

Edgar Filing: RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS INC - Form 10-Q

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS INC

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2004

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549  
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FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2004.

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 or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

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

1000 WARREN AVENUE, NILES, OHIO 44446  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(330) 544-7700  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES X NO \_\_\_\_

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES X NO \_\_\_\_

At August 1, 2004, 21,217,892 shares of common stock of the registrant were outstanding.

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RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

FORM 10-Q  
 QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

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PART I -- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS  
 (UNAUDITED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

QUARTER ENDED		SIX MONTHS ENDED	
JUNE 30,		JUNE 30,	
-----	-----	-----	-----
2004	2003	2004	2003

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	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales.....	\$ 55,574	\$ 49,083	\$ 109,686	\$ 107,615
Operating costs:				
Cost of sales.....	47,500	40,551	97,851	92,686
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	8,249	7,624	16,815	15,255
Research, technical and product development expenses.....	297	307	584	694
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total operating costs.....	56,046	48,482	115,250	108,635
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other operating income (Note 8).....	97	1,000	97	1,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss).....	(375)	1,601	(5,467)	(20)
Other income (Note 8).....	54	233	9,372	9,010
Interest income (expense).....	24	(202)	21	(370)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes.....	(297)	1,632	3,926	8,620
Provision for income taxes (Note 4).....	(730)	621	718	3,276
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 433	\$ 1,011	\$ 3,208	\$ 5,344
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per common share (Note 5)				
Net income:				
Basic.....	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted.....	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average shares used to compute earnings per share:				
Basic.....	21,202,363	20,834,886	21,154,367	20,823,435
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted.....	21,480,691	20,952,145	21,621,660	20,923,650
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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

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RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	JUNE 30, 2004 (UNAUDITED)	DECEMBER 31, 2003 (UNAUDITED)
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 77,603	\$ 67,970
Receivables--less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,591 and \$1,378.....	38,135	30,855
Inventories, net (Note 6).....	140,313	153,497

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Deferred income taxes.....	5,251	5,251
Other current assets.....	2,458	3,284
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	263,760	260,857
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	81,746	85,505
Goodwill.....	34,133	34,133
Noncurrent deferred income tax asset.....	5,616	5,616
Intangible pension asset.....	2,694	3,186
Other noncurrent assets.....	794	637
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$388,743	\$389,934
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 12,400	\$ 14,008
Accrued wages and other employee costs.....	5,527	5,568
Billings in excess of costs and estimated revenues (Note 7).....	5,534	7,502
Income taxes payable.....	--	4,759
Other accrued liabilities.....	1,394	1,492
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	24,855	33,329
Long-term debt (Note 9).....	--	--
Accrued postretirement benefit cost (Note 10).....	20,806	20,428
Accrued pension cost (Note 10).....	13,348	12,445
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	6,239	6,072
	-----	-----
Total liabilities.....	65,248	72,274
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; 21,598,414 and 21,337,002 shares issued; 21,212,476 and 20,934,663 shares outstanding.....	216	213
Additional paid-in capital.....	248,500	244,860
Deferred compensation.....	(2,737)	(2,009)
Treasury stock, at cost; 421,614 and 402,339 shares.....	(3,906)	(3,618)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss.....	(19,118)	(19,118)
Retained earnings.....	100,540	97,332
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity.....	323,495	317,660
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity.....	\$388,743	\$389,934
	=====	=====

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

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

SIX MONTHS ENDED  
JUNE 30,

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	2004 (UNAUDITED)	2003 (UNAUDITED)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income.....	\$ 3,208	\$ 5,344
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization.....	5,968	6,039
(Gain) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment.....	4	(967)
Stock-based compensation and other.....	560	720
<b>CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (EXCLUDING CASH):</b>		
Receivables.....	(7,523)	3,286
Inventories.....	13,184	3,814
Accounts payable.....	(1,608)	(4,003)
Other current liabilities.....	(6,866)	1,494
Other assets and liabilities.....	2,891	(420)
	-----	-----
Cash provided by operating activities.....	9,818	15,307
	-----	-----
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment...	75	1,437
Capital expenditures.....	(2,294)	(3,163)
	-----	-----
Cash used in investing activities.....	(2,219)	(1,726)
	-----	-----
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Deferred charges relating to credit facility.....	(285)	--
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options.....	2,607	51
Purchase of common stock held in treasury.....	(288)	(224)
	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities.....	2,034	(173)
	-----	-----
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	9,633	13,408
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD.....	67,970	40,666
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD.....	\$77,603	\$54,074
	=====	=====
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized.....	\$ 307	\$ 238
Cash paid for income taxes.....	\$ 4,148	\$ 2,948
<b>NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Issuance of common stock for restricted stock awards.....	\$ 1,036	\$ 769
Capital lease obligations incurred.....	\$ --	\$ 6

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

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(UNAUDITED)

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(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	SHARES OUTSTANDING	COMMON STOCK	ADDT'L PAID-IN CAPITAL	DEFERRED COMPENSATION	TREASURY COMMON STOCK	RETAI EARNI
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	20,934,663	\$213	\$244,860	\$ (2,009)	\$ (3,618)	\$ 97,
Shares issued for restricted stock award plans.....	87,429	1	1,035	(1,036)	--	
Compensation expense recognized.....	--	--	--	308	--	
Treasury common stock purchased at cost.....	(19,275)	--	--	--	(288)	
Exercise of employee stock options including tax benefit of stock plans.....	209,659	2	2,605	--	--	
Net income.....	--	--	--	--	--	3,
Comprehensive income.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at June 30, 2004.....	21,212,476	\$216	\$248,500	\$ (2,737)	\$ (3,906)	\$100,
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPREHENSIVE  
INCOME

Balance at December 31, 2003.....	
Shares issued for restricted stock award plans.....	
Compensation expense recognized.....	
Treasury common stock purchased at cost.....	
Exercise of employee stock options including tax benefit of stock plans.....	
Net income.....	3,208
Comprehensive income.....	\$3,208
	=====
Balance at June 30, 2004.....	

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

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

SELECTED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1--BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by RTI International Metals, Inc. (the "Company"), without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RTI International Metals, Inc. and its majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The financial information presented reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with accounting policies and notes to consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year.

### NOTE 2--ORGANIZATION

RTI International Metals, Inc. is a leading U.S. producer of titanium mill products and fabricated metal parts for the global market. The Company conducts business in two segments: the Titanium Group and the Fabrication and Distribution Group. The Titanium Group melts 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 applications. The Fabrication and Distribution Group is comprised of companies that process and distribute titanium and other specialty metals. Its products, many of which are engineered parts and assemblies, serve aerospace, oil and gas, power generation, and chemical process industries, as well as a number of other industrial and consumer markets.

On September 30, 1998, the shareholders of the Company's now wholly-owned subsidiary RMI Titanium Company ("RMI") approved a proposal to reorganize into a holding company structure (the "1998 Reorganization"). Pursuant to this reorganization, the Company became the parent company of RMI, and shares of RMI common stock were automatically exchanged on a one-for-one (1:1) basis for shares of RTI. Shares of RTI began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on October 1, 1998.

The Company is a successor to entities that have been operating in the titanium industry since 1951. In 1990, USX Corporation ("USX") and Quantum Chemical Corporation ("Quantum") transferred their entire ownership interest in RMI's immediate predecessor, RMI Company, an Ohio general partnership, to the Company in exchange for shares of the Company's common stock (the "1990 Reorganization"). Quantum sold its shares of common stock to the public while USX retained ownership of its shares. USX terminated its ownership interest in RTI in 2000.

### NOTE 3--STOCK OPTION AND RESTRICTED STOCK AWARD PLANS

#### 2004 STOCK PLAN

The 2004 Stock Plan, which was approved by a vote of the Company's shareholders at the 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, replaced the 1995 Stock Plan. The Plan permits the grant of any or all of the following types of awards in any combination: a) stock options; b) stock appreciation rights; and c) restricted stock. The plan does not permit the granting of options with exercise prices that are less than the market value on the date the options are granted. A committee appointed by the Board of Directors administers the Plan, determines the type or types of grants to be made under the Plan and sets forth in each such Grant the terms, conditions and limitations applicable to it, including, in certain cases, provisions relating to a possible change in control of the Company. The Plan has a 10 year term and with the exception of certain carry over provisions of the 1995 Plan the maximum number of shares available for

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issuance is 2,500,000.

During the first quarter of 2004, 184,000 option shares were granted at an exercise price of \$14.96 under the 1995 Plan. All option exercise prices were equal to the common stock's fair market value on the date of the

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grant. Options are for a term of ten years from the date of the grant, and vest ratably over the three-year period beginning with the date of the grant. 184,000 of the option shares granted in 2004 were outstanding at June 30, 2004.

During the first quarter of 2004, 69,250 shares of restricted stock were granted under the 1995 Stock Plan. Compensation expense equal to the fair market value on the date of the grant is recognized ratably over the five-year vesting period.

During the second quarter of 2004, 18,179 shares of restricted stock were granted to outside Directors under the 2004 Stock Plan. Compensation expense equal to the fair market value on the date of the grant is recognized ratably over the one-year vesting period.

As permitted by the provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123), the Company has elected to measure stock-based compensation under the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB No. 25), and to adopt the disclosure-only alternative described in SFAS No. 123. For restricted stock awards, the Company records deferred stock-based compensation based on the fair market value of common stock on the date of the award. Such deferred stock-based compensation is amortized over the vesting period of each individual award.

If compensation expense for the Company's stock options granted had been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for the awards in accordance with SFAS No. 123, the effect on the Company's net income and earnings per share for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 would have been as follows (dollars in thousands):

	QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income				
As reported.....	\$ 433	\$1,011	\$3,208	\$5,344
Total stock-based compensation expense based on the fair value method for all awards, net of tax.....	(40)	(112)	(203)	(250)
Pro forma.....	\$ 393	\$ 899	\$3,005	\$5,094
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic earnings per share				
As reported.....	\$0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26
Pro forma.....	\$0.02	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.24
Diluted earnings per share				
As reported.....	\$0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26
Pro forma.....	\$0.02	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.24

Included in the Company's income for the quarters ended June 30, 2004 and



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2003 is stock-based compensation expense amounting to \$0.2 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, stock-based compensation expense was \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

NOTE 4--INCOME TAXES

In the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$.7 million, or 18% of pre-tax income compared to an expense of \$3.3 million, or 38% for the six months ended June 30, 2003. The cumulative effective tax rate for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 was 18% and 38%, respectively. The estimated annual effective tax rate at June 30, 2004 of 18% was less than the federal statutory rate of 35% due to differences between the U.S. and foreign statutory tax rates and the mix of anticipated income from such sources. The estimated annual effective tax rate at June 30, 2003 exceeded the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily as a result of state income taxes.

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NOTE 5--EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the income and weighted average number of outstanding common shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 are as follows (in thousands except number of shares and per share amounts):

	QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30			SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE		
	NET INCOME	SHARES	EARNINGS PER SHARE	NET INCOME	SHARES	EARNINGS PER SHARE
2004						
Basic EPS.....	\$ 433	21,202,363	\$0.02	\$3,208	21,154,367	\$0.15
Effect of potential common stock:						
Stock options.....	--	278,328	--	--	467,293	--
Diluted EPS.....	\$ 433	21,480,691	\$0.02	\$3,208	21,621,660	\$0.15
2003						
Basic EPS.....	\$1,011	20,834,886	\$0.05	\$5,344	20,823,435	\$0.26
Effect of potential common stock:						
Stock options.....	--	117,259	--	--	100,215	--
Diluted EPS.....	\$1,011	20,952,145	\$0.05	\$5,344	20,923,650	\$0.26

605,541 and 1,165,688 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of employee stock options have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the quarters ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively; and 451,360 and 1,131,254 have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively, because the exercise price of the options exceeded the weighted average market price of the Company's common stock during those periods.

NOTE 6--INVENTORIES

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Inventories consisted of (dollars in thousands):

	JUNE 30, 2004	DECEMBER 31, 2003
Raw material and supplies.....	\$ 44,148	\$ 49,248
Work-in-process and finished goods.....	112,514	120,718
Adjustment to LIFO values.....	(16,349)	(16,469)
	-----	-----
Inventories, at LIFO cost.....	\$140,313	\$153,497
	=====	=====

### NOTE 7--BILLINGS IN EXCESS OF COSTS AND ESTIMATED REVENUES

The Company reported a liability for billings in excess of costs and estimated revenues of \$5.5 million as of June 30, 2004 and \$7.5 million as of December 31, 2003. These amounts primarily represent payments, received in advance from energy market and aerospace customers and a European distribution customer on long-term orders, which the Company has not recognized as revenues. The decrease reflects the Company fulfilling obligations and recognizing revenue related to advance payments.

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### NOTE 8--OTHER INCOME

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, the components of other operating income and other income are as follows (dollars in millions):

	QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other Operating Income				
Gain on disposal of plant site.....	\$ 0.1(1)	\$ 1.0(3)	\$ 0.1(1)	\$ 1.0(3)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Other Income				
Gain on receipt of liquidated damages.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 9.1(2)	\$ 8.4(2)
Loss on disposal other assets.....	--	(0.1)	--	(0.2)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) and other.....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 9.4	\$ 9.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

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(1) This amount is the income resulting from the sale leaseback at one of the Company's facilities.

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- (2) These gains were financial settlements from Boeing Airplane Group relating to Boeing's failure to meet minimum order requirements under terms of a long-term agreement between RTI and Boeing. Boeing has satisfied the final claim under this agreement.
- (3) This amount represents a \$1.0 million gain on the sale of one of the Company's Ashtabula, Ohio facilities that in recent years had only been used for storage of raw materials.

### NOTE 9--LONG TERM DEBT

The Company amended its existing \$100 million, three-year credit agreement on June 4, 2004. The amendment provides for \$90 million of standby credit through May 31, 2008. The Company has the option to increase the available credit to \$100 million without prior bank group approval. The terms and conditions of the amended facility remain unchanged with the exception that the tangible net worth covenant in the replaced facility was eliminated.

Under the terms of the amended facility, the Company, at its option, will be able to borrow at (a) a base rate (which is the higher of PNC Bank's prime rate or the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 0.5% per annum), or (b) LIBOR plus a spread (ranging from 1.0% to 2.25%) determined by the ratio of the Company's consolidated total indebtedness to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The credit agreement contains restrictions, among others, on the minimum cash flow required, and the maximum leverage ratio permitted.

The existing facility was to expire on May 31, 2005. At June 30, 2004 the Company had \$4.4 million of standby letters of credit outstanding under the facility.

