

FOSTER L B CO
Form 10-K
March 12, 2010

Table of Contents

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, 2009

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 0-10436

L. B. FOSTER COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania 25-1324733
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

415 Holiday Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (412) 928-3417

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	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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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 shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). * Yes No

* The registrant has not yet been phased into the interactive data requirements.

Table of Contents

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 and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$296,606,330.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at February 19, 2010
Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01	10,163,964 shares

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the Proxy Statement prepared for the 2010 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference in Items 10, 11, 12 and 14 of Part III.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u>	4
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	7
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	10
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	11
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	11
	<u>Executive Officers of the Registrant</u>	12

PART II

<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	14
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	18
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	19
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	43
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	44
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	83
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	83
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	83

PART III

<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	84
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	84
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	84
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	84
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	84

PART IV

<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	85
	<u>Financial Statements</u>	85
	<u>Financial Statement Schedule</u>	86
	<u>Exhibits</u>	87
	<u>Signatures</u>	91
	<u>Certifications</u>	

<u>EX 23</u>	
<u>EX 31.1</u>	
<u>EX 31.2</u>	
<u>EX 32.0</u>	

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Summary Description of Businesses

L. B. Foster Company is a leading manufacturer, fabricator and distributor of products and services for the rail, construction, energy and utility markets. As used herein, “Foster” or the “Company” means L. B. Foster Company and its divisions and subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

For rail markets, Foster provides a full line of new and used rail, trackwork, and accessories to railroads, mines and industry. The Company also designs and produces concrete railroad ties, insulated rail joints, power rail, track fasteners, coverboards and special accessories for mass transit and other rail systems worldwide.

For the construction industry, the Company sells steel sheet piling, H-bearing piling, pipe piling and provides rental sheet piling for foundation requirements. In addition, Foster supplies precast concrete buildings, fabricated structural steel, bridge decking, bridge railing, expansion joints and other products for highway construction and repair.

For tubular markets, the Company supplies pipe coatings for natural gas pipelines and utilities. The Company also produces threaded pipe products for industrial water well and irrigation markets and sells micropiles for construction foundation repair and slope stabilization.

The Company has a joint venture with L B Industries, Inc., L B Pipe & Coupling Products, LLC, in which we have a 45% ownership interest. This venture manufactures, markets and sells various products for the energy, utility and construction markets.

The Company classifies its activities into three business segments: Rail products, Construction products, and Tubular products. Financial information concerning the segments is set forth in Item 8, Note 19. The following table shows for the last three fiscal years the net sales generated by each of the current business segments as a percentage of total net sales.

	Percentage of Net Sales		
	2009	2008	2007
Rail Products	47%	46%	51%
Construction Products	48%	47%	42%
Tubular Products	5%	7%	7%
	100%	100%	100%

RAIL PRODUCTS

L. B. Foster Company’s rail products include heavy and light rail, relay rail, concrete ties, insulated rail joints, rail accessories and transit products. The Company is a major rail products supplier to industrial plants, contractors, railroads, mines and mass transit systems.

The Company sells heavy rail mainly to transit authorities, industrial companies, and rail contractors for railroad sidings, plant trackage, and other carrier and material handling applications. Additionally, the Company sells some heavy rail to railroad companies and to foreign buyers. The Company sells light rail for mining and material handling applications.

Rail accessories include trackwork, ties, track spikes, bolts, angle bars and other products required to install or maintain rail lines. These products are sold to railroads, rail contractors, industrial customers, and transit agencies and are manufactured within the Company or purchased from other manufacturers.

Table of Contents

The Company's Allegheny Rail Products (ARP) division engineers and markets insulated rail joints and related accessories for the railroad and mass transit industries. Insulated joints are manufactured at the Company's facilities in Pueblo, CO and Niles, OH.

The Company's Transit Products division supplies power rail, direct fixation fasteners, coverboards and special accessories primarily for mass transit systems. Most of these products are manufactured by subcontractors and are usually sold by sealed bid to transit authorities or to rail contractors, worldwide.

The Company's Trackwork division sells new and relay trackwork for industrial and export markets.

The Company's CXT subsidiary manufactures engineered concrete railroad ties for the railroad and transit industries at its facilities in Spokane, WA, Grand Island, NE and Tucson, AZ.

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

L. B. Foster Company's construction products consist of sheet, pipe and bearing piling, fabricated highway products, and precast concrete buildings.

Sheet piling products are interlocking structural steel sections that are generally used to provide lateral support at construction sites. Bearing piling products are steel H-beam sections which, in their principal use, are driven into the ground for support of structures such as bridge piers and high-rise buildings. Sheet piling is sold or rented and bearing piling is sold principally to public projects as well as the private sector.

Other construction products consist of precast concrete buildings, sold principally to national and state parks, and fabricated highway products. Fabricated highway products consist principally of fabricated structural steel, bridge decking, aluminum and steel bridge rail and other bridge products, which are fabricated by the Company. The major purchasers of these products are contractors for state, municipal and other governmental projects.

Sales of the Company's construction products are partly dependent upon the level of activity in the construction industry. Accordingly, sales of these products have traditionally been somewhat higher during the second and third quarters than during the first and fourth quarters of each year.

TUBULAR PRODUCTS

The Company provides fusion bond and other coatings for corrosion protection on oil, gas and other pipelines. The Company also supplies special pipe products such as water well casing, column pipe, couplings, and related products for agricultural, municipal and industrial water wells. In addition, the Company sells micropiles for construction foundation repair and slope stabilization. Also, the Company owns a facility that will be leased to its corporate joint venture.

JOINT VENTURE

In May 2009, the Company completed the formation of a joint venture with L B Industries, Inc. and another party. The Company has a 45% ownership interest in the new joint venture, L B Pipe & Coupling Products, LLC, and made capital contributions of \$1.4 million in 2009.

During the third quarter of 2009, the Company purchased approximately 35 acres of land in Magnolia, TX for approximately \$1.1 million and built a facility which will ultimately be leased to the joint venture. This venture will

manufacture, market and sell various products, including couplings and micropile, for the energy, utility and construction markets. The joint venture commenced operations during 2010.

Table of Contents

MARKETING AND COMPETITION

L. B. Foster Company generally markets its rail, construction and tubular products directly in all major industrial areas of the United States through a national sales force of 55 people, including outside sales, inside sales, and customer service representatives. The Company maintains 14 sales offices and 17 warehouses, plant and yard facilities located throughout the country. During 2009, approximately 4% of the Company's total sales were for export.

The major markets for the Company's products are highly competitive. Product availability, quality, service and price are principal factors of competition within each of these markets. No other company provides the same product mix to the various markets the Company serves. There are one or more companies that compete with the Company in each product line. Therefore, the Company faces significant competition from different groups of companies.

RAW MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Most of the Company's inventory is purchased in the form of finished or semi-finished product. With the exception of relay rail which is purchased from railroads or rail take-up contractors, the Company purchases most of its inventory from domestic and foreign steel producers. There are few domestic suppliers of new rail products and the Company could be adversely affected if a domestic supplier ceased making such material available to the Company. Additionally, the Company has an agreement with a steel mill to distribute steel sheet piling and bearing pile in North America. The Company also purchases cement and aggregate used in its concrete railroad tie and precast concrete building businesses from a variety of suppliers.

The Company's purchases from foreign suppliers are subject to the usual risks associated with changes in international conditions and to United States laws which could impose import restrictions on selected classes of products and anti-dumping duties if products are sold in the United States below certain prices.

BACKLOG

The dollar amount of firm, unfilled customer orders at December 31, 2009 and 2008 by business segment follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	In thousands	
Rail Products	\$53,350	\$68,438
Construction Products	116,128	57,626
Tubular Products	3,212	6,524
Total from Continuing Operations	\$172,690	\$132,588

Approximately 6% of the December 31, 2009 backlog is related to projects that will extend beyond 2010.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company's expenditures for research and development are not material.

Table of Contents

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

It is not possible to quantify the potential impact of actions regarding environmental matters, particularly for future remediation and other compliance efforts. In the opinion of management, compliance with environmental protection laws will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, competitive position, or capital expenditures of the Company. However, the Company's efforts to comply with stringent environmental regulations may have an adverse effect on the Company's future earnings.

EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

As of December 2009, the Company had 593 employees, of whom 347 are hourly production workers and 246 are salaried employees. Of these hourly production workers, 134 are represented by unions. The Company has not suffered any major work stoppages during the past five years and considers its relations with its employees to be satisfactory.

Substantially all of the Company's hourly paid employees are covered by one of the Company's noncontributory, defined benefit plans or defined contribution plans. Substantially all of the Company's salaried employees are covered by a defined contribution plan.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Forward Looking Statements

We make forward looking statements in this report based upon management's understanding of our business and markets and on information currently available to us. Such statements include information regarding future events and expectations and frequently include words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates," or similar expressions.

Forward looking statements include known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual future results may differ greatly from these statements and expectations that we express in this report. We encourage all readers to carefully consider the Risk Factors below and all the information presented in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K and caution you not to rely unduly on any forward looking statements.

The forward looking statements in this report are made as of the date of this report and we assume no obligation to update or revise any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Risks and Uncertainties

Acquisition Growth Strategy

We continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities that have the potential to support and strengthen our business. We can give no assurances that any opportunity will arise or if they do, that they will be consummated or that potential additional financing will be available. In addition, acquisitions involve inherent risks that the acquired business will not perform in accordance with our expectations. We may not be able to achieve the synergies and other benefits we expect from the integration as successfully or rapidly as projected, if at all. Our failure to integrate newly acquired operations could prevent us from realizing our expected rate of return on an acquired business and could have a material or adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

On February 16, 2010, L.B. Foster Company, a Pennsylvania corporation (“L.B. Foster”), Foster Thomas Company, a West Virginia corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of L.B. Foster (“Purchaser”), and Portec Rail Products, Inc., a West Virginia corporation (“Portec” or the “Company”), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”). Should the merger not be consummated, we would continue with our above acquisition growth strategy. More information regarding the merger can be found in the “Recent Developments” section of Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The following two risk factors relate to the proposed merger.

Merger Agreement Consummation

The consummation of the Merger Agreement with Portec is subject to various conditions including the acceptance of the tender offer by at least 65% of the Shareholders of Portec, the absence of legal prohibitions and the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals to the extent they relate to antitrust and competition laws, including the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended. Consummation of the merger is not subject to a financing condition.

Loss of Key Employees or Customers or Otherwise Cause Business Disruption resulting from Merger

Until completion of the Merger Agreement, we and Portec have operated and will continue to operate independently. It is possible that the merger could result in the loss of key employees, result in the disruption of one or more of the companies’ ongoing businesses or identify inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that adversely affect one or more of the companies’ ability to maintain relationships with customers, suppliers or creditors. Employee retention before, during or after the combination may be challenging as employees may experience uncertainty about future roles until strategies with regard to the combined company are announced or executed.

General Economic Conditions

We could be adversely impacted by prolonged negative changes in economic conditions affecting either our suppliers or customers as well as the capital markets. No assurances can be given that we will be able to successfully mitigate various prolonged uncertainties including materials cost variability, delayed or reduced customer payments and access to available capital resources outside of operations.

Markets and Competition

We face strong competition in all of the markets in which we participate. Our response to competitor pricing actions and new competitor entries into our product lines, could negatively impact our overall pricing in the marketplace. Efforts to improve pricing could negatively impact our sales volume in all product categories. Significant negative developments in these areas could adversely affect our financial results and condition.

Customer Reliance

Foster could be adversely affected by changes in the business or financial condition of a customer or customers. No assurances can be given that a significant downturn in the business or financial condition of a customer, or customers, would not impact our results of operations and /or financial condition.

A significant decrease in capital spending by our railroad customers could negatively impact our product revenue. The Company’s CXT Rail operation and Allegheny Rail Products division are dependent on the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) for a significant portion of their business. The CXT Rail operation was awarded a long-term contract in 2005 from the UPRR for the supply of prestressed concrete railroad ties. CXT Rail expanded and modernized its Grand Island, NE plant in 2005, and completed construction of a new facility in Tucson, AZ in 2006 to accommodate the contract’s requirements. UPRR has agreed to purchase minimum annual quantities from the Grand Island, NE facility through December 2010, and the Tucson, AZ facility through December 2012.

Table of Contents

A substantial portion of our operations are heavily dependent on governmental funding of infrastructure projects. Many of these projects have “Buy America” or “Buy American” provisions. Significant changes in the level of government funding of these projects could have a favorable or unfavorable impact on our operating results. Additionally, government actions concerning “Buy America” provisions, taxation, tariffs, the environment, or other matters could impact our operating results.

Supplier Reliance

In our rail and piling distributed products businesses, we rely on one or two suppliers for key products that we sell to our customers. No assurances can be given that a significant downturn in the business of one of these suppliers, a disruption in their manufacturing operations, an unwillingness to continue to sell to us or a disruption in the availability of existing and new piling and rail products would not adversely impact our financial results.

Raw Material Costs and Availability

Most of Foster’s businesses utilize steel as a significant product component. The steel industry is cyclical and prices as well as availability are subject to international market forces. We also use significant amounts of cement and aggregate in our concrete railroad tie and our precast concrete building businesses. Cement and aggregate prices are subject to market conditions but this has not yet had a significant impact on the Company. No assurances can be given that our financial results would not be adversely affected if prices or availability of these materials were to change in a significantly unfavorable manner.

Joint Venture

We have a joint venture with L B Industries, Inc. and another party to manufacture, market and sell various products for the energy, utility and construction markets. In connection with the joint venture agreement, we are required to make initial capital contributions of \$1.9 million of which there remains approximately \$0.5 million at December 31, 2009. No assurances can be given that additional capital contributions will not be required or that the joint venture will perform in accordance with our expectations.

Union Workforce and Labor Relations

Three of the Company’s manufacturing facilities are staffed by employees represented by labor unions. These 134 employees are currently working under two separate collective bargaining agreements.

In October 2007, we negotiated the renewal of the collective bargaining agreement with our Spokane, WA workforce represented by the United Steelworkers Local Number 338. This agreement, covering approximately 90 employees, expires in September 2011.

In March 2008, we negotiated the renewal of the collective bargaining agreement with our Bedford, PA workforce represented by the Shopman’s Local Union Number 527. This agreement, covering approximately 40 employees, expires in March 2011.

The existing collective bargaining agreements may not prevent a work stoppage at L. B. Foster’s facilities.

Legal Contingencies

Changes in our expectations of the outcome of certain legal actions could vary materially from our current expectations and adversely affect our financial results and/or financial condition.

Table of Contents

DM&E Contingent Payments

As part of the 2007 sale of our investment in the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad (DM&E) to the Canadian Pacific Railway Limited (CP), we received the right to future contingent payments based on (i) construction commencing on the Powder River Basin Expansion Project (PRB) and (ii) certain PRB tonnage thresholds being surpassed. The CP is obligated to pay the DM&E's former equity holders an aggregate of \$350.0 million, plus interest at 5% per annum, if the CP commences construction of the PRB expansion prior to December 31, 2025. Additionally, CP shall cause the former equity holders to receive certain payments not to exceed \$707.0 million if the CP attains milestones, as set forth in the sales agreement, related to PRB coal tonnage thresholds prior to December 31, 2025.

Our share of any of this construction milestone payment or individual future coal milestone payments, if any such payments are made, prior to expenses and any offsets, is approximately 12¼%. No assurances can be given that any of these payments will be made and the CP has stated that it may take several years for it to determine whether to construct the PRB expansion. For more information regarding the sale of our investment in the DM&E, please see our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Unexpected Events

Unexpected events including fires or explosions at facilities, natural disasters, war, unplanned outages, equipment failures, failure to meet product specifications, or a disruption in certain of our operations may cause our operating costs to increase or otherwise impact our financial performance.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The location and general description of the principal properties which are owned or leased by L. B. Foster Company, together with the segment of the Company's business using the properties, are set forth in the following table:

Location	Function	Acres	Business Segment	Lease Expires
Bedford, PA	Bridge component fabricating plant.	10	Construction	Owned
Birmingham, AL	Pipe coating facility.	32	Tubular	2017
Columbia City, IN	Rail processing facility and yard storage.	22	Rail	Owned
Georgetown, MA	Bridge component fabricating plant.	11	Construction	Owned
Grand Island, NE	CXT concrete tie plant.	9	Rail	2010
Hillsboro, TX	Precast concrete facility.	9	Construction	Owned
Houston, TX	Casing, upset tubing, threading, heat treating and painting. Yard storage.	20	Tubular, Rail and Construction	2018
Magnolia, TX	Joint venture manufacturing facility.	35	Tubular	Owned
Niles, OH	Rail fabrication. Yard storage.	35	Rail	Owned
Petersburg, VA	Piling storage facility.	48	Construction	Owned
Pueblo, CO	Rail joint manufacturing and lubricator assembly.	9	Rail	Owned
Spokane, WA	CXT concrete tie plant.	13	Rail	2010
Spokane, WA	Precast concrete facility.	5	Construction	2012
Tucson, AZ	CXT concrete tie plant.	19	Rail	2012

The lease covering the Grand Island, NE CXT concrete tie plant expires in December 2010 and is associated with the concrete tie supply agreement with the UPRR which also expires in December 2010. The Company plans to enter into negotiations with the UPRR in 2010 to extend both the concrete tie supply agreement and the lease for the concrete tie plant.

The lease for the Spokane, WA CXT concrete tie plant expires in July 2010. The Company anticipates that this lease will be extended prior to its expiration.

Including the properties listed above, the Company has 14 sales offices, including its headquarters in Pittsburgh, PA, and 17 warehouses, plant and yard facilities located throughout the country. The Company's facilities are in good condition.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the second quarter of 2004, a gas company filed a complaint against the Company in Allegheny County, PA, alleging that in 1989 the Company had applied epoxy coating on 25,000 feet of pipe and that, as a result of inadequate surface preparation of the pipe, the coating had blistered and deteriorated. In January 2010, the Company, while believing it had compelling defenses to these claims, settled the case for \$25,000.

Table of Contents

In November 2005, the City of Clearfield, Utah, filed suit in the Second District Court, Davis County, Utah, against the Utah Department of Transportation, a general contractor, four design engineers and/or consultants, a bonding company and the Company. The City alleged that the design and engineering of an overpass in 2000 had been faulty and that the Company had provided the mechanical stabilized earth wall system for the project. The City alleged that the embankment to the overpass began, in 2001, to fail and slide away from the stabilized earth wall system, resulting in damage in excess of \$3,000,000. The City has agreed to settle its claims against several of the defendants and this settlement has been challenged by other defendants. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to these claims, that the Company's products complied with all applicable specifications and that other factors accounted for any alleged failure. The Company has referred this matter to its insurance carrier, which, although it reserved its right to deny coverage, has undertaken the defense of this claim.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information concerning the executive officers of the Company is set forth below.

Name	Age	Position
Stan L. Hasselbusch	62	President and Chief Executive Officer
Merry L. Brumbaugh	52	Vice President – Tubular Products
Samuel K. Fisher	57	Senior Vice President – Rail Products
Donald L. Foster	54	Senior Vice President – Construction Products
Kevin R. Haugh	53	Vice President– Concrete Products
John F. Kasel	45	Senior Vice President – Operations and Manufacturing
Brian H. Kelly	50	Vice President – Human Resources
Gregory W. Lippard	41	Vice President – Rail Product Sales
Linda K. Patterson	60	Controller
David J. Russo	51	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Accounting Officer and Treasurer
David R. Sauder	39	Vice President – Global Business Development
David L. Voltz	57	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Mr. Hasselbusch has been Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company since January 2002, and President of the Company since March 2000. He served as Vice President – Construction and Tubular Products from December 1996 to December 1998 and as Chief Operating Officer from January 1999 until he was named Chief Executive Officer in January 2002.

Ms. Brumbaugh was elected Vice President – Tubular Products in November 2004, having previously served as General Manager, Coated Products since 1996. Ms. Brumbaugh has served in various capacities with the Company since her initial employment in 1980.

Mr. Fisher was elected Senior Vice President – Rail Products in October 2002, having previously served as Senior Vice President – Product Management since June 2000. From October 1997 until June 2000, Mr. Fisher served as Vice President – Rail Procurement. Prior to October 1997, Mr. Fisher served in various other capacities with the Company since his employment in 1977.

Mr. Donald Foster was elected Senior Vice President – Construction Products in February 2005, after having served as Vice President – Piling Products since November 2004 and General Manager of Piling since September 2004. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Foster was President of Metalsbridge, a financed supply chain logistics entity. He served U.S. Steel Corporation as an officer from 1999 to 2003. During that time, Mr. Foster functioned as Vice President International, President of UEC Technologies and President, United States Steel International, Inc.

Table of Contents

Mr. Haugh was elected Vice President – Concrete Products in March 2008 after joining the organization in February 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Haugh served as Executive Vice President of CANAC, Inc., a subsidiary of Savage Services, and Senior Vice President of Savage Services from 2001 to 2008. His career also included President of Railserve, Inc. prior to 2001.

Mr. Kasel was elected Senior Vice President – Operations and Manufacturing in May 2005 having previously served as Vice President – Operations and Manufacturing since April 2003. Mr. Kasel served as Vice President of Operations for Mammoth, Inc., a Nortek company from 2000 to 2003. His career also included General Manager of Robertshaw Controls and Operations Manager of Shizuki America prior to 2000.

Mr. Kelly was elected Vice President, Human Resources in October 2006 after joining the organization in September 2006. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Kelly headed Human Resources for 84 Lumber Company from June 2004. Previously, he served as a Director of Human Resources for American Greetings Corp. from June 1994 to June 2004, and he began his career with Nabisco in 1984, serving in progressively responsible generalist human resources positions in both plants and the headquarters.

Mr. Lippard was elected Vice President – Rail Product Sales in June 2000. Prior to re-joining the Company in 2000, Mr. Lippard served as Vice President – International Trading for Tube City, Inc. from June 1998. Mr. Lippard served in various other capacities with the Company since his initial employment in 1991.

Ms. Patterson was elected Controller in February 1999, having previously served as Assistant Controller since May 1997 and Manager of Accounting since March 1988. Prior to March 1988, Ms. Patterson served in various other capacities with the Company since her employment in 1977.

Mr. Russo was elected Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Accounting Officer and Treasurer in December 2002, having previously served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since July 2002. Mr. Russo was Corporate Controller of WESCO International Inc., a distributor of electrical and industrial MRO supplies and integrated supply services, from 1999 until joining the Company in 2002. Mr. Russo also served as Corporate Controller of Life Fitness Inc., an international designer, manufacturer and distributor of aerobic and strength training fitness equipment.

Mr. Sauder was elected Vice President – Global Business Development upon joining the Company in November 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Sauder was Director, Global Business Development at Joy Mining Machinery where he was responsible for leading mergers and acquisitions and new business initiatives from December 2007. Prior to that, he was Manager, Business Development for Eaton Corporation from April 2006 to December 2007. He previously held various positions of increasing responsibility at Duquesne Light Company from August 1998 to April 2006 and PNC Bank from February 1993 to August 1998.

Mr. Voltz was elected Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in December 1987. Mr. Voltz joined the Company in 1981.

Officers are elected annually at the organizational meeting of the Board of Directors following the annual meeting of stockholders.

Code of Ethics

L. B. Foster Company has a legal and ethical conduct policy applicable to all directors and employees, including its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller. This policy is posted on the Company's website,

www.lbfoster.com. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement regarding certain amendments to, or waivers from, provisions of its policy by posting such information on the Company's website.

Table of Contents

PART II

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

Stock Market Information

The Company had 525 common shareholders of record on January 31, 2010. Common stock prices are quoted daily through the NASDAQ Global Select Market quotation service (Symbol FSTR). The quarterly high and low bid price quotations for common shares (which represent prices between broker-dealers and do not include markup, markdown or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions) follow:

Quarter	2009		2008	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$33.14	\$20.56	\$51.57	\$36.43
Second	33.15	25.40	47.96	31.02
Third	35.00	28.00	39.38	29.61
Fourth	31.37	27.29	34.85	20.46

Dividends

No cash dividends were paid on the Company's Common stock during 2009 and 2008, and the Company has no plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company's ability to pay cash dividends is limited by its revolving credit agreement.

Table of Contents

Performance Graph

The following table compares total shareholder returns for the Company over the last five years to the NASDAQ Composite Index and the Company's Peer Group assuming a \$100 investment made on December 31, 2004. Each of the three measures of cumulative total return assumes reinvestment of dividends. The stock performance shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

The Company's Peer Group is composed of Michael Baker Corp., A.M. Castle & Co., Greenbriar Cos., Inc., Northwest Pipe Co, Texas Industries Inc. and Wabtec Corporation. The Company's peer group was established by selecting similar companies in the rail, construction and steel industries.

	Cumulative Total Return					
	12/04	12/05	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09
L.B. Foster Company	\$ 100.00	\$ 156.24	\$ 272.16	\$ 543.38	\$ 328.57	\$ 313.13
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	101.33	114.01	123.71	73.11	105.61
Peer Group	100.00	114.80	134.41	148.54	111.43	114.22

Table of Contents

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2009 with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	180,950	\$ 5.60	443,566
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	-	-	-
Total	180,950	\$ 5.60	443,566

The Company awarded shares of its common stock to its outside directors on a biannual basis from June 2000 through January 2003 under an arrangement not approved by the Company's shareholders. A total of 22,984 shares of common stock were so awarded and this program has been terminated. At the Company's 2003 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, a new plan was approved by the Company's shareholders under which outside directors received 2,500 shares of the Company's common stock at each annual shareholder meeting at which such outside director was elected or re-elected, commencing with the Company's 2003 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Through 2005 there were 30,000 shares issued under this plan. This plan was discontinued on May 24, 2006 when the Company's shareholders approved the 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Under the 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan, non-employee directors automatically are awarded 3,500 shares, or a lesser amount determined by the directors, of the Company's common stock at each annual shareholder meeting at which such non-employee director is elected or re-elected, commencing May 24, 2006. Through December 31, 2009 there were 56,000 fully vested shares issued under the 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan to non-employee directors. Additionally, pursuant to the 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan, during 2008 the Company issued to its officers approximately 11,000 fully-vested shares in lieu of a cash payment earned under the Three Year Incentive Plan.

Table of Contents

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company had no purchases of its equity securities for the three month period ended December 31, 2009. Purchases under the following plan have not been suspended:

	Total Number Of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Total	951,673	\$29.78	951,673	\$11,654,894

(1) On May 12, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$25,000,000 of the Company's common shares until June 30, 2010. On October 28, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to an additional \$15,000,000 of the Company's common shares until December 31, 2010 at which time this authorization will expire.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Income Statement Data	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009 (1)	2008 (2)	2007 (3)	2006 (4)	2005 (5) (6)
	(All amounts are in thousands, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$ 381,962	\$ 512,592	\$ 508,981	\$ 389,788	\$ 325,990
Operating profit	\$ 24,357	\$ 39,249	\$ 38,980	\$ 17,934	\$ 8,210
Income from continuing operations	\$ 15,727	\$ 27,746	\$ 110,724	\$ 10,715	\$ 4,848
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	(31)	2,815	586
Net income	\$ 15,727	\$ 27,746	\$ 110,693	\$ 13,530	\$ 5,434
Basic earnings per common share:					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.60	\$ 10.39	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.48
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	0.27	0.06
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.60	\$ 10.39	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.54
Diluted earnings per common share:					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.57	\$ 10.09	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.46
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	0.26	0.06
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.57	\$ 10.09	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.52

- (1) 2009 includes a pre-tax gain of \$1,194,000 associated with the sale of available-for-sale marketable securities.
- (2) 2008 includes pre-tax gains of \$2,022,000 associated with the receipt of escrow proceeds related to the prior year sale of the Company's DM&E investment and \$1,486,000 from the sale and lease-back of our threaded products facility in Houston, TX.
- (3) 2007 includes \$8,472,000 in dividend income and a \$122,885,000 pre-tax gain due to the announcement and consummation, respectively, of the sale of the Company's investment in the DM&E.
- (4) 2006 includes a \$3,005,000 gain from the sale of the Company's former Geotechnical Division which was classified as discontinued operations.
- (5) 2005 was restated to reflect the classification of the Company's former Geotechnical Division as discontinued operations.
- (6) 2005 includes a benefit of \$450,000 due to the release of a valuation allowance related to the Company's ability to utilize state net operating losses and other state tax incentives prior to their expiration.

Balance Sheet Data	December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Total assets	\$ 333,168	\$ 332,120	\$ 330,772	\$ 235,833	\$ 178,868

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Working capital	210,332	202,264	200,645	90,844	57,009
Long-term debt	13,197	21,734	28,056	54,273	29,276
Stockholders' equity	232,592	217,562	213,826	98,033	79,989

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Level Overview

During 2009 we experienced declining product prices and a heightened competitive environment as marketplace demand for many of our products declined. Our results were once again impacted by pricing reductions, and overall, both sales and profits declined from this occurrence. Additionally, the heightened competitive environment and lower market demand negatively impacted our sales volumes in 2009 as compared to 2008. The declining product costs also reduced LIFO reserve requirements by approximately \$11.0 million.

During 2009, we purchased 86,141 shares of our common stock for approximately \$1.9 million pursuant to two separate Board authorizations totaling \$40.0 million. We have approximately \$11.7 million remaining on the second authorization that expires on December 31, 2010.

From a cash flow perspective, highlights from 2009 are as follows:

- We generated \$25.7 million of cash from operating activities
- We invested \$7.5 million in our plants and facilities as well as a new joint venture
 - We repurchased \$1.9 million of our common stock
 - \$8.9 million of debt was repaid

While we expect to be challenged in 2010 by reduced sales volumes, reduced production volumes and a recessionary economic environment, we also expect to be profitable and to generate solid positive cash flow.

Recent Developments

On February 16, 2010, L.B. Foster Company, a Pennsylvania corporation ("L.B. Foster"), Foster Thomas Company, a West Virginia corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of L.B. Foster ("Purchaser"), and Portec Rail Products, Inc., a West Virginia corporation ("Portec" or the "Company"), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement").

Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, Purchaser will commence a tender offer (the "Offer") for all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value per share (the "Company Common Stock"), of Portec at a price equal to \$11.71 per share of Company Common Stock (the "Shares") net to the seller in cash (the "Per-Share Amount"), without interest (and subject to applicable withholding taxes). Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, following a successful completion of the Offer, Purchaser will be merged with and into Portec with Portec surviving the merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of L.B. Foster (the "Merger"). In the Merger, each Share (other than Shares owned by L.B. Foster, Purchaser, or shareholders, if any, who have perfected statutory dissenters' rights under West Virginia law) will be converted into the right to receive the Per-Share Amount, without interest (and subject to applicable withholding taxes). The consummation of the Merger is conditioned upon the receipt of necessary approvals under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended.

The Offer is conditioned upon, among other things, there being validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the Offer that number of Shares, together with any Shares then owned by L.B. Foster or Purchaser (including Shares subject to the Tender Agreement, discussed below), that, immediately prior to acceptance for payment pursuant to the Offer, represents at least sixty-five percent (65%) of (a) the aggregate number of Shares outstanding immediately prior to acceptance for payment, plus (b) the aggregate number of Shares issuable upon the exercise of any option, warrant, other right to acquire capital stock of the Company or other security exercisable for or

convertible into Shares or other capital stock of the Company, any of which is outstanding immediately prior to acceptance for payment of Shares pursuant to the Offer (but excluding any Shares acquired by L.B. Foster or Purchaser pursuant to the Top-Up Option discussed below). Additional conditions to the Offer are set forth in Annex I to the Merger Agreement.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Company has granted to L.B. Foster and Purchaser an irrevocable option (the “Top-Up Option”) to purchase at the Per-Share Amount that certain number of Shares as is necessary for Purchaser to obtain ownership of at least 90% of the Shares on an as-converted, fully-diluted basis. L.B. Foster and Purchaser’s right to exercise the Top-Up Option expires upon the earlier of (i) the fifth (5th) business day after the later of the expiration date of the Offer and the expiration of any subsequent offering period or (ii) the termination of the Merger Agreement in accordance with its terms.

L.B. Foster, Purchaser and Portec have made customary representations and warranties in the Merger Agreement and agreed to certain customary covenants, including covenants regarding operation of the business of Portec and its subsidiaries prior to the closing and covenants prohibiting Portec from soliciting, or providing information or entering into discussions concerning, or proposals relating to alternative business combination transactions, except in limited circumstances relating to unsolicited proposals that are, or could reasonably be expected to result in, a proposal superior to the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

Concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, L.B. Foster also entered into a Tender and Voting Agreement, dated as of February 16, 2010 (the “Tender Agreement”), with Purchaser and all of the directors and executive officers of Portec (the “D&O Shareholders”). As of February 16, 2010, the D&O Shareholders collectively owned –2,926,186 Shares, (approximately 30.47% of the Shares) directly or through affiliates. The D&O Shareholders have agreed to tender all of the Shares that each of them owns, including any Shares which such D&O Shareholder acquires ownership of after the date of the Tender Agreement and prior to the termination of the Tender Agreement, to Purchaser in the Offer. Furthermore, each D&O Shareholder has agreed, at any meeting of the shareholders of Portec, to vote all Shares (a) in favor of adopting the Merger Agreement and any transactions contemplated thereby, including the Merger, (b) against any alternative transaction proposal and (c) against any action that would delay, prevent or frustrate the Offer and the Merger and the related transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

On February 24, 2010, a lawsuit related to the Offer and the Merger was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Everett Harper v. Marshall T. Reynolds, et al. The action is brought by Everett Harper, who claims to be a stockholder of Portec, on his behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and seeks certification as a class action on behalf of all public Portec stockholders, except the defendants and their affiliates. The lawsuit names Portec, each of Portec’s directors, L.B. Foster and Purchaser as defendants. The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that Portec’s directors breached their fiduciary duties and L.B. Foster and Purchaser aided and abetted such alleged breaches of fiduciary duties. Based on these allegations, the lawsuit seeks, among other relief, injunctive relief enjoining the defendants from consummating the Offer and Merger. It also purports to seek recovery of the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney’s fees.

On March 2, 2010, Portec was served with a lawsuit related to the Offer and Merger which was filed on February 19, 2010 in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, and captioned Barbara Petkus v. Portec Rail Products, Inc. et al., against Portec and each of Portec’s directors, on behalf of a purported class of public stockholders of Portec. The complaint alleges that the director defendants breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the Offer and Merger. Based on these allegations, the plaintiffs seek, among other relief, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against the Offer and Merger, direction to the director defendants to properly exercise their fiduciary duties with respect to the Offer and Merger or another transaction, and the costs and expenses for the transaction, including reasonable allowance for attorneys’ and experts’ fees and expenses. On February 25, 2010, a request for production of documents relating to the Offer and Merger was filed in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia in connection with the above action.

Table of Contents

On March 3, 2010, L.B. Foster and Purchaser were served with a lawsuit related to the Offer and the Merger which was filed on March 2, 2010 in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and captioned Scott Phillips v. Portec Rail Products, Inc., et al. The action is brought by Scott Phillips, who claims to be a stockholder of Portec, on his own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and seeks certification as a class action on behalf of all public stockholders of Portec. The lawsuit names Portec, each of Portec's directors, L.B. Foster and Purchaser as defendants. The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that Portec's directors breached their fiduciary duties and that L.B. Foster and Purchaser aided and abetted such alleged breaches of fiduciary duties. Based on these allegations, the lawsuit seeks, among other relief, injunctive relief enjoining the defendants from consummating the Offer and the Merger. It also purports to seek recovery of the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

On March 4, 2010, Portec was served with a lawsuit related to the Offer and the Merger which was filed on March 3, 2010 in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, and captioned Josh Furman v. Marshall Reynolds, et al., against Portec, each of Portec's directors, L.B. Foster and Purchaser on behalf of a purported class of public stockholders of Portec. L.B. Foster and Purchaser have not yet been served in connection with the lawsuit. The complaint alleges that the director defendants breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the Offer and the Merger and that L.B. Foster and Purchaser aided and abetted such alleged breaches of fiduciary duties. Based on these allegations, the plaintiffs seek, among other relief, certification as a class action on behalf of all public Portec stockholders, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against the Offer and the Merger, and the costs and expenses of the action, including reasonable allowance for attorneys' and experts' fees and expenses.

Also on March 4, 2010, Portec was served with a lawsuit related to the Offer and the Merger which was filed on February 24, 2010 in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and captioned Richard S. Gesoff v. Marshall T. Reynolds, et al. The action is brought by Richard S. Gesoff, who claims to be a stockholder of Portec, on his own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and seeks certification as a class action on behalf of all public Portec stockholders, except the defendants and their affiliates. The lawsuit names Portec, each of Portec's directors, L.B. Foster and Purchaser as defendants. L.B. Foster and Purchaser have not yet been served in connection with the lawsuit. The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that Portec's directors breached their fiduciary duties and that L.B. Foster and Purchaser aided and abetted such alleged breaches of fiduciary duties. Based on these allegations, the lawsuit seeks, among other relief, injunctive relief enjoining the defendants from consummating the Offer and the Merger. It also purports to seek recovery of the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

2009 Developments

In 2009, we discovered that some of the prestressed concrete railroad ties manufactured between 2004 and 2005 by our CXT Rail operation in Grand Island, NE had failed in track. We believe the cause was related to equipment fatigue on one production line at our Grand Island, NE facility before it was retrofitted with new equipment in the fall of 2005. We recorded a charge of \$2.7 million within cost of goods sold for our estimate of cracked concrete ties related to this issue.

While we believe this is a reasonable estimate of this potential warranty claim, this estimate could change due to new information and future events. There can be no assurance at this point that future costs pertaining to this issue will not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Also during the second quarter of 2009, the UPRR notified us that they would not accept certain prestressed concrete railroad ties produced at our Grand Island, NE facility due to questionable quality of certain raw materials. We believe this issue is isolated to below-specification raw material used in the production process received from one supplier. We brought these concrete ties back into inventory and wrote them down to our expected net realizable value. The impact of these rejected prestressed concrete railroad ties was a net unfavorable charge to gross profit of

approximately \$2.6 million.

21

Table of Contents

During the first quarter of 2009, we purchased 86,141 shares for approximately \$1.9 million pursuant to the share repurchase program authorized by the Board of Directors in 2008.

In July 2009, we sold a portion of our investments in available-for-sale marketable securities for approximately \$2.1 million in proceeds and recorded a corresponding pre-tax gain of approximately \$1.2 million. Our current investments in these securities have a fair value of approximately \$2.0 million at December 31, 2009.

General

L.B. Foster Company is a leading manufacturer, fabricator and distributor of products and services for the rail, construction, energy and utility markets. The Company is comprised of three business segments: Rail products, Construction products and Tubular products.

The Company makes certain filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments and exhibits to those reports, available free of charge through its website, www.lbfoster.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC. These filings are also available through the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549 or by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. Also, these filings are available on the internet at www.sec.gov. The Company's press releases are also available on its website.

Rail Products

The Rail products segment is composed of several manufacturing and distribution businesses that provide a variety of products for railroads, transit authorities, industrial companies and mining applications throughout the Americas. Rail products has sales offices throughout the United States and frequently bids on rail projects where it can offer products manufactured by the Company or sourced from numerous suppliers. These products may be provided as a package to rail lines, transit authorities and construction contractors which reduces the customer's procurement efforts and provides value added, just in time delivery.

The Rail products segment designs and manufactures bonded insulated rail joints, cuts and drills rail and manufactures concrete cross ties and turnout ties. The Company has concrete tie manufacturing facilities in Spokane, WA, Grand Island, NE, and Tucson, AZ. The Company also has two facilities that design, test and fabricate rail products in Atlanta, GA and Niles, OH.

The Rail distribution business provides our customers with access to a variety of products including stick rail, continuous welded rail, specialty trackwork, power rail and various rail accessories. This is a highly competitive business that, once specifications are met, depends heavily on pricing. The Company maintains relationships with several rail manufacturers but procures the majority of the rail it distributes from one supplier. Rail accessories are sourced from a wide variety of suppliers.

Construction Products

The Construction products segment is composed of the following business units: piling, fabricated products, and precast concrete buildings.

The piling division, via a sales force deployed throughout the United States, markets and sells piling internationally. This division offers its customers various types and dimensions of structural beam piling, sheet piling, and pipe piling. These piling products are sourced from various suppliers. The Company is the primary distributor of domestic bearing pile and sheet piling for its primary supplier.

The fabricated products unit manufactures a number of fabricated steel and aluminum products primarily for the highway, bridge and transit industries including grid reinforced concrete deck and open steel grid flooring systems, guardrails, and expansion joints and heavy structural steel fabrications.

Table of Contents

The precast concrete buildings unit manufactures concrete buildings for national, state and municipal parks. This unit manufactures restrooms, concession stands and other protective storage buildings available in multiple designs, textures and colors. The Company believes it is the leading high-end supplier in terms of volume, product options and capabilities. The buildings are manufactured in Spokane, WA and Hillsboro, TX.

Tubular Products

The Tubular products segment has two discrete business units: coated pipe and threaded products.

The coated pipe unit, located in Birmingham, AL, coats the outer dimension and, to a lesser extent, the inner dimension of pipe primarily for the gas transmission and, to a much lesser extent, oil transmission industries. Coated pipe partners with its primary customer, a pipe manufacturer, to market fusion bonded epoxy coatings, abrasion resistant coatings and internal linings for a wide variety of pipe dimensions for pipeline projects throughout North America.

The threaded products unit, located in Houston, TX, cuts, threads and paints pipe primarily for water well applications for the agriculture industry and municipal water authorities. Threaded products is also in the micro-pile business and threads pipe used in earth and other structural stabilization. Additionally, the threaded products unit owns a facility in Magnolia, TX that will be leased to our corporate joint venture.

Joint Venture

In May 2009, the Company completed the formation of a joint venture with L B Industries, Inc. and another party. The Company has a 45% ownership interest in the new joint venture, L B Pipe & Coupling Products, LLC, and made capital contributions of \$1.4 million in 2009.

During the third quarter of 2009, the Company purchased approximately 35 acres of land in Magnolia, TX for approximately \$1.1 million and built a facility that will ultimately be leased to the joint venture. The joint venture will manufacture, market and sell various products, including couplings and micropile, for the energy, utility and construction markets. The joint venture commenced operations during 2010.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. When more than one accounting principle, or the method of its application, is generally accepted, management selects the principle or method that is appropriate in the Company's specific circumstance. Application of these accounting principles requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The following critical accounting policies relate to the Company's more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162." This statement modifies the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) hierarchy by establishing only two levels of GAAP, authoritative and nonauthoritative accounting literature. Effective July 2009, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is considered the single source of authoritative U.S. accounting and reporting standards, except for additional authoritative rules and interpretive releases issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The codification was developed to organize

GAAP pronouncements by topic so that users can more easily access authoritative accounting guidance. This statement applies beginning in the 2009 third quarter. All accounting references have been updated and, therefore, SFAS references have been replaced with ASC references.

Table of Contents

Asset impairment – The Company is required to test for asset impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset might not be recoverable. The Company applies the guidance in FASB ASC 360-10-35, and related guidance, in order to determine whether or not an asset is impaired. This guidance indicates that if the sum of the future expected cash flows associated with an asset, undiscounted and without interest charges, is less than the carrying value, an asset impairment must be recognized in the financial statements. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the fair value of the asset and the carrying value of the asset. The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to asset impairment is a “critical accounting estimate” as it is highly susceptible to change from period to period and because it requires management to make assumptions about the existence of impairment indicators and cash flows over future years. These assumptions impact the amount of an impairment, which would have an impact on the income statement. There were no asset impairments recorded during the three years ended December 31, 2009.

Allowance for Bad Debts – The Company’s operating segments encounter risks associated with the collection of accounts receivable. As such, the Company records a monthly provision for accounts receivable that are deemed uncollectible. In order to calculate the appropriate monthly provision, the Company reviews its accounts receivable aging and calculates an allowance through application of historic reserve factors to overdue receivables. This calculation is supplemented by specific account reviews performed by the Company’s credit department. As necessary, the application of the Company’s allowance rates to specific customers is reviewed and adjusted to more accurately reflect the credit risk inherent within that customer relationship. The reserve is reviewed on a monthly basis. An account receivable is written off against the allowance when management determines it is uncollectible.

The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to the allowance for bad debts is a “critical accounting estimate” because the underlying assumptions used for the allowance can change from period to period and the allowance could potentially cause a material impact to the income statement. Specific customer circumstances and general economic conditions may vary significantly from management’s assumptions and may impact expected earnings. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company maintained an allowance for bad debts of \$1.1 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Product Liability – The Company maintains a current liability for the repair or replacement of defective products. For certain manufactured products, an accrual is made on a monthly basis as a percentage of cost of sales. For long-term construction projects, a liability is established when the claim is known and quantifiable. The product liability accrual is periodically adjusted based on the identification or resolution of known individual product liability claims. The Company believes that this is a “critical accounting estimate” because the underlying assumptions used to calculate the liability can change from period to period. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the product liability was \$3.4 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. For additional information regarding the Company’s product liability, refer to Part II, Item 8, Footnote 18 “Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.”

Slow-Moving Inventory – The Company maintains reserves for slow-moving inventory. These reserves, which are reviewed and adjusted routinely, take into account numerous factors such as quantities-on-hand versus turnover, product knowledge, and physical inventory observations. The Company believes this is a “critical accounting estimate” because the underlying assumptions used in calculating the reserve can change from period to period and could have a material impact on the income statement. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the reserve for slow-moving inventory was \$6.8 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

Revenue Recognition on Long-Term Contracts – Revenues from long-term contracts are recognized using the percentage of completion method based upon the proportion of actual costs incurred to estimated total costs. For certain products, the percentage of completion is based upon the ratio of actual direct labor costs to estimated total direct labor costs.

Table of Contents

As certain contracts extend over one or more years, revisions to estimates of costs and profits are reflected in the accounting period in which the facts that require the revisions become known. Historically, the Company's estimates of total costs and costs to complete have reasonably approximated actual costs incurred to complete contracts. At the time a loss on a contract becomes known, the entire amount of the estimated loss is recognized in the financial statements. The Company estimates the extent of progress towards completion, contract revenues and contract costs on its long-term contracts. The Company believes these estimates are "critical accounting estimates" because they require the use of judgments due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As a result, actual revenues and profits could differ materially from estimates.

Pension Plans – The calculation of the Company's net periodic benefit cost (pension expense) and benefit obligation (pension liability) associated with its defined benefit pension plans (pension plans) requires the use of a number of assumptions that the Company deems to be "critical accounting estimates". Changes in these assumptions can result in a different pension expense and liability amounts, and future actual experience can differ significantly from the assumptions. The Company believes that the two most critical assumptions are the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and the assumed discount rate.

The expected long-term rate of return reflects the average rate of earnings expected on funds invested or to be invested in the pension plans to provide for the benefits included in the pension liability. The Company establishes the expected long-term rate of return at the beginning of each fiscal year based upon information available to the Company at that time, including the plan's investment mix and the forecasted rates of return on these types of securities. Any differences between actual experience and assumed experience are deferred as an unrecognized actuarial gain or loss. The unrecognized actuarial gains or losses are amortized in accordance with applicable guidance, generally FASB ASC 712, "Compensation – Nonretirement postemployment benefits." The expected long-term rate of return determined by the Company for 2009 and 2008 was 7.75%. Pension expense increases as the expected long-term rate of return decreases.

The assumed discount rate reflects the current rate at which the pension benefits could effectively be settled. In estimating that rate, applicable guidance requires that the Company looks to rates of return on high quality, fixed income investments. The Company's pension liability increases as the discount rate is reduced. Therefore, the decline in the assumed discount rate has the effect of increasing the Company's pension obligation and future pension expense. The assumed discount rate used by the Company was 6.00% for 2009 and 2008.

Deferred Tax Assets – The recognition of deferred tax assets requires management to make judgments regarding the future realization of these assets. As prescribed by FASB ASC 740, "Income Taxes," valuation allowances must be provided for those deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not (a likelihood more than 50%) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. This guidance requires management to evaluate positive and negative evidence regarding the recoverability of deferred tax assets. Determination of whether the positive evidence outweighs the negative and quantification of the valuation allowance requires management to make estimates and judgments of future financial results. The Company believes that these estimates and judgments are "critical accounting estimates".

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). This Interpretation applies to all open tax positions and as been codified by the FASB in ASC 740. This guidance is intended to result in increased relevance and comparability in financial reporting of income taxes and to provide more information about the uncertainty in income tax assets and liabilities.

Refer to Part II, Item 8, Footnote 14, "Income Taxes". The Company's ability to realize these tax benefits may affect the Company's reported income tax expense and net income.

Table of Contents

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosure about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets," which was codified as FASB ASC 715-20-50 and amended FASB Statement 132(R) to require more detailed disclosures about employers' pension plan assets. New disclosures include more information on investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets. This new standard required new disclosures only, and had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. These new disclosures are included in Note 17, Retirement Plans.

The Company adopted changes issued by the FASB to accounting for business combinations beginning on January 1, 2009. FASB ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations," retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. Topic 805 was effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008.

The Company adopted changes issued by the FASB to accounting for and disclosure of subsequent events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued on June 30, 2009.

In June 2009, the FASB issued changes to the consolidation guidance applicable to a variable interest entity (VIE). FASB ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation," amends the guidance governing the determination of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, and is, therefore, required to consolidate an entity, by requiring a qualitative analysis rather than a quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis will include, among other things, consideration of who has the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and who has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This standard also requires continuous reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Previously, FIN 46R required reconsideration of whether an enterprise was the primary beneficiary of a VIE only when specific events had occurred. Qualifying special-purpose entities, which were previously exempt from the application of this standard, will be subject to the provisions of this standard when it becomes effective. FASB ASC 810 also requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE. Topic 810 is effective as of the beginning of interim and annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements." This Update provides amendments to FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements," that requires entities to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. In addition, the Update requires entities to present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The disclosures related to Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements are effective for the Company beginning in 2010 and the disclosures related to Level 3 fair value measurements are effective for the Company in 2011. The Update requires only new disclosures and will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents

Quarterly Results of Operations

	Three Months Ended		Percent of Total Net Revenues		Percent Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	December 31,		Three Months Ended		
	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Dollars in thousands					
Net Sales:					
Rail Products	\$ 39,212	\$ 62,006	40.0 %	43.1 %	(36.8) %
Construction Products	53,656	73,309	54.7	51.0	(26.8)
Tubular Products	5,166	8,453	5.3	5.9	(38.9)
Total Net Sales	\$ 98,034	\$ 143,768	100.0 %	100.0 %	(31.8) %

	Three Months Ended		Gross Profit Percentage		Percent Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	December 31,		Three Months Ended		
	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Dollars in thousands					
Gross Profit:					
Rail Products	\$ 3,446	\$ 8,621	8.8 %	13.9 %	(60.0) %
Construction Products	9,086	14,112	16.9	19.3	(35.6)
Tubular Products	(851)	2,339	(16.5)	27.7	(136.4)
LIFO Credit (Expense)	4,364	(4,883)	4.5	(3.4)	**
Other	(459)	(184)	(0.5)	(0.1)	149.5
Total Gross Profit	\$ 15,586	\$ 20,005	15.9 %	13.9 %	(22.1) %

	Three Months Ended		Percent of Total Net Revenues		Percent Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	December 31,		Three Months Ended		
	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Dollars in thousands					
Expenses:					
Selling and Administrative Expenses	\$ 8,794	\$ 11,552	9.0 %	8.0 %	(23.9) %
Interest Expense	303	452	0.3	0.3	(33.0)
Interest Income	(113)	(657)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(82.8)
Other Expense	10	94	0.0	0.1	(89.4)
Total Expenses	8,994	11,441	9.2 %	8.0 %	(21.4) %

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Income Before Income Taxes	6,592	8,564	6.7	%	6.0	%	(23.0)) %
Income Tax Expense	2,680	2,907	2.7		2.0		(7.8))
Net Income	\$ 3,912	\$ 5,657	4.0	%	3.9	%	(30.8)) %

** Results of calculation are not meaningful for presentation purposes.

Table of Contents

Fourth Quarter 2009 Compared to Fourth Quarter 2008 – Company Analysis

Net income for the fourth quarter of 2009 was \$0.38 per diluted share compared to net income per diluted share of \$0.55 for the fourth quarter of 2008.

Our gross profit margin includes a favorable impact of the LIFO method of accounting for inventory as of December 31, 2009 due principally to declining product prices. The prior year period included a negative impact caused by increased product prices. The 2009 declining inventory prices have partially offset the favorable impact from LIFO by causing \$4.3 million of unfavorable inventory cost adjustments over the prior year period. Additionally, due to falling demand caused by the recession which lowered production levels, our gross profit margin was adversely impacted by \$1.7 million in increased manufacturing variances.

The 2009 fourth quarter decrease in selling and administrative expenses resulted from reduced incentive compensation expense, bad debt expense and travel and entertainment expenses. Decreased borrowings and, to a lesser extent, lower interest rates led to reduced interest expense. Lower interest rates also contributed to reduced interest income earned on our various cash and cash equivalent instruments during the fourth quarter of 2009. Income taxes in the current quarter were recorded at approximately 40.7%, compared to the prior year period rate of 33.9% due to a reduced manufacturing deduction and state return to provision adjustments.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations – Segment Analysis

Rail Products

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008	Percent Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	2009	2008		
Dollars in thousands				
Net Sales	\$ 39,212	\$ 62,006	\$ (22,794)	-36.8 %
Gross Profit	\$ 3,446	\$ 8,621	\$ (5,175)	-60.0 %
Gross Profit Percentage	8.8 %	13.9 %	-5.1 %	-36.8 %

Fourth Quarter 2009 Compared to Fourth Quarter 2008

Our rail distribution business reported approximately half as much in sales in the current quarter from the prior year quarter leading to the overall decline within the segment. This decrease was caused by decreased demand and lower product prices. The other leading cause of this segment's sales decline was related to our CXT concrete tie sales which declined approximately 18.9% from the prior year period. This decline was from significantly reduced volumes due to softening demand. Our transit products division improved over its comparable period as it begins to realize increased activity related to the federal stimulus legislation.

Falling product prices and unfavorable plant variances associated with low activity levels have negatively impacted our Rail Products Segment gross profit. Specifically, steadily decreasing rail inventory values and reduced volumes have negatively impacted our new and used rail distribution business. Additionally, our relay rail distribution business recorded a \$0.5 million lower of cost or market charge during the 2009 fourth quarter. Finally, market related sales volume reductions have hampered our Spokane, WA tie facility.

Construction Products

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008	Percent Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	2009	2008		
Dollars in thousands				
Net Sales	\$ 53,656	\$ 73,309	\$ (19,653)	-26.8 %
Gross Profit	\$ 9,086	\$ 14,112	\$ (5,026)	-35.6 %
Gross Profit Percentage	16.9 %	19.3 %	-2.3 %	-12.0 %

Fourth Quarter 2009 Compared to Fourth Quarter 2008

Our Construction Products sales decline was mainly due to lower selling prices of our piling products. Partially offsetting the piling decline was the improvement in our concrete buildings division from activity, in part, related to the federal stimulus legislation.

The driver of Construction Products' gross profit decline was our piling division which experienced margin compression due to falling prices and decreased market demand for certain products. Nominally offsetting this decrease was improved plant performance within our concrete buildings division from product mix.

Table of Contents

Tubular Products

	Three Months Ended		Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008	Percent Increase/(Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	2009	December 31, 2008		
Dollars in thousands				
Net Sales	\$ 5,166	\$ 8,453	\$ (3,287)	-38.9 %
Gross Profit	\$ (851)	\$ 2,339	\$ (3,190)	-136.4 %
Gross Profit Percentage	-16.5 %	27.7 %	-44.1 %	-159.5 %

Fourth Quarter 2009 Compared to Fourth Quarter 2008

An industry wide slow down in the energy markets served by our Tubular Products segment has resulted in reductions in both our sales volumes as well as profitability, mainly in our coated pipe division. Our threaded products facility reported increased volumes due to a pricing strategy designed to accelerate our exit from the micropile markets we serve.

Reductions in pipe pricing and unfavorable manufacturing variances have had significant, adverse affects on the gross profit margins of both Tubular Products divisions. Although our threaded products facility reported a temporary increase in volumes from our strategy involved with exiting the micropile market, due to falling prices and reduced demand, we recorded a lower of cost or market adjustment of approximately \$0.8 million in the current quarter.

Table of Contents

Year-to-date Results of Operations

	Twelve Months Ended			Percent of Total Net			Percent	
	December 31,			Revenues			Increase/(Decrease)	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008

Dollars in thousands

Net Sales:									
Rail Products	\$ 179,078	\$ 234,686	\$ 260,634	46.9 %	45.8 %	51.2 %	-23.7 %	-10.0 %	
Construction									
Products	182,288	243,103	211,867	47.7	47.4	41.6	-25.0	14.7	
Tubular Products	20,596	34,803	36,480	5.4	6.8	7.2	-40.8	-4.6	
Total Net Sales	\$ 381,962	\$ 512,592	\$ 508,981	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	-25.5 %	0.7 %	

	Twelve Months Ended			Gross Profit Percentage			Percent	
	December 31,			Year Ended December 31,			Increase/(Decrease)	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008

Dollars in thousands

Gross Profit:									
Rail Products	\$ 16,056	\$ 35,815	\$ 32,675	9.0 %	15.3 %	12.5 %	-55.2 %	9.6 %	
Construction									
Products	33,390	49,369	36,501	18.3	20.3	17.2	-32.4	35.3	
Tubular Products	1,148	9,158	10,092	5.6	26.3	27.7	-87.5	-9.3	
LIFO									
Credit/(Expense)	11,039	(12,710)	(1,463)	2.9	-2.5	-0.3	**	**	
Other	(1,775)	(1,414)	(1,422)	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	25.5	-0.6	
Total Gross Profit	\$ 59,858	\$ 80,218	\$ 76,383	15.7 %	15.6 %	15.0 %	-25.4 %	5.0 %	

	Twelve Months Ended			Percent of Total Net			Percent	
	December 31,			Revenues			Increase/(Decrease)	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008

Dollars in thousands

Expenses:									
Selling and									
Administrative									
Expenses	\$ 35,501	\$ 40,969	\$ 37,403	9.3 %	8.0 %	7.3 %	-13.3 %	9.5 %	
Interest Expense	1,292	1,995	4,031	0.3	0.4	0.8	-35.2	-50.5	
Dividend Income	(93)	-	(9,214)	0.0	0.0	-1.8	**	-100.0	
Gain on Sale of									
DM&E Investment	-	(2,022)	(122,885)	0.0	-0.4	-24.1	-100.0	-98.4	
	-	(1,486)	-	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-100.0	**	

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Gain on Sale of Houston, TX Property									
Gain on Sale of Marketable Securities	(1,194)	-	-	-0.3	0.0	0.0	**	**	
Interest Income	(789)	(2,675)	(1,196)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	**	**	
Other (Income)/Expense	(342)	158	(267)	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-316.5	-159.2	
Total Expenses (Income)	34,375	36,939	(92,128)	9.0	7.2	-18.1	-6.9	-140.1	
Income from Continuing Operations, Before Income Taxes	25,483	43,279	168,511	6.7	8.4	33.1	-41.1	-74.3	
Income Tax Expense	9,756	15,533	57,787	2.6	3.0	11.4	-37.2	-73.1	
Income From Continuing Operations	15,727	27,746	110,724	4.1	5.4	21.8	-43.3	-74.9	
Discontinued Operations:									
(Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-	(47)	**	**	**	**	**	
Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	-	-	(16)	**	**	**	**	**	
(Loss) Income From Discontinued Operations	-	-	(31)	**	**	**	**	**	
Net Income	\$ 15,727	\$ 27,746	\$ 110,693	4.1 %	5.4 %	21.8 %	-43.3 %	-74.9 %	
** Results of calculation are not material for presentation purposes.									

Table of Contents

The Year 2009 Compared to the Year 2008 – Company Analysis

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1.53 per diluted share which compares to net income of \$2.57 per diluted share for the year ended December 31, 2008. Included in net income of the current year is the pre-tax gain associated with the sale of marketable securities (\$1.2 million). Included in net income for the prior year period were pre-tax gains from the receipt of escrow proceeds related to the sale of our investment in the DM&E Railroad (\$2.0 million) and the sale-leaseback of our Houston, TX facility (\$1.5 million).

Due to the general declining price environment and reduced volumes caused by the recession in 2009, our gross profit was negatively impacted by market-related inventory adjustments and increased unfavorable manufacturing variances. These negative impacts were entirely mitigated by reduced LIFO reserve requirements for the full year 2009, while the prior year period included increased reserve requirements, and led to flat gross profit margins year over year.

The primary reasons for reduced selling and administrative costs were reduced incentive compensation, travel and entertainment expenses and bad debt expense. As we operate in the current recessionary economic environment, we continue to control our selling, administrative and manufacturing costs through various cost reduction measures. Interest expense decreased from the prior year period due primarily to reduced borrowings and secondarily lower interest rates. Sharply reduced interest rates resulted in lower interest income earned on our various cash and cash equivalent instruments. We sold a portion of our investment in marketable securities and realized a pre-tax gain of \$1.2 million. Income taxes in 2009 were recorded at approximately 38.3%, as compared to the prior year period rate of 35.9%, due to a lower manufacturing credit, state return to provision adjustments and reduced tax exempt interest income.

The Year 2008 Compared to the Year 2007 – Company Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2008, net income was \$2.57 per diluted share which compares to net income per diluted share of \$10.09 for the prior year period. Included in net income for 2008 are pre-tax gains from the receipt of escrow proceeds related to the sale of our investment in the DM&E Railroad (\$2.0 million) and the sale-leaseback of our threaded products facility (\$1.5 million). Net income for 2007 includes a \$122.9 million pre-tax gain and \$8.5 million in dividend income related to the sale of the Company's investment in the DM&E.

Selling and administrative expenses increased due to increases in salaries and a bad debt expense of approximately \$1.5 million recorded during the fourth quarter of 2008 related to one customer. Interest expense decreased due to reduced outstanding average borrowings during the current period as well as a reduction in the related interest rates. Due to the sale of our investment in the DM&E railroad during the prior year period, dividend income was eliminated throughout 2008. The proceeds from this sale were held in principally short-term, tax free and taxable money market funds which generated interest income during 2008 compared to only the fourth quarter of 2007. We recognized pre-tax gains from the receipt of DM&E escrow proceeds received during 2008 and from the sale-leaseback of our Houston, TX threaded products facility. The 2008 income tax provision from continuing operations was 35.9% compared to 34.3% in 2007. The lower rate in the prior year resulted from the dividends received deduction related to the dividend income recognized at the announcement of the sale of the DM&E.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations – Segment Analysis

Rail Products

	Twelve Months Ended			Increase/(Decrease)		Percent				
	December 31,			2009 vs.		2009 vs.		2008 vs.		
	2009	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	
	Dollars in thousands									
Net Sales:										
Rail Products	\$ 179,078	\$ 234,686	\$ 260,634	\$(55,608)	\$(25,948)	-23.7	%	-10.0	%	
Gross Profit:										
Rail Products	\$ 16,056	\$ 35,815	\$ 32,675	\$(19,759)	\$ 3,140	-55.2	%	9.6	%	
Gross Profit Percentage	9.0	% 15.3	% 12.5	% -6.3	% 2.7	% -41.2	%	21.7	%	

The Year 2009 Compared to the Year 2008

Reduced market demand within our rail distribution business drove the overall decrease in Rail Products sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008. Depressed market conditions have reduced sales in our transit products division compared to its record sales year in 2008.

Current market conditions and low UPRR purchasing levels have led to overall lower demand and sales of our CXT concrete ties throughout 2009. Also, our Grand Island, NE facility was negatively impacted by below-specification raw materials that led the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) to reject certain concrete ties.

Gross profit margin has declined across most of our divisions within our Rail Products segment. Two leading causes of our reduced gross profit relate to the following two specific issues at our concrete tie division. The first is the cumulative impact during 2009 of approximately \$2.7 million in warranty charges related to in-track failures of our prestressed concrete railroad ties. The second is the \$2.6 million of gross profