Increase/ (Decrease)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
	December 31, 2009	2008		
Titanium Group	\$ (68.1)	\$ 61.8	\$ (129.9)	(210.2)%
Fabrication Group	(26.3)	2.0	(28.3)	(1415.0)%
Distribution Group	7.1	23.6	(16.5)	(69.9)%
Total consolidated operating income (loss)	\$ (87.3)	\$ 87.4	\$ (174.7)	(199.9)%

Excluding the \$68.9 million asset-related impairment due to the indefinite delay of construction of the Company's premium-grade titanium sponge plant and the \$4.2 million charge in 2009 associated with the U.S. Customs investigation of our previously filed duty drawback claims, operating income for the Titanium Group decreased \$56.8 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower gross profit, largely due to unfavorable volume and lower realized selling prices, which were partially offset by a reduction in SG&A expenses.

Excluding the \$8.7 million goodwill impairment at the Company's Energy Fabrication reporting unit, operating income for the Fabrication Group decreased \$19.6 million. The decrease was the result of lower sales to both the energy and aerospace markets, along with cost overruns on a specific energy project and production execution issues at one of the Fabrication Group's facilities. Further, the Fabrication Group experienced lower production capacity utilization and increased operating inefficiencies, which in part were driven by the ongoing delays in the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program and global economic slowdown affecting the commercial aerospace market. These decreases were partially offset by reductions in SG&A expenses during 2009.

The decrease in operating income for the Distribution Group was largely due to lower demand in both the titanium and specialty alloys markets, which resulted in decreased realized selling prices for certain specialty metals that exceeded our decline in product cost. This decrease was partially offset by a decrease in compensation-related

expenses and other cost management actions, including the rationalization of our domestic Distribution Group facilities.

Other Income. Other income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$2.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. Other income consisted primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses from our international operations and fair value adjustments related to our foreign currency forward contracts. We had no outstanding foreign currency forward contracts at December 31, 2009.

Interest Income and Interest Expense. Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1.5 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. The decrease was principally related to lower returns on invested cash

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compared to the prior year period. Interest expense was \$12.3 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to higher average outstanding long-term debt balances during 2009, as well as a \$4.9 million charge for the termination of our interest rate swap agreements and a \$0.8 million write-off of deferred financing fees as a result of the payoff of our \$225 million term loan in September 2009.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax. We recognized an income tax benefit of \$28.8 million, or 30.0% of our pretax loss in 2009, compared to income tax expense of \$32.3 million, or 36.7% of pretax income in 2008, for federal, state, and foreign income taxes. The effective tax rate in 2009 was less than the 35% U.S. federal tax rate principally due to an increase in unrecognized tax benefits and the effects of foreign operations. The effective tax rate in 2008 was greater than the 35% U.S. federal tax rate principally due to the effects of state and foreign income taxes offset by the benefit of the manufacturing deduction. Because the Company generated a net operating loss for tax purposes, we did not qualify for the manufacturing deduction in 2009.

Duty Drawback Investigation

We maintained a program through an authorized agent to recapture duty paid on imported titanium sponge as an offset against exports for products shipped outside the U.S. by the Company or its customers. The agent, who matched the Company's duty paid with the export shipments through filings with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (U.S. Customs), performed the recapture process.

Historically, we recognized a credit to Cost of Sales when we received notification from our agent that a claim had been filed and received by U.S. Customs. For the period January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2007, we recognized a reduction to Cost of Sales totaling \$14.5 million associated with the recapture of duty paid. This amount represents the total of all claims filed by the agent on our behalf.

During 2007, we received notice from U.S. Customs that we were under formal investigation with respect to \$7.6 million of claims previously filed by the agent on our behalf. The investigation relates to discrepancies in, and lack of supporting documentation for, claims filed through our authorized agent. We revoked the authorized agent's authority and are fully cooperating with U.S. Customs to determine the extent to which any claims may be invalid or may not be supportable with adequate documentation. In response to the investigation noted above, we suspended the filing of new duty drawback claims through the third quarter of 2007. We are fully engaged and cooperating with U.S. Customs in an effort to complete the investigation in an expeditious manner.

Concurrent with the U.S. Customs investigation, we performed an internal review of the entire \$14.5 million of drawback claims filed with U.S. Customs to determine to what extent any claims may have been invalid or may not have been supported with adequate documentation. As a result, we recorded charges totaling \$10.5 million to Cost of Sales through December 31, 2009. No additional charges were recorded during the year ended December 31, 2010.

These above-mentioned charges represent our current best estimate of probable loss. Of this amount, \$9.5 million was recorded as a contingent current liability and \$1.0 million was recorded as a write-off of an outstanding receivable representing claims filed which had not yet been paid by U.S. Customs. Through December 31, 2009, we had repaid \$4.0 million to U.S. Customs for invalid claims and made additional repayments totaling \$2.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2010. As a result of these payments, the Company's liability totaled \$2.8 million as of December 31, 2010. While our internal investigation into these claims is complete, there is not a timetable of which we are aware for when U.S. Customs will conclude its investigation.

While the ultimate outcome of the U.S. Customs investigation is not yet known, we believe there is an additional possible risk of loss between \$0 and \$3.0 million based on current facts, exclusive of additional amounts imposed for

interest, which cannot be quantified at this time. This possible risk of future loss relates primarily to indirect duty drawback claims filed with U.S. Customs by several of our customers as the ultimate exporter of record in which we shared in a portion of the revenue.

Additionally, we are exposed to potential penalties imposed by U.S. Customs on these claims. In December 2009, we received formal pre-penalty notices from U.S. Customs imposing penalties in the amount of \$1.7 million. While we have the opportunity to negotiate with U.S. Customs to potentially obtain relief of these penalties, due to

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the inherent uncertainty of the penalty process, we have accrued the full amount of the penalty as of December 31, 2009. There was no change to the amount accrued for penalties during the year ended December 31, 2010.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we began filing new duty drawback claims through a new authorized agent. Claims filed through December 31, 2009 totaled \$3.0 million. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we filed additional claims totaling \$5.5 million. As a result of the open investigation discussed above, we have not recognized any credits to cost of sales upon the filing of these new claims. We intend to record these credits when payment is received from U.S. Customs until a consistent history of receipts against claims filed has been established.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In connection with our long-term mill product supply agreements for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) program and the Airbus family of commercial aircraft, including the A380 and A350XWB programs, we are constructing a new titanium forging and rolling facility in Martinsville, Virginia, and new melting facilities in Canton and Niles, Ohio, with anticipated capital spending of approximately \$140 million. The Niles melting facility is substantially complete, whereas we have capital spending of approximately \$5 million remaining on the Canton facility and expect it will begin operations in 2011. We have capital expenditures of approximately \$50 million remaining related to the Martinsville, Virginia facility and anticipate that the rolling mill and forging cell associated with this facility will begin operations in 2012. We expect this facility will enable us to enhance our throughput and shorten lead times on certain products, primarily titanium sheet and plate. We will continually evaluate market conditions as we move forward with these capital projects to ensure our operational capabilities are matched to our anticipated demand.

On December 14, 2010, we issued \$230 million aggregate principal amount of 3.0% Convertible Senior Notes due December 2015 (the Notes). Interest on the Notes accrues from December 14, 2010 and is payable semiannually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning June 1, 2011, at a rate of 3.0% per year. The Notes are the general unsecured obligations of the Company. The Notes, if converted, may be settled, at our option, in cash, shares of our common stock, or any combination thereof. The Notes are guaranteed by four of our subsidiaries (the

Subsidiary Guarantors), which are the same subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our existing revolving credit facility (the Credit Facility). Each subsidiary guarantee is a joint and several, fully unconditional guarantee of our obligations under the Notes.

To enhance our efforts to manage through the recent industry downturn, on September 11, 2009, we sold 6.9 million shares of our Common Stock through a public offering at \$19.50 per share. After the underwriters' discount and other expenses of the offering, we received net proceeds totaling \$127.4 million. We used the proceeds of the offering, in addition to our cash and cash equivalents on hand, to repay all amounts outstanding under our \$225 million senior term loan (the Term Loan), our credit facility between RTI Claro and National City Bank's Canada Branch (the Canadian Facility), and our Canadian interest-free loan agreement. As part of the repayment of the Term Loan, we recorded a \$4.9 million fee associated with the termination of our interest rate swap agreements.

In connection with the offering of the Notes, the Credit Facility was reduced from \$225 million to \$150 million. In addition, under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement), the definition of consolidated EBITDA, which is applicable to calculation of certain financial covenants, was revised to permit certain charges to be added back to net income for the purpose of determining EBITDA. There were no additional changes to the covenants under the Credit Agreement.

These financial covenants and ratios are described below:

Our leverage ratio (the ratio of Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA, as defined in the Credit Agreement) was (3.3) at December 31, 2010. If this ratio were to exceed 3.25 to 1, we would be in default under our Credit

Agreement and our ability to borrow under our Credit Agreement would be impaired.

Our interest coverage ratio (the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Net Interest, as defined in the Credit Agreement) was 132.8 at December 31, 2010. If this ratio were to fall below 2.0 to 1, we would be in default under our Credit Agreement and our ability to borrow under the Credit Agreement would be impaired.

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Consolidated EBITDA, as defined in the Credit Agreement, allows for adjustments related to unusual gains and losses, certain noncash items, and certain non-recurring charges. At December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with our financial covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Provided we continue to meet our financial covenants under the Credit Agreement, we expect that our cash and cash equivalents of \$377.0 million, short-term investments of \$20.3 million, and our undrawn Credit Facility, combined with internally generated funds, will provide us sufficient liquidity to meet our operating needs and capital expansion plans.

Cash provided by operating activities. Cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$75.2 million and \$33.0 million, respectively. This increase is primarily due to the increase in our net income levels for the year ended December 31, 2010, as well as improvements in our working capital.

Cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$33.0 million and \$83.0 million, respectively. This decrease was primarily due to the decrease in our sales and net income levels for the year ended December 31, 2009, partially offset by improvements in our working capital, primarily driven by improvements in accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Cash provided by (used in) investing activities. Cash provided by (used in) investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$20.1 million and \$(147.3) million, respectively. The increase was primarily attributable to lower capital expenditures and the maturity of \$45.0 million of certificates of deposit with six-month maturities purchased in 2009. In addition, during 2009 we invested \$20.0 million in certain short-term investments to increase our rate of return on our invested cash.

Cash provided by (used in) investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$(147.3) million and \$(125.6) million, respectively. This spending reflected our continued investments related to our major capital expansion projects, although at a slower pace in 2009 than in 2008 to reflect the indefinite delay of our sponge plant project and slower ramp up of our rolling and forging facility in Martinsville, Virginia. In addition, during 2009 we invested \$45.0 million in certificates of deposit with six-month maturities and \$20.0 million in certain short-term investments to increase our rate of return on our invested cash.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities. Cash provided by (used in) financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$223.8 million and \$(115.1) million, respectively. The increase was primarily due to the issuance of \$230 million of Notes in December 2010. Financing activities utilized cash in 2009 as a result of our repayment of all outstanding amounts, totaling \$243.5 million, under our Term Loan, Canadian Facility, and Canadian interest-free loan agreement, partially offset by the \$127.4 million received from our equity offering.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$(115.1) million and \$218.8 million, respectively. Financing activities utilized cash in 2009 as a result of our repayment of all outstanding amounts, totaling \$243.5 million, under our Term Loan, Canadian Facility, and Canadian interest-free loan agreement, partially offset by the \$127.4 million received from our equity offering. Financing activities were a source of cash in 2008 as we borrowed funds under the Term Loan, partially offset by the \$9.0 million purchase of 176,976 shares of RTI Common Stock.

Backlog. Our order backlog for all markets was approximately \$347 million as of December 31, 2010, compared to \$342 million at December 31, 2009. Of the backlog at December 31, 2010, approximately \$328 million is likely to be realized during 2011. We define backlog as firm business scheduled for release into our production process for a specific delivery date. We have numerous contracts that extend over multiple years, including the Airbus, JSF and

Boeing 787 Dreamliner® long-term supply agreements, which are not included in backlog until a specific release into production or a firm delivery date has been established.

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Following is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations, commercial commitments and other post-retirement benefit obligations as of December 31, 2010 (in millions):

	Contractual Obligations						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Convertible notes(1)	\$ 6.9	\$ 6.9	\$ 6.9	\$ 6.9	\$ 236.9	\$	\$ 264.5
Operating leases(2)	4.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.9	18.5
Total contractual obligations	\$ 11.0	\$ 10.4	\$ 9.4	\$ 8.9	\$ 240.4	\$ 2.9	\$ 283.0

	Commercial Commitments						
	Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Long-term supply agreements(3)(7)(8)	\$ 49.0	\$ 70.4	\$ 106.1	\$ 100.6	\$ 95.6	\$ 315.7	\$ 737.4
Purchase obligations(4)	97.4	25.0					122.4
Standby letters of credit(5)	3.5						3.5
Total commercial commitments	\$ 149.9	\$ 95.4	\$ 106.1	\$ 100.6	\$ 95.6	\$ 315.7	\$ 863.3

	Other Post-Retirement Benefits						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-2020	Total
Other post-retirement benefits(6)	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.4	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.7	\$ 17.0	\$ 34.3

	Tax Obligations						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
FIN 48 tax obligations(9)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4.8	\$ 4.8

(1) See Note 13 to the Company's accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) See Note 8 to the Company's accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Amounts represent commitments for which contractual terms exceed twelve months.

- (4) Amounts primarily represent purchase commitments under purchase orders.
- (5) Amounts represent standby letters of credit primarily related to commercial performance and insurance guarantees.
- (6) The Company does not fund its other post-retirement employee benefits obligation but instead pays amounts when billed. However, these estimates are based on current benefit plan coverage and are not contractual commitments in as much as the Company retains the right to modify, reduce, or terminate any such coverage in the future. Amounts shown in the years 2011 through 2020 are based on actuarial estimates of expected future cash payments, and exclude the impacts of benefits associated with the Medicare Part D Act of 2003.
- (7) In February 2007, the Company entered into a new contract for the long-term supply of titanium sponge, the primary raw material for our Titanium Group, with a Japanese supplier. This agreement, which began in 2009, runs through 2016 and provides the Company with supply ranging up to 13.5 million pounds of titanium sponge annually. For the remaining term of this agreement the Company has agreed to purchase a certain minimum of titanium sponge annually, ranging from 6.25 million to 9 million pounds. During the latter years of the contract, quantities can be reduced by the election of various options by both parties. Future obligations were determined based on current prices as prices are negotiated annually. Purchases under the contract are denominated in U.S. Dollars.
- (8) In December 2009, the Company entered into two new contracts with two Japanese suppliers for the long-term supply of titanium sponge for delivery between 2012 and 2021. The contracts provide the Company with the supply of up to 19.2 million pounds of titanium sponge annually. The price of the titanium sponge is fixed, subject to certain underlying input cost adjustments and potential price adjustments based on the Yen to U.S. Dollar exchange rate. Future obligations were determined based on the fixed price and minimum volumes.

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- (9) These amounts are included in the Thereafter column as it cannot be reasonably estimated when these amounts may be settled.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources.

Credit Agreements

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the option of the Company at a rate equal to the London Interbank Offered Rate (the LIBOR Rate) plus an applicable margin or a prime rate plus an applicable margin. In addition, we pay a facility fee in connection with the Credit Agreement. Both the applicable margin and the facility fee vary based upon our consolidated net debt to consolidated EBITDA, as defined in the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement matures on September 27, 2012. On December 7, 2010, the Credit Facility was reduced from \$225 million to \$150 million as a result of the offering of the Notes.

New Accounting Standards

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued authoritative guidance which provided for additional disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities, including disclosures as to how and why a company uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect a company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The new guidance became effective as of January 1, 2009. The additional disclosures required by the new guidance are included in Note 2 to our accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which clarified that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents, whether paid or unpaid, are participating securities to be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method. The new guidance became effective as of January 1, 2009, and required retrospective application. See Note 4 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the new guidance and the impact of its retroactive application to our historical earnings per share.

In December 2008, the FASB issued revised authoritative guidance which requires additional disclosures about the plan assets of an employer's defined benefit or other postretirement plan, to include investment policies and strategies; associated and concentrated risks; major asset categories and their fair values; inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair-value of plan assets; and the net periodic benefit costs recognized for each annual period. The revised guidance is effective for reporting periods ending after December 15, 2009. The additional disclosures required by the new guidance are included in Note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance requiring disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements. The new guidance became effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The additional disclosures required by the new guidance are included in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance establishing general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The new guidance became effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of this

guidance did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that identifies the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the sole source of U.S. GAAP recognized by the FASB. The Codification identifies only two levels of GAAP: authoritative and nonauthoritative. The new guidance became effective for interim periods ending after September 15, 2009. We are utilizing the plain-English method for disclosures when referencing accounting standards. The adoption of the Codification did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. This ASU establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements including multiple revenue-generating activities. This ASU provides amendments to the criteria for separating deliverables, measuring and allocating arrangement consideration to one or more units of accounting in addition to establishing a selling price hierarchy in determining the selling price of a deliverable. Significantly enhanced disclosures are required to provide information about a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements, including information about the nature and terms, significant deliverables, and its performance within arrangements. Additional disclosures are also required of the significant judgments made, changes to those judgments, and how the application of the relative selling-price method affects the timing or amount of revenue recognition. The amendments in this ASU are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in the fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early application is permitted. We do not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-17, *Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition*. This ASU allows entities to make a policy election to use the milestone method of revenue recognition and provides guidance on defining a milestone and the criteria that should be met for applying the milestone method. The scope of this ASU is limited to the transactions involving milestones relating to research and development deliverables. The guidance includes enhanced disclosure requirements about each arrangement, individual milestones and related contingent consideration, substantive milestones and factors considered in that determination. The amendments in this ASU are effective prospectively to milestones achieved in fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after June 15, 2010. Early application and retrospective application are permitted. We do not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that have a material impact on the amounts recorded for assets and liabilities and resulting revenue and expenses. Management estimates are based on historical evidence and other available information, which in management's opinion provide the most reasonable and likely result under the current facts and circumstances. Under different facts and circumstances expected results may differ materially from the facts and circumstances applied by management.

Of the accounting policies described in Note 2 of our accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and others not expressly stated but adopted by management as the most appropriate and reasonable under the current facts and circumstances, the effect upon the Company of the policy of accounts receivable, inventories, goodwill and intangible assets, long-lived assets, income taxes, employee benefit plans, and accrued liabilities, would be most critical if management estimates were incorrect. Generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at cost as determined by the last-in, first out (LIFO), first-in, first-out (FIFO), and average cost methods. Inventory costs generally include materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead (including depreciation). The majority of our inventory is valued utilizing the LIFO costing methodology. When market conditions indicate an excess of carrying cost over market value, a lower-of-cost-or-market provision is recorded. The remaining inventories are valued at cost determined by a combination of the FIFO and weighted-average cost methods.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets, if future product demand or market conditions reduce management's expectation of future cash flows from these assets, a write-down of the carrying value may be required. Intangible assets were originally valued at fair value with the assistance of outside experts. In the

event that demand or market conditions change and the expected future cash flows associated with these assets is reduced, a write-down or acceleration of the amortization period may be required. Intangible assets are amortized over 20 years.

Management evaluates the recoverability of goodwill by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. The fair values of the reporting units are determined using an average of a discounted cash flow

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analysis based on historical and projected financial information and a market valuation approach. A discounted cash flow analysis provides a fair value estimate based upon each reporting unit's long-term operating and cash flow performance. This approach also considers the impact of cyclical downturns that occur in the titanium and aerospace industries. The market valuation approach applies market multiples such as EBITDA and revenue multiples developed from a set of peer group companies to each reporting unit to determine its fair value. We also considered the use of a cost approach but determined such an approach to not be appropriate.

The carrying value of goodwill at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$41.8 and \$41.1 million, respectively. Management relies on its estimate of cash flow projections using business and economic data available at the time the projection is calculated. A significant number of assumptions and estimates are involved in the application of the discounted cash flow model to forecast operating cash flows, including overall conditions, sales volumes and prices, costs of production, and working capital changes. Our goodwill assessment is completed annually in the fourth quarter, absent any events throughout the year which would indicate potential impairment. If an event were to occur that indicated a potential impairment, we would perform a goodwill assessment prior to the fourth quarter.

The carrying value of goodwill at our five reporting units as of our October 1, 2010 annual impairment test, and the excess of the fair value over the carrying value for each those reporting units, is as follows:

(in 000 \$)	Goodwill	Excess of Fair Value over Carrying Value
Titanium reporting unit	\$ 2,548	69%
Fabrication reporting unit	28,958	30%
U.S. Distribution reporting unit	6,856	5%
Europe Distribution reporting unit	2,977	43%
Energy Fabrication reporting unit		N/A
Total Goodwill	\$ 41,339	

For our U.S. Distribution reporting unit, a three percentage point increase in the discount rate, or an 18% decrease in expected operating cash flows in our analysis would have indicated a potential impairment.

For our long-lead time products from the Titanium, Fabrication and Europe Distribution reporting units, the revenue and operating profit assumptions are primarily based on contractual business under various long-term agreements. Several of the larger long-term agreements were executed in 2006 and 2007, with production for these contracts not expected to ramp up until the 2013 to 2015 timeframe. For instance, we have a long-term supply agreement with Lockheed Martin to supply the first eight million pounds annually of titanium mill products for the JSF when production fully ramps up, which we now expect to occur around 2015. This volume will increase our titanium mill product shipments by more than 50% over 2010 levels over the next several years. Accordingly, operating results for the Titanium reporting unit were forecasted to grow at an average Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of approximately 42% in the discounted cash flow analysis, with this growth weighted toward the later years of the analysis. For the European Distribution reporting unit, operating results were forecasted to grow at an average CAGR of approximately 36% in the discounted cash flow analysis. Operating results for the Fabrication reporting unit were forecasted to grow at an average CAGR of approximately 25% in our discounted cash flow analysis, reflecting not only the ramp up in sales to Boeing related to the 787 Dreamliner® program, but also the efficiencies expected to be

gained as a result of the increased utilization of the unit's production capacity.

For our U.S. Distribution reporting unit, orders are dependent upon current market conditions. We use our historical market expertise to make assumptions about future trends for this reporting unit. In light of the recent global recession and global credit crisis, as well as the ongoing inventory overhang and destocking in the commercial aerospace titanium supply chain, we forecasted slow near-term growth in both volume and selling prices for the reporting units. Accordingly, cash flows for the U.S. Distribution reporting unit were forecasted to grow at an average CAGR of approximately 21% in the discounted cash flow analysis.

Excluding the Energy Fabrication reporting unit, which was fully impaired in 2009, there have been no impairments to date at these reporting units. Uncertainties or other factors that could result in a potential impairment in future periods may include continued long-term production delays or a significant decrease in expected demand

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related to the Boeing 787 Dreamliner® program, as well as any cancellation of or material modification to one of the other major aerospace programs we currently supply, including the JSF program or the Airbus family of aircraft, including the A380 and A350XWB programs. In addition, our ability to ramp up production of these programs in a cost efficient manner may also impact the results of a future impairment test.

Long-Lived Assets. Management evaluates the recoverability of property, plant, and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of any such asset may not be fully recoverable in accordance with FASB's authoritative guidance. Changes in circumstances may include technological changes, changes in our business model, capital structure, economic conditions, or operating performance. Our evaluation is based upon, among other items, our assumptions about the estimated undiscounted cash flows these assets are expected to generate. When the sum of the undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value, we will recognize an impairment loss. Management applies its best judgment when performing these evaluations to determine the timing of the testing, the undiscounted cash flows associated with the assets, and the fair value of the asset.

In December 2009, we announced that we had indefinitely delayed the construction of our premium-grade titanium sponge production facility in Hamilton, Mississippi. The indefinite delay was a triggering event for an asset impairment test. We reviewed the assets for recoverability and determined the assets were impaired. At the time, we had spent approximately \$66.9 million related to the construction of this facility and had additional contractual commitments of approximately \$7.8 million. We determined the fair value of the assets to be \$5.8 million using a combination of a market approach and a cost approach. As a result, we recorded an asset and asset-related impairment of \$68.9 million in December 2009. These assets were not placed into service, therefore no depreciation expense related to them had been recognized. As of December 31, 2010, the amount for outstanding contractual commitments was \$1.2 million, and is recorded within the other accrued liabilities line in our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Income Taxes. The likelihood of realization of deferred tax assets is reviewed by management quarterly, giving consideration to all the current facts and circumstances. Based upon their review, management records the appropriate valuation allowance to reduce the value of the deferred tax assets to the amount more likely than not to be realized. Should management determine in a future period that an additional valuation allowance is required, because of unfavorable changes in the facts and circumstances, there would be a corresponding charge to income tax expense.

Tax benefits related to uncertain tax provisions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return are recorded when such benefits meet a more likely than not threshold. Otherwise, these tax benefits are recorded when a tax position has been effectively settled, which means that either the appropriate taxing authority has completed their examination even though the statute of limitations remains open, or the statute of limitation expires. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized as part of the provision for income taxes and are accrued beginning in the period that such interest and penalties would be applicable under relevant tax law until such time that the related tax benefits are recognized.

Employee Benefit Plans. Included in our accounting for defined benefit pension plans are assumptions on future discount rates, expected return on assets, and rate of future compensation changes. We consider current market conditions, including changes in interest rates and plan asset investment returns, as well as longer-term assumptions in determining these assumptions. Actuarial assumptions may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions or higher or lower withdrawal rates. These differences may result in a significant impact to the amount of net pension expense or income recorded in the future.

A discount rate is used to determine the present value of future payments. In general, our liability increases as the discount rate decreases and decreases as the discount rate increases. The rate was determined by taking into consideration a *Dedicated Bond Portfolio* model in order to select a discount rate that best matches the expected payment streams of the future payments. Under this model, a hypothetical bond portfolio is constructed with cash

flows that are expected to settle in the same timeline as the benefit payment stream from the plans. The portfolio is developed using bonds with a Moody's or Standard & Poor's rating of Aa- or better based on those bonds available as of the measurement date. The appropriate discount rate is then selected based on the resulting yield from this portfolio. The discount rate used to determine our future benefit obligation was 5.70% and 6.15% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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The discount rate is a significant factor in determining the amounts reported. A one quarter percent change in the discount rate of 5.70% used at December 31, 2010 would have the following effect on the defined benefit plans:

	-.25%	+.25%
Effect on total projected benefit obligation (PBO) (in millions)	\$ 3.3	\$ (3.3)
Effect on subsequent years periodic pension expense (in millions)	\$ 0.5	\$ (0.5)

We developed the expected return on plan assets by considering various factors which include targeted asset allocation percentages, historical returns, and expected future returns. We assumed an expected rate of return of 7.5% in both 2010 and 2009. A one quarter percent change in the expected rate of return would have the following effect on the defined benefit plans:

	-.25%	+.25%
Effect on subsequent years periodic pension expense (in millions)	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.2)

The fair value of the Company's defined benefit pension plan assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

Investment category (in \$000 s)	2010	2009
U.S. government securities	\$ 13,300	\$ 16,755
Corporate bonds	23,637	18,823
Equities	53,282	49,083
Short-term investment funds	2,490	3,680
Real estate funds	1,888	1,176
Other investments Timberlands	1,600	1,539
Total	\$ 96,197	\$ 91,056

The Company's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2010 by asset category is as follows:

Investment Category	2010
Equity securities	55%
Debt securities and other short-term investments	43%
Cash	2%
Total	100%

Our investment policy for the defined benefit pension plans includes various guidelines and procedures designed to ensure assets are invested in a manner necessary to meet expected future benefits earned by participants. The

investment guidelines consider a broad range of economic conditions. Central to the policy are target allocation ranges (shown above) by major asset categories. The objectives of the target allocations are to maintain investment portfolios that diversify risk through prudent asset allocation parameters, achieve asset returns that meet or exceed the plans actuarial assumptions, and achieve asset returns that are competitive with like institutions employing similar investment strategies. Within these broad investment categories, our investment policy places certain restrictions on the types and amounts of plan investments. For example, no individual stock may account for more than 5% of total equities, no single corporate bond issuer rated below AA may equal more than 10% of the total bond portfolio, non-investment grade bonds may not exceed 10% of the total bond portfolio, and private equity and real estate investments may not exceed 8% of total plan assets.

The Company and a designated third-party fiduciary periodically review the investment policy. The policy is established and administered in a manner so as to comply at all times with applicable government regulations.

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The following pension and post-retirement benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid (in millions):

	Pension Benefit Plans	Post-Retirement Benefit Plan (including Plan D subsidy)	Post-Retirement Benefit Plan (not including Plan D subsidy)
2011	\$ 8.7	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.2
2012	8.9	3.4	3.6
2013	9.0	3.6	3.8
2014	9.3	3.5	3.8
2015	9.3	3.7	4.0
2016 to 2020	49.5	17.0	18.7

In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act) was signed into law. The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D) as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D.

During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we made cash contributions totaling \$3.0 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, to our Company-sponsored pension plans. In light of current market conditions, we are currently assessing our future funding requirements. We expect to make a cash contribution of approximately \$10.0 million during 2011 to maintain our desired funding status.

Environmental Liabilities. We are subject to environmental laws and regulations as well as various health and safety laws and regulations that are subject to frequent modifications and revisions. During 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company paid approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.8 million, and \$1.5 million, respectively, against previously recorded liabilities for environmental remediation, compliance, and related services. While the costs of compliance for these matters have not had a material adverse impact on the Company in the past, it is not possible to accurately predict the ultimate effect these changing laws and regulations may have on the Company in the future. We continue to evaluate our obligation for environmental-related costs on a quarterly basis and make adjustments as necessary.

Given the status of proceedings at certain of our sites, and the evolving nature of environmental laws, regulations, and remediation techniques, our ultimate obligation for investigative and remediation costs cannot be predicted. It is our policy to recognize environmental costs in the financial statements when an obligation becomes probable and a reasonable estimate of exposure can be determined. When a single estimate cannot be reasonably made, but a range can be reasonably estimated, we accrue the amount we determine to be the most likely amount within that range. If no single amount is more likely than others within the range, we accrue the lowest amount within the range.

Based on available information, we believe that our share of possible environmental-related costs is in a range from \$0.8 million to \$2.2 million in the aggregate. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the amount accrued for future environmental-related costs was \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. Of the total amount accrued at December 31, 2010, approximately \$1.0 million is expected to be paid out within one year and is included in the other accrued liabilities line on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. The remaining \$0.4 million is recorded within other noncurrent liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

As these proceedings continue toward final resolution, amounts in excess of those already provided may be necessary to discharge us from our obligations for these sites.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risk arising from changes in commodity prices as a result of our long-term purchase and supply agreements with certain suppliers and customers. These agreements, which offer various fixed or formula-determined pricing arrangements, effectively obligate us to bear the risk of (i) increased raw material and other costs to us that cannot be passed on to our customers through increased product prices or (ii) decreasing raw material costs to our suppliers that are not passed on to us in the form of lower raw material prices.

Interest Rate Risk

Our outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2010 are at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.0%; therefore we are not subject to material risk arising from the fluctuation of interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We are subject to foreign currency exchange exposure for purchases of raw materials, equipment, and services, including wages, which are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, as well as non-U.S. Dollar denominated sales. However, the majority of our sales are made in U.S. Dollars, which minimizes our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. From time to time, we may use forward exchange contracts to manage these transaction risks.

In addition to these transaction risks, we are subject to foreign currency exchange exposure for our non-U.S. Dollar denominated assets and liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is the U.S. Dollar. From time to time, we may use forward exchange contracts to manage these translation risks.

We had no foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding at December 31, 2010.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of RTI International Metals, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income and shareholders' equity, and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RTI International Metals, Inc. and its subsidiaries (RTI or the Company) at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it calculates earnings per share under the two-class method in 2009.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may

deteriorate.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 1, 2011

Table of Contents**RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Operations****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 431,793	\$ 407,978	\$ 609,900
Cost and expenses:			
Cost of sales	355,908	352,167	442,626
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	63,580	63,490	77,762
Research, technical, and product development expenses	3,256	2,001	2,120
Asset and asset-related charges (income)	(5,012)	68,897	
Goodwill impairment		8,699	
Operating income (loss)	14,061	(87,276)	87,392
Other income (expense)	(622)	2,056	1,527
Interest income	492	1,511	3,262
Interest expense	(2,111)	(12,347)	(4,206)
Income (loss) before income taxes	11,820	(96,056)	87,975
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	8,403	(28,817)	32,280
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,417	\$ (67,239)	\$ 55,695
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.11	\$ (2.67)	\$ 2.42
Diluted	\$ 0.11	\$ (2.67)	\$ 2.41
Weighted-average shares outstanding:			
Basic	29,916,465	25,029,976	22,872,075
Diluted	30,145,099	25,029,976	22,987,503

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 376,951	\$ 56,216
Short-term investments	20,275	65,042
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$478 and \$646	56,235	60,924
Inventories, net	269,719	266,887
Deferred income taxes	22,891	21,237
Other current assets	16,299	21,410
Total current assets	762,370	491,716
Property, plant, and equipment, net	260,576	252,301
Goodwill	41,795	41,068
Other intangible assets, net	14,066	14,299
Deferred income taxes	21,699	53,814
Other noncurrent assets	6,348	1,537
Total assets	\$ 1,106,854	\$ 854,735
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 47,226	\$ 39,193
Accrued wages and other employee costs	21,951	9,796
Unearned revenues	28,358	21,832
Other accrued liabilities	28,179	33,134
Total current liabilities	125,714	103,955
Long-term debt	178,107	81
Liability for post-retirement benefits	39,903	34,530
Liability for pension benefits	33,830	28,102
Deferred income taxes	3,147	244
Other noncurrent liabilities	7,753	8,617
Total liabilities	388,454	175,529
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 30,858,725 and 30,724,351 shares issued; 30,123,519 and 30,010,998 shares outstanding	309	307

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Additional paid-in capital	474,277	439,361
Treasury stock, at cost; 735,206 and 713,353 shares	(17,363)	(16,996)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(32,337)	(33,563)
Retained earnings	293,514	290,097
Total shareholders' equity	718,400	679,206
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,106,854	\$ 854,735

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<u>OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,417	\$ (67,239)	\$ 55,695
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	22,111	21,163	20,201
Asset and asset-related charges (income)	(2,738)	68,897	
Goodwill impairment		8,699	
Deferred income taxes	16,039	(29,479)	(18,186)
Stock-based compensation	3,847	4,399	5,155
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation activity	(380)	(39)	(215)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(1,362)	127	2
Bad debt expense	193	194	1,722
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	4,058	20,679	13,972
Inventories	(2,972)	11,325	13,138
Accounts payable	2,126	8,785	(6,352)
Income taxes payable	223	(713)	644
Deferred revenue	10,505	(2,150)	4,690
Other current assets and liabilities	17,776	(17,338)	(6,972)
Other assets and liabilities	2,365	5,689	(535)
Cash provided by operating activities	75,208	32,999	82,959
<u>INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	4,011	22	
Purchase of short-term investments	(234)	(105,000)	
Proceeds from maturity of short-term investments	45,000	40,000	
Capital expenditures	(28,632)	(82,285)	(125,590)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	20,145	(147,263)	(125,590)
<u>FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	1,095	120	137
Borrowings on long-term debt	230,000	1,181	227,050
Repayments on long-term debt	(36)	(243,455)	(1,081)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation activity	380	39	215
Purchase of common stock held in treasury	(367)	(105)	(9,090)
Proceeds from equity offering, net		127,423	
Proceeds from government grants			2,842
Financing fees	(7,249)	(300)	(1,313)

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Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	223,823	(115,097)	218,760
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,559	1,128	815
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	320,735	(228,233)	176,944
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	56,216	284,449	107,505
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 376,951	\$ 56,216	\$ 284,449
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 588	\$ 11,693	\$ 4,076
Cash paid (refund received) for income taxes	\$ (8,141)	\$ 6,092	\$ 61,705
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock for restricted stock awards	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,826	\$ 3,125
Capital lease obligations incurred	\$	\$	\$ 13

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income and Shareholders' Equity**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

	Common Stock		Additional		Retained Earnings	Derivative Instruments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Total
	Shares Outstanding	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock			Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) From Avail. For Investment	Minimum Pension Liability	Foreign Currency Translation	
at										
December 31, 2007	23,105,708	\$ 236	\$ 302,075	\$ (7,801)	\$ 301,641	\$	\$	\$ (30,372)	\$ 10,005	\$ 5
Change in					55,695					
currency										
on									(13,711)	(
recognized losses on										
derivatives (interest rate										
contracts, net of tax						(3,325)				
change in unrecognized										
and prior service										
credited to pension										
retirement										
plans, net of tax								(8,949)		
Comprehensive income										
issued for										
employee compensation	11,912									
issued for										
restricted stock award	53,750	1								