### NOTE 10--PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company provides defined benefit pension plans for certain of its salaried and represented workforce. Benefits for its salaried participants are generally based on participant's years of service and compensation. Benefits for represented pension participants are generally determined based on an amount for years of service. Other Company employees participate in 401(k) plans whereby the Company may provide a match of employee contributions. These plans are generally not significant to the Company. The policy of the Company with respect to its defined benefit plans is to contribute at least the minimum amounts required by applicable laws and regulations.

The Company froze benefits under one of its defined benefit plans, The TRADCO Pension Plan, effective June 30, 2004. The plan will continue to operate, to pay benefits and to receive contributions as to all benefits

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earned through June 30, 2004. The plan was replaced with the existing RTI International Metals, Inc., Employee Savings and Investment (401k) Plan.

The curtailment effect of the TRADCO Pension Plan ("the Plan") resulted in a charge to income of \$37,000. The curtailment of the Plan will result in a second half 2004 reduction to periodic pension expense of \$50,000.

The cost of the Company's retiree health care plans (Other Postretirement Benefits) is capped at predetermined out-of-pocket spending limits. Retiree health care is available to participants in the defined benefit pension plans. Benefit payments are made from company assets. Other Postretirement Benefits are not funded.

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On December 8, 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 ("the Act") was enacted in the U. S. The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health benefit plans that provide a benefit that is "actuarially equivalent" to prescription benefits provided under the Act.

On May 19, 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003" which provides guidance on the accounting for the effects of the Act. FASB Staff Position 106-2 is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2004.

As discussed, the Company's retiree health care plans are capped at predetermined out-of-pocket spending limits. The out-of-pocket limits provide for both retiree medical and prescription drug benefits under one limit without specification of the amount for medical versus drug benefit. In order for the Company to receive a subsidy under the act the prescription drug benefits provided by the Company must be actuarially equivalent to the Act. The Company has not yet determined whether its prescription drug benefits are actuarially equivalent. The Company expects that additional guidance will be issued regarding the act in order to determine actuarial equivalency.

In the event the Company does not provide actuarially equivalent prescription drug benefits the Company will evaluate whether an opt-out assumption is required whereby retirees under the Company's plan elect to opt out of the plan to participate in the benefits of the Act. Should an opt-out assumption be appropriate or the Company qualifies for the federal subsidy an actuarial gain will be recorded.

The Company has not completed its evaluation of the impact of the Act's benefits and subsidies on the Company's accumulated benefit obligation for other postretirement benefits. The Company also has not determined what changes would be required to the current benefits provided to allow the Company to qualify for the federal subsidy. As a result, the financial impact of the act, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated.

The effect of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 has not been reflected in the Accumulated Projected Benefit Obligation ("APBO").

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The 2004 and 2003 amounts shown below reflect the defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit expense for the three and six months ended June 30 for each year for those salaried and hourly covered employees (dollars in thousands):

	PENSION BENEFITS				OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS		
	QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS JUNE 30,
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Service cost.....	\$ 589	\$ 577	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,154	\$ 95	\$100	\$ 190
Interest cost.....	1,587	1,622	3,174	3,244	407	396	814
Expected return on plan							

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assets.....	(2,006)	(2,047)	(4,012)	(4,094)	--	--	--
Amortization of prior service cost.....	144	144	288	288	44	44	88
Amortization of unrealized gains and losses.....	357	202	714	404	70	25	140
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost.....	\$ 671	\$ 498	\$ 1,342	\$ 996	\$616	\$565	\$1,232
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

RTI International Metals also has a supplemental pension Program ("Program") for certain key employees. The Program is unfunded. The second quarter net periodic benefit cost related to the Program was \$128,983 for 2004 and \$106,277 for 2003 and for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 was \$259, 966 and \$212,554, respectively.

NOTE 11--COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In connection with the 1990 Reorganization, the Company agreed to indemnify USX and Quantum against liabilities related to their ownership of RMI and its immediate predecessor, Reactive Metals, Inc., which was formed by USX and Quantum in 1964.

From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business. In our opinion, the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from these matters will have no significant effect on our consolidated financial statements. Given the critical nature of many of the aerospace end uses for the Company's products, including specifically their use in critical rotating parts of gas turbine engines, the Company maintains aircraft products liability insurance of \$250 million, which includes grounding liability.

Environmental Matters

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. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company spent approximately \$0.8 million 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 impossible 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 makes adjustments in accordance with provisions of Statement of Position No. 96-1, "Environmental Remediation Liabilities".

The Company is involved in investigative or cleanup projects under federal or state environmental laws at a number of waste disposal sites, including the Fields Brook Superfund Site and the Ashtabula River Area of Concern. Given the status of the proceedings with respect to these sites, ultimate investigative and remediation costs cannot presently be accurately predicted, but could, in the aggregate be material. Based on the information available regarding the current ranges of estimated remediation costs at currently active sites, and what the Company believes will be its ultimate share of such costs, provisions for environmental-related costs have been recorded.

Given the status of the proceedings at certain sites, and the evolving nature of environmental laws, regulations, and remediation techniques, the Company's ultimate obligation for investigative and remediation

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costs cannot be predicted. It is the Company's policy to recognize environmental costs in its financial statements when an obligation becomes probable and a reasonable estimate of exposure can be determined.

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the amount accrued for future environmental-related costs was \$1.7 million. Of the total amount accrued at June 30, 2004, \$0.5 million is expected to be paid out within one year and is included in the other accrued liabilities line of the balance sheet. The remaining \$1.2 million is recorded in other non-current liabilities.

Based on available information, RMI believes that its share of potential environmental-related costs, before expected contributions from third parties, is in a range from \$2.6 to \$7.9 million in the aggregate. The amount accrued is net of expected contributions from third parties in a range from \$0.2 to \$2.3 million, which the Company believes are probable. These third parties include prior owners of RMI property and prior customers of RMI, that have agreed to partially reimburse the Company for certain environmental-related costs. The Company has been receiving contributions from such third parties for a number of years as partial reimbursement for costs incurred by the Company.

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

### Former Ashtabula Extrusion Plant

The Company's former extrusion plant in Ashtabula, Ohio was used to extrude depleted uranium under a contract with the DOE from 1962 through 1990. In accordance with that agreement, the DOE retained responsibility for the cleanup of the facility when the facility was no longer needed for processing government material. Processing of uranium ceased in 1990, and in 1993 RMI was chosen as the prime contractor for the remediation and restoration of the site by the DOE. Since then, contaminated buildings have been removed and approximately two-thirds of the site has been free released by the Ohio Department of Health, to RMI, at DOE expense.

In December, 2003, in accordance with the terms of the contract for remediation, the Department of Energy terminated the contract "for convenience." Remaining soil removal is expected to take approximately 18-24 months. As license holder and owner of the site, RMI is responsible to the state of Ohio for complying with soil and water regulations. However, remaining cleanup cost is expected to be borne by the DOE in accordance with their contractual obligation.

### Gain Contingency

As part of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group's long-term supply agreement with the Company, Boeing was required to order a minimum of 3.25 million pounds of titanium in each of the five years beginning in 1999. They failed to do so for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, ordering 0.9 million pounds, 1.1 million pounds, 0.9 million pounds, 0.5 million pounds, and 0.4 million pounds, respectively.

The Company made claim against Boeing in accordance with the provisions of the long-term contract for each of the years in which the minimum was not achieved. Revenue under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 ("SFAS No. 5"), "Accounting for Contingencies" was deemed not realized until Boeing settled the claims. Accordingly, the claims were treated as a gain contingency dependent upon realization.

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As a result of the application of SFAS No. 5 as to gain contingencies, the Company recorded other income of approximately \$6 million in 2000 and 2001, and approximately \$7 million in 2002, for each of the preceding years claims upon receipt of the cash. The Company recognized approximately \$8 million in the first quarter of 2003 when Boeing satisfied the claim for 2002. In all years, revenue recognized from these cash receipts was presented as Other income in the financial statements. The Company recognized other income of approximately \$9 million in the first quarter 2004 when Boeing satisfied the final claim under this contract for amounts not taken in 2003.

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### Purchase Commitments

The Company has purchase commitments for materials, supplies, and machinery and equipment as part of the ordinary course of business. A few of these commitments extend beyond one year. The Company believes these commitments are not at prices in excess of current market.

### Other

The Company is also the subject of, or a party to, a number of other pending or threatened legal actions involving a variety of matters incidental to its business.

The ultimate resolution of these foregoing contingencies could, individually or in the aggregate, be material to the consolidated financial statements. However, management believes that the Company will remain a viable and competitive enterprise even though it is possible that these matters could be resolved unfavorably.

### NOTE 12--TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with the purchase agreement of Reamet S.A. located in Villette, France from December 2000, the Company was obligated to acquire a residence located on the previously acquired land. The owner of the residence and his immediate family have been involved in the management of the business before and since the acquisition. The residence was acquired for \$581,000 (the fair value as appraised) including closing costs in February 2004. The Company had previously disclosed that the residence was worth approximately \$500,000 without closing costs.

### NOTE 13--SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company's reportable operating segments are the Titanium Group and the Fabrication and Distribution Group.

The Titanium Group manufactures and sells a wide range of titanium mill products to a customer base consisting primarily of manufacturing and fabrication companies in the aerospace and nonaerospace markets. Titanium mill products consist of basic mill shapes such as ingot, slab, bloom, billet, bar, plate and sheet. Titanium mill products are sold primarily to customers such as metal fabricators, forge shops and, to a lesser extent, metal distribution companies. Titanium mill products are usually raw or starting material for these customers, who then form, fabricate or further process mill products into finished or semi-finished components or parts. The Titanium Group included the activities related to the clean up and remediation of a former titanium extrusion facility operated by the Company under a contract from the U.S. Department of Energy.

The Fabrication and Distribution Group is engaged primarily in the

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fabrication of titanium, specialty metals and steel products, including pipe and engineered tubular products, for use in the oil and gas and geo-thermal energy industries; hot and superplastically formed parts; cut, forged, extruded and rolled shapes; and commercially pure titanium strip and welded tube for aerospace and nonaerospace applications. This segment also provides warehousing, distribution, finishing, cut-to-size and just-in-time delivery services of titanium, steel and other metal products.

Intersegment sales are accounted for at prices which are generally established by reference to similar transactions with unaffiliated customers. Reportable segments are measured based on segment operating income after an allocation of certain corporate items such as general corporate overhead and expenses.

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Segment information for the quarters ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
<b>TOTAL SALES</b>				
Titanium Group.....	\$35,023	\$40,777	\$ 72,741	\$ 73,519
Fabrication and Distribution Group.....	51,671	38,380	96,781	84,429
Total.....	86,694	79,157	169,522	157,948
<b>INTER AND INTRA SEGMENT SALES</b>				
Titanium Group.....	22,072	26,966	46,690	45,473
Fabrication and Distribution Group.....	9,048	3,108	13,146	4,860
Total.....	31,120	30,074	59,836	50,333
<b>TOTAL SALES TO EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS</b>				
Titanium Group.....	12,951	13,811	26,051	28,046
Fabrication and Distribution Group.....	42,623	35,272	83,635	79,569
Total.....	\$55,574	\$49,083	\$109,686	\$107,615
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>				
Titanium Group.....	\$(2,105)	\$ 1,263	\$ (6,250)	\$ (2,112)
Fabrication and Distribution Group.....	1,730	(662)	783	1,092
Total.....	\$ (375)	\$ 601	\$ (5,467)	\$ (1,020)
<b>INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES:</b>				
Titanium Group.....	\$(2,009)	\$ 2,385	\$ 3,143	\$ 7,887
Fabrication & Distribution Group.....	1,712	(753)	783	733
Total.....	\$ (297)	\$ 1,632	\$ 3,926	\$ 8,620

NOTE 14--NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS



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In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51," (FIN 46) which addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities that do not have sufficient equity investment to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties or whose equity investors lack characteristics of a controlling financial interest. The Interpretation provides guidance related to identifying variable interest entities and determining whether such entities should be consolidated. It also provides guidance related to the initial and subsequent measurement of assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interests in newly consolidated variable interest entities and requires disclosures for both the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and other beneficiaries of the entity. FIN 46 must be applied to all entities subject to this Interpretation as of March 31, 2004. However, prior to the required application of this Interpretation, FIN 46 must be applied to those entities that are considered to be special-purpose entities as of December 31, 2003. There was no financial statement impact from the application at March 31, 2004.

In May 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position FSP No. 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003," to provide guidance on accounting for the effects of the Act. The Staff Position requires treating the effect of the employer subsidy on the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) as an actuarial gain. The effect of the subsidy is to be reflected in the estimate of service cost in measuring the cost of benefits attributable to current service. The effects of plan amendments adopted subsequent to the Act to qualify plans

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as actuarially equivalent are to be treated as actuarial gains if the net effect of the amendments reduces the APBO. The net effect on the APBO of any plan amendments that (a) reduced benefits under the plan and thus disqualify the benefits as actuarially equivalent and (b) eliminate the subsidy are to be accounted for as prior service costs.

Since the Company has had an established cap on its postretirement medical benefits, any reductions in postretirement benefit costs resulting from the Act are not expected to be material although the Company will evaluate the effect of the Act during the two year transitional period provided under the Act. Specific authoritative guidance on the accounting for federal subsidy is pending and that guidance, when issued could require plan sponsors to change previously reported information. Additionally, regulations under the act have not been issued.

In accordance with FSP 106-2, the Company has elected to defer accounting for the effect of the act. Accordingly, the benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost do not reflect any potential effects of the Act.

### NOTE 15--SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 15, 2004 all of the shareholders of Galt Alloys, Inc., ("Galt") an Ohio corporation were provided cash consideration of \$825.55 per share under a merger agreement dated July 15, 2004. The merger agreement by and between RMI Titanium Company, ("RMI") an Ohio corporation and Galt provided for the surviving corporation, RMI to acquire all of the 26,770 outstanding shares. Prior to the merger RMI owned 90% of the outstanding shares and an unrelated entity owned 10%. Concurrent with the merger agreement Galt Alloys, Inc., shares were cancelled and retired and Galt ceased to exist as a separate corporate entity, and its assets and liabilities are now owned 100% by RMI Titanium

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Company.

### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following discussion should be read in connection with the information contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements and 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 are subject to the safe harbor created by that Act. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by their use of words like "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "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 report, the following factors and risks should also be considered, including, without limitation, statements regarding the future availability and prices of raw materials, competition in the titanium industry, demand for the Company's products, the historic cyclical nature of the titanium and aerospace industries, increased defense spending, the success of new market development, long-term supply agreements, the outcome of proposed "Buy American" legislation, global economic conditions, the Company's order backlog and the conversion of that backlog into revenue, the outcome of ongoing labor contract negotiations and the impact of the work stoppage that commenced on October 25, 2003 at the Company's Niles, Ohio facility, the long-term impact of the events of September 11, and the continuing war on terrorism, 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 below in the "Outlook" section, as well as in the Company's other filings with 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.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2004 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

##### Net Sales

Net sales increased to \$55.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2004 compared to net sales of \$49.1 million in the corresponding 2003 period. Sales for the Company's Titanium Group amounted to \$35.0 million, including intercompany sales of \$22.1 million, in the three months ended June 30, 2004 compared to \$40.8 million, including intercompany sales of \$27.0 million, in the same period of 2003.

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Titanium Group net sales decreased as a result of reduced revenue generation on inter-company sales of flat-rolled products. Shipments of Titanium Group mill product in the quarter was .1 million pounds less than the year ago quarter. Revenue was also reduced from the year ago quarter from the since terminated contract that RMI had with the DOE. In December, 2003 the DOE terminated the contract with RMI. Since December, 2003 RMI has continued to perform some soil removal services but at considerably reduced levels from the year ago period.

Sales for the Company's Fabrication and Distribution Group ("F&D") amounted to \$51.7 million, including inter-company sales of \$9.0 million, in the three months ended June 30, 2004 compared to \$38.4 million, including inter-company sales of \$3.1 million, in the same period of 2003. The 35% increase in revenue was a result of increased revenue from extrusion markets, increased revenue on

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sheet and plate marketed through F&D, increased shipments of commercially pure product and higher sales in energy markets. Sales were increased generally on higher demand from aircraft related markets and energy markets primarily related to work-over and repair projects.

Shipments of all mill products from both Groups in the three months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to 1.5 million pounds. Shipments in the three months ended June 30, 2003 totaled 1.4 million pounds. Average realized prices on all mill products for the three months ended June 30, 2004 equaled \$14.02 per pound compared to \$16.60 in the quarter ended June 30, 2003.

### Gross Profit

Gross profit amounted to \$8.1 million, or 14.5% of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2004 compared to a gross profit of \$8.5 million or 17.4% for the comparable 2003 period. Gross margin was reduced as a result of reduced revenue of 14% in the Titanium segment partially offset by reduced costs associated with the labor stoppage. Increased gross margins in extrusion markets, sheet and plate and energy provided a partial offset to the Titanium segments decrease in gross margins.

### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$8.2 million or 14.8% of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2004, compared to \$7.6 million or 15.5% of sales for the same period in 2003. The increase in SG&A was primarily due to costs associated with the implementation of section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of approximately \$0.4 million and increased pension and OPEB costs of approximately \$0.2 million.

### Research, Technical and Product Development Expenses

Research, technical and product development expenses amounted to \$0.3 million in 2004, compared to \$0.3 million in 2003.

### Other Operating Income

Other operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 amounted to \$.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Other Operating Income was the result of income on a sale and leaseback at one of the Company's facilities in the second quarter of 2003. The deferred profit from this sale is being amortized over the five year lease term.

### Operating Income (Loss)

An operating loss for the three months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$0.4 million, or (0.7%) of sales compared to operating income of \$1.6 million, or 3.3% of sales, in the same period of 2003. The operating loss was a result of reduced margins in the Titanium Segment primarily as a result of reduced revenue, increased costs associated with the terminated DOE contract and implementation costs of section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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### Other Income

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 amounted to \$.1 and \$.2 million, respectively.

### Interest Income (Expense)

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Interest income net of expense for the three months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$24 thousand compared to net interest expense of \$0.2 million for the period ending June 30, 2003. Interest income for the 3 months ended June 30, 2004 was a result of earnings on cash accumulation during the quarter offset by bank fees. Interest expense for the comparable period a year ago was the result of interest on cash offset by bank fees on the Company's unused credit facility. The Company had no bank debt at June 30, 2004 and 2003.

### Income Taxes

In the three months ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded an income tax credit of (\$0.7) million compared to a \$0.6 million expense recorded in the same period in 2003. The credit of (\$0.7) million was due to the effect of a change in estimate of lower pre-tax income for the year 2004 and the relationship between domestic and foreign forecasted pre-tax results. The mix of domestic and foreign forecasted pre-tax income and differences between U.S. and foreign statutory rates resulted in an effective tax rate of 18% at June 30, 2004, which is less than the federal statutory rate of 35%. The effective tax rate in the second quarter of 2003 was 38% which was higher than the statutory rate of 35% due to the net impact of state income taxes.

To the extent that the actual annual pre-tax results for domestic and foreign income differ from the forecasted estimates applied at June 30, 2004, the actual provision for income taxes recognized could be materially different from the annual tax provision as of the end of the second quarter.

### Net Income

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$0.4 million or less than 1% of sales compared to \$1.0 million or 2.1% of sales in the comparable period in 2003. The reduction in net income was a result of a decrease in Titanium Segment net income caused by a reduction in revenue from mill product shipments and the terminated contract with the DOE. SG&A was increased as a result of the same DOE contract and compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Partially offsetting the decreased revenues and increased SG&A costs was a reduction in the effective tax rate.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2004 COMPARED TO SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

### Net Sales

Net sales increased to \$109.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 compared to net sales of \$107.6 million in the corresponding 2003 period. Sales for the Company's Titanium Group amounted to \$72.7 million, including intercompany sales of \$46.7 million, in the six months ended June 30, 2004 compared to \$73.5 million, including intercompany sales of \$45.5 million, in the same period of 2003. Titanium Group sales remained steady with a slight decrease due to flat-rolled products. Sales for the Company's Fabrication and Distribution Group amounted to \$96.8 million, including intercompany sales of \$13.1 million, in the six months ended June 30, 2004, compared to \$84.4 million, including intercompany sales of \$4.9 million, in the same period of 2003. This increase primarily reflects increased revenue from the extrusion markets, increased revenue on sheet and plate marketed through F&D, increased shipments of commercially pure product and higher sales in energy markets.

### Gross Profit

Gross profit amounted to \$11.8 million, or 10.8% of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004 compared to a gross profit of \$14.9 million or 13.9% for the comparable 2003 period. Gross profit was lower than the year ago period as a result of reduced sales in the Company's energy markets and as a result of the

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DOE contract termination. Reduced margins in the Titanium Group on mill products was partially offset by increased margins in the Fabrication and Distribution Groups sales in extrusion and flat rolled products.

### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$16.8 million or 15.3% of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004, compared to \$15.3 million or 14.2% of sales for the same period in 2003. The increase was due to costs associated with the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of approximately \$1.0 million and increased pension expense of approximately \$0.4 million.

### Research, Technical and Product Development Expenses

Research, technical and product development expenses amounted to \$0.6 and \$0.7 million for the six-months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

### Other Operating Income

Other operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 amounted to \$.1 million and \$1 million, respectively. Included in this item is the sale leaseback income from one of the Company's facilities in the second quarter of 2003. The deferred profit from this sale is being amortized over the five year lease term.

### Operating Income (Loss)

An operating loss for the six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$5.5 million, or (5.0)% of sales compared to operating loss of \$20 thousand, or (0.1)% of sales, in the same period of 2003. This decline consists of a decrease in operating income from the Titanium Group, from \$2.1 million of loss in 2003 to a loss of \$6.3 million in 2004, equal to \$4.2 million primarily due to a decrease in mill product shipments.

### Other Income

Other income for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 amounted to \$.2 and \$9 million, respectively. Other income reflects the receipt of liquidated damages from the Boeing Airplane Group of \$9.1 million and \$8.4 million in 2004 and 2003 respectively.

### Interest Income (Expense)

Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 amounted to \$21 thousand and compared to interest expense (net) of \$.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003. Interest income for six months ended June 30, 2004 was a result of earnings on cash accumulation during the period offset by bank fees. Interest expense for the comparable period of 2003 was primarily the result of fees associated with the unused capacity on the Company's credit facility. The Company had no bank debt at June 30, 2004 and 2003.

### Income Taxes

In the six months ended June 30, 2004 the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$0.7 million compared to a \$3.3 million expense recorded in the same period in 2003. The expense of \$0.7 million was due to the effect of a change in

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estimate of lower pre-tax income for the year 2004 and the relationship between domestic and foreign forecasted pre-tax results. The mix of domestic and foreign forecasted pre-tax income and differences between U.S. and foreign statutory rates resulted in an effective tax rate of 18% at June 30, 2004, which is less than the federal statutory rate of 35%. The effective tax rate in the second quarter of 2003 was 38% which was higher than the statutory rate of 35% due to the net impact of state income taxes.

To the extent that the actual annual pre-tax results for domestic and foreign income differ from the forecasted estimates applied at June 30, 2004, the actual provision for income taxes recognized could be materially different from the annual tax provision as of the end of the second quarter.

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### Net Income

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$3.2 million or 2.9% of sales, compared to \$5.3 million or 5.0% of sales in the comparable 2003 period. This decline consists of a decrease in operating income from the Titanium Group.

### OUTLOOK

#### Overview

Weak U.S. and global economies, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, and the worldwide outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome ("SARS") had a significant adverse effect on the overall titanium industry, but the outlook appears somewhat brighter going forward.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. shipments of titanium mill products declined from a high of approximately 65 million pounds in 1997 to approximately 34 million pounds in 2003. Shipment levels in 2004, however, are expected to be up from 2003 due to an inventory replenishment cycle along with increased demand from an improving economy.

The following is a discussion of what is happening within each of the three major markets in which RTI participates.

#### Commercial Aerospace Markets

Aerospace demand is classified into two sectors: commercial aerospace and defense programs. Demand from these two sectors comprises approximately 45% of the worldwide consumption for titanium products and in the U.S. comprises in excess of 60% of titanium consumption. The events surrounding September 11, 2001, as well as the Middle East conflict and the outbreak of SARS severely affected the commercial aerospace market. Airline operators experienced a dramatic drop in travel resulting in significant losses within the airline industry, necessitating cancellation of and reduced requirements for new aircraft. The Company's sales to this market represented 27% of total sales in 2003, down from 49% in 2000.

Following the drop in aircraft demand, Boeing and Airbus continued to reduce their build rates for aircraft, including an aggregate 13.5% cutback in 2003. Their combined build rate for large commercial aircraft for 2004 is currently expected to be up slightly at 590 planes. A slight increase in commercial aerospace production is expected in 2005 growing somewhat in 2006.

Airbus has announced the launch of a large widebody aircraft, the A380, and Boeing has launched a new aircraft, the 7E7, both of which are expected to use

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large quantities of titanium, in the second half of this decade. Longer term, the commercial aerospace sector is expected to continue to be a very significant consumer of titanium products due to the expected long-term growth of worldwide traffic and the need to repair and replace aging commercial fleets over the next 20 years.

Titanium mill products that are ordered by the prime aircraft producers and their subcontractors are generally ordered in advance of final aircraft production by six to eighteen months. This 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. Given reduced activity by aircraft builders, shipments from RTI to this market sector were reduced in 2003.

The effect of the reduction in commercial aircraft demand on RTI was partially mitigated by the long-term agreement RMI entered into with Boeing on January 28, 1998. Under this agreement, RMI agreed to supply Boeing and its family of commercial suppliers with up to 4.5 million pounds of titanium products annually. The agreement, which began in 1999, had an initial term of five years and concluded at the end of 2003. Under the accord, Boeing received firm prices in exchange for RMI receiving a minimum volume commitment of 3.25 million pounds per year. If volumes fell short of the minimum commitment, the contract contains provisions for financial compensation. In accordance with the agreement, and as a result of volume shortfalls in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, Boeing settled claims of approximately \$6 million in both 2000 and 2001 and \$7 million in 2002. The claim for 2002 was settled during the first quarter of 2003 for approximately \$8 million. Boeing ordered 0.4 million pounds in 2003, the final year of the contract, and accordingly, the Company received a payment of \$9.1 million in March 2004 when Boeing satisfied the final

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claim under the contract. Beginning in January of 2004, business between the companies not covered by other contracts is being conducted on a non-committed basis, that is, no volume commitment by Boeing and no commitment of capacity or price by RMI.

RTI, through its RTI Europe subsidiary, entered into an agreement with the European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company ("EADS") in April 2002 to supply value-added titanium products and parts to the EADS group of companies, including Airbus. The contract is in place through 2004, subject to extension. The new Airbus A380 is expected to utilize more titanium per aircraft than any commercial plane yet produced. In 2003, Airbus became the world's largest producer of commercial aircraft.

With SARS apparently under control and industry forecasters projecting increases in future commercial air traffic, the Company is optimistic that the commercial aerospace market is at or near the bottom of this decline. In August, 2003, SpeedNews reported that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) expected world airline traffic to increase 4.4% in 2004 and 6.3% in 2005. Traditionally, as traffic increases, airlines become more profitable and order new airplanes. However, it must be noted that due to production lead times any improvements in the orders of planes will take some time to be reflected in shipments of titanium. Additionally, a number of planes taken out of service by the airlines during this downturn are likely to be returned. For this reason, the Company does not anticipate significant improvement in this market.

### Defense Markets

Shipments to military markets represented approximately 28% of the Company's 2003 revenues and are expected to increase as a percent of total sales in 2004 as U.S. and other countries' defense budgets increase. This expected

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increase is due in part to the events of September 11, 2001 and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. In fact, the latest U.S. Department of Defense budget figures for Research, Development Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) and Procurement reflect an increase of 45% from 2003 through 2009.

RTI believes it is well positioned to supply mill products and fabrications required for any increase in demand from this market. RTI currently supplies titanium and other materials to most military aerospace programs, including the F/A-22, C-17, F/A-18, F-15, F-16, Joint Strike Fighter ("JSF") (F-35) and in Europe, the Mirage, Rafale and Eurofighter-Typhoon.

The Company was chosen by BAE Systems RO Defence UK to supply the titanium components for the new XM-777 lightweight 155 mm Howitzer. Delivery began late in 2003 and will continue through 2010. Initial deliveries will be to the U.S. Marine Corps, followed by deliveries to the U.S. Army and the Italian and British armed forces. It is anticipated that over 1,000 guns may be produced. Sales under this contract could potentially exceed \$70 million.

Another positive development in this market was that Lockheed Martin, a major customer of the Company, was awarded the largest military contract ever on October 26, 2001, for the military's \$200 billion JSF program. The aircraft, which will be used by all branches of the military, is expected to consume 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of titanium per airplane. Timing and order patterns, which are likely to extend well into the future for this program, have not been quantified, but may be as many as 3,000 to 6,000 planes over the next 30 to 40 years. As of this printing it appears the Defense Department will authorize a delay in start up which is intended to give the program time to fix the overweight condition mainly affecting the short takeoff and vertical landing versions. This could delay the first flight from 2005 to 2006. The Company has entered into agreements with Lockheed and its teaming partner, BAE Systems, to be the supplier of titanium sheet and plate for the design and development phase of the program over the next five years.

Despite the forecasted increases in the defense market, it is not expected to completely offset the effects of the relative softness in the commercial aerospace market.

### Industrial and Consumer Markets

46% of RTI's 2003 revenues were generated in various industrial and consumer markets where business conditions are expected to be mixed over the next twelve months.

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Revenues from oil and gas markets are expected to be reduced somewhat in 2004 due to the timing of two large projects, but will increase in 2005 and 2006, due to continued activity in deep water projects predicted over the next several years.

In April 2002, RTI Energy Systems was selected by Unocal Corporation to provide production riser equipment in connection with their West Seno project off the coast of Indonesia. RTI provided high-fatigue riser engineering design, in addition to the manufactured components using a combination of titanium and steel. This project, which was completed in the first quarter of 2003, is expected to lead to other opportunities in Indonesia in late 2004 and extending over the next 2-3 years.

In addition to the growing applications in energy extraction, RTI serves a number of other industrial and consumer markets through its distribution businesses. The products sold and applications served are numerous and varied.



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The resulting diversity tends to provide sales stability through varying market conditions, so the Company expects little overall change in sales and profitability from this sector of RTI's business over the next twelve months.

The weak economy in recent years has negatively affected other RTI industrial and consumer markets, such as chemical processing, power generation and pulp and paper. However, the Company believes demand from these markets will improve in 2004 and beyond as economic conditions continue to show improvement.

### Backlog

The Company's order backlog for all markets increased to \$103.7 million as of June 30, 2004, from \$92.3 million at December 31, 2003, principally in titanium markets as the general economy appears to be increasing and orders for inventory replenishment take hold.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (Dollars in millions)

The Company believes it will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fund operations and capital expenditures in 2004. In addition, RTI has cash reserves and available borrowing capacity to maintain adequate liquidity. RTI currently has no debt, and based on the expected strength of 2004 cash flows, the Company does not believe there are any material near-term risks related to fluctuations in interest rates.

### Cash provided by operating activities

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	2004	2003
-----	----	-----
Cash provided by operating activities.....	\$9.8	\$15.3

The decrease in net cash flows from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2004 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2003 primarily reflects a decrease in net income of \$2.1 million due to a decline in business operating results as mentioned in the "Results of Operations" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis. The remainder of the decrease is primarily due to a decrease in cash generated from reductions in working capital and other balance sheet line items. The decrease in cash generated from working capital and other balance sheet line items when comparing 2004 to 2003 was caused by a decrease in other current liabilities, an increase in accounts receivable, offset by a decline in inventory. Included in other current liabilities are the Company's income tax liability and its liability for billings in excess of costs. The Company substantially reduced its income tax liability in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as payment was made and the reduced operating income in the six months did not necessitate a re-establishment of a material liability at June 30, 2004. The liability for billings in excess of costs decreased during the six months as new work on projects decreased over the prior period.

The Company generated cash from continued inventory liquidations in the six months ended June 30, 2004 when compared to the year ago period as work-in-process and finished goods inventories were reduced in the Titanium Group Segment.

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and December 31, 2003, respectively.

### Cash used in investing activities

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	2004	2003
-----	-----	-----
Cash used in investing activities.....	\$(2.2)	\$(1.7)

Gross capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$2.3 million compared to \$3.2 million in 2003. In all periods, capital spending primarily reflected equipment additions and improvements as well as information systems projects.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, the Company's cash flow requirements for capital expenditures were funded with cash provided by operations. The Company anticipates that its capital expenditures for 2004 will total approximately \$8.0 million and will be funded with cash generated by operations.

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the Company had a borrowing capacity equal to \$39.2 and \$59.4 million, respectively.

### Cash provided by (used in) financing activities

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	2004	2003
-----	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities.....	\$2.0	\$(.2)

The favorable change in cash flows from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2004 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2003 primarily reflects an increase in proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options of \$2.6 million in 2004.

On September 9, 1999, RTI filed a universal shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This registration permits RTI to issue up to \$100 million of debt and/or equity securities at an unspecified future date. The proceeds of any such issuance could be utilized to finance acquisitions, capital investments or other general purposes; however, RTI has not issued any securities to date and has no immediate plans to do so.

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### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMITMENTS, AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Following is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of June 30, 2004 (dollars in thousands):

REMAINDER							
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	THEREAFTER	TOTA	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS							
Operating leases.....	\$ 1,242	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,457	\$ 959	\$ 1,443	\$ 8,8
Capital leases.....	83	144	45	20	--	--	2
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total contractual obligations.....	1,325	2,211	1,722	1,477	959	1,443	9,1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS							
Long-term supply agreements(1).....	2,050	--	--	--	--	--	2,0
Purchase obligations(2).....	21,800	10,900	10,500	3,800	--	--	47,0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total commercial commitments.....	23,850	10,900	10,500	3,800	--	--	49,0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS							
Post-retirement benefits(3).....	940	1,812	1,828	1,846	1,880	12,500	20,8
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Obligations, Commitments, and Post-Retirement Benefits.....	\$26,115	\$14,923	\$14,050	\$ 7,123	\$2,839	\$13,943	\$78,9
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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

(2) Amounts primarily represent purchase commitments under purchase orders.

(3) The Company does not fund its other post-retirement employee benefits obligation but instead pays amounts when incurred. 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 2004 through 2008 are based on actuarial estimates of expected future cash payments. The Company is not forecasting or required to make a pension contribution in 2004. As in past years, the Company may make voluntary contributions when there is an economic advantage to contribute to the fund. Future contributions to the fund, if required, will be provided based on actuarial evaluation.

### CREDIT AGREEMENT

On June 4, 2004, the Company amended its existing \$100 million credit agreement to a \$90 million facility with an expiration of May 31, 2008. The amendment provides for the Company to increase the facility to \$100 million without prior bank group approval. The existing facility was to expire on May 31, 2005. The terms of the facility remain unchanged except the covenant regarding tangible net worth was eliminated.

Under the terms of the amended facility, the Company, at its option, will be able to borrow at (a) a base rate (which is the higher of PNC Bank's prime rate or the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 0.5% per annum), or (b) LIBOR plus a spread (ranging from 1.0% to 2.25%) determined by the ratio of the Company's consolidated total indebtedness to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes,

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depreciation and amortization. The credit agreement contains restrictions, among others, on the minimum cash flow required, and the maximum leverage ratio permitted. At June 30, 2004, there was \$4.4 million of standby letters of credit outstanding under the facility, the Company was in compliance with all covenants, and had a borrowing capacity equal to \$39.2 million.

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### ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

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. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company spent approximately \$0.8 million 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 impossible 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 makes adjustments in accordance with provisions of Statement of Position No. 96-1, "Environmental Remediation Liabilities".

The Company is involved in investigative or cleanup projects under federal or state environmental laws at a number of waste disposal sites, including the Fields Brook Superfund Site and the Ashtabula River Area of Concern. Given the status of the proceedings with respect to these sites, ultimate investigative and remediation costs cannot presently be accurately predicted, but could, in the aggregate be material. Based on the information available regarding the current ranges of estimated remediation costs at currently active sites, and what the Company believes will be its ultimate share of such costs, provisions for environmental-related costs have been recorded.

Given the status of the proceedings at certain of these sites, and the evolving nature of environmental laws, regulations, and remediation techniques, the Company's ultimate obligation for investigative and remediation costs cannot be predicted. It is the Company's policy to recognize environmental costs in its financial statements when an obligation becomes probable and a reasonable estimate of exposure can be determined.

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the amount accrued for future environmental-related costs was \$1.7 million. Of the total amount accrued at June 30, 2004, \$0.5 million is expected to be paid out within one year and is included in the other accrued liabilities line of the balance sheet. The remaining \$1.2 million is recorded in other non-current liabilities.

Based on available information, RMI believes that its share of potential environmental-related costs, before expected contributions from third parties, is in a range from \$2.6 to \$7.9 million in the aggregate. The amount accrued is net of expected contributions from third parties in a range from \$0.2 to \$2.3 million, which the Company believes are probable. These third parties include prior owners of RMI property and prior customers of RMI, that have agreed to partially reimburse the Company for certain environmental-related costs. The Company has been receiving contributions from such third parties for a number of years as partial reimbursement for costs incurred by the Company.

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

Former Ashtabula Extrusion Plant

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The Company's former extrusion plant in Ashtabula, Ohio was used to extrude depleted uranium under a contract with the DOE from 1962 through 1990. In accordance with that agreement, the DOE retained responsibility for the cleanup of the facility when the facility was no longer needed for processing government material. Processing ceased in 1990, and in 1993 RMI was chosen as the prime contractor for the remediation and restoration of the site by the DOE. Since then, contaminated buildings have been removed and approximately two-thirds of the site has been free released by the Ohio Department of Health, to RMI, at DOE expense.

In December, 2003, in accordance with its terms, the Department of Energy terminated the contract "for convenience." Remaining soil removal is expected to take approximately 18-24 months. As license holder and owner of the site, RMI is responsible to the state of Ohio for complying with soil and water regulations. However, remaining cleanup cost is expected to be borne by the DOE in accordance with their contractual obligation.

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### EMPLOYEES

As of June 30, 2004, the Company and its subsidiaries employed 1,049 persons, 371 of whom were classified as administrative and sales personnel. 620 of the total number of employees were in the Titanium Group, while 413 were employed in the Fabrication & Distribution Group.

The United Steelworkers of America represents 357 of the hourly clerical and technical employees at RMI's plant in Niles, Ohio and 15 hourly employees at RMI Environmental Services in Ashtabula, Ohio. No other Company employees are represented by a union.

In 1999 the Niles, Ohio plant and the United Steel Workers of America, after a strike, agreed to a forty-two month contract which expired on October 15, 2003. The contract was extended twice as local management and the union negotiated the terms of a new contract. On October 25, 2003 union members voted to reject management's final proposal and a work stoppage commenced. The plant will continue to be operated by non-represented employees until an agreement can be reached.

### NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Act") was signed into law. The Act incorporates a plan sponsor subsidy based on a percentage of a beneficiary's annual prescription drug benefits, within certain limits, and opportunity for a retiree to obtain prescription drug benefits under Medicare.

Since the Company has had an established cap on its postretirement medical benefits, any reductions in postretirement benefit costs resulting from the Act are not expected to be material although the Company will evaluate the effect of the Act during the two year transitional period provided under the Act. Specific authoritative guidance on the accounting for federal subsidy is pending and that guidance, when issued could require plan sponsors to change previously reported information. Additionally, regulations under the act have not been issued.

In accordance with FASB Staff Position 106-2, the Company has elected to defer accounting for the effect of the act. Accordingly, the benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost do not reflect any potential effects of the Act.

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable

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Interest entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51," (FIN 46) which addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities that do not have sufficient equity investment to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties or whose equity investors lack characteristics of a controlling financial interest. The Interpretation provides guidance related to identifying variable interest entities and determining whether such entities should be consolidated. It also provides guidance related to the initial and subsequent measurement of assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interests in newly consolidated variable interest entities and requires disclosures for both the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and other beneficiaries of the entity. FIN 46 must be applied to all entities subject to this Interpretation as of March 31, 2004. However, prior to the required application of this Interpretation, FIN 46 must be applied to those entities that are considered to be special-purpose entities as of December 31, 2003. There was no financial statement impact from the application at March 31, 2004.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no significant changes to the Company's exposure to market risk since the Company filed its Form 10-K on March 8, 2004.

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### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14 and 15d-14. They have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that all material information required to be filed in this quarterly report has been made known to them in a timely fashion. In addition, there have been no changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those internal controls, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, subsequent to the Evaluation Date.

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## PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES, USE OF PROCEEDS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

#### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities:

PERIOD	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED	AVERAGE PRICE PAID PER SHARE	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED AS PART OF PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED PLANS OR PROGRAMS	MAXIMUM (OR APPR DOLLAR OF SHARES YET BE P UNDER THE PROG
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at March 31, 2004.....	19,275	\$14.96	19,275	\$11,09
April 1 - June 30, 2004.....	--	n/a	--	-----
	-----		-----	-----

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Total.....	19,275	19,275	\$11,09
	=====	=====	=====

RTI International Metals, Inc. share repurchase program was approved by RTI's Board of Directors on April 30, 1999. The program authorizes the repurchase of up to 15 million dollars of RTI common stock from time to time. There is no expiration date specified for the stock buyback program.

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

The annual meeting of stockholders was held on April 30, 2004. In connection with the meeting, proxies were solicited pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The following are the voting results on proposals considered and voted upon at the meeting, all of which were described in the proxy statement.

1. All nominees for directors listed in the proxy statement were elected. Listed below are the names of each director elected, together with their individual vote totals.

	VOTES FOR	VOTES WITHHELD
	-----	-----
Craig R. Andersson.....	17,831,877	2,484,804
Neil A. Armstrong.....	17,830,443	2,486,238
Daniel I. Booker.....	18,615,443	1,701,238
Donald P. Fusilli.....	17,961,038	2,355,643
Ronald L. Gallatin.....	18,426,865	1,889,816
Charles C. Gedeon.....	17,831,470	2,485,211
Robert M. Hernandez.....	17,829,447	2,487,234
Edith E. Holiday.....	18,573,685	1,742,996
John H. Odle.....	18,488,679	1,828,002
Timothy G. Rupert.....	18,485,496	1,831,185

2. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was elected as independent accountants for 2004. Votes for: 18,554,589; against: 1,696,841; 65,251 abstained.

3. The 2004 Employee Stock Plan was approved. Votes for: 12,381,677; against: 5,079,774; 459,064 abstained.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
-----	-----
31.1	Certification pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14.
	Certification pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and

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15d-14.

31.2

Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1

Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On June 4, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K reporting pursuant to Item 5 to disclose an amendment to the Company's existing unsecured credit agreement that extends the facility to May 31, 2008.

On May 25, 2004, the Company filed a Report on Form 8-K/A reporting pursuant to Item 12 to disclose inadvertently filing an 8-K dated January 27, 2004 pursuant to Item 7 instead of Item 12.

On May 25, 2004, the Company filed a Report on Form 8-K reporting pursuant to Item 12, announcing results for the first quarter, 2004.

On April 19, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K reporting Item 5, that at the request of Institutional Shareholder Services it was disclosing additional information about tax fees reported in its proxy statement for its 2004 Meeting of Shareholders.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

RTI INTERNATIONAL METALS, INC.

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(Registrant)

Date: August 9, 2004

By: /s/ L. W. JACOBS

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L. W. Jacobs  
Vice President & Chief Financial  
Officer

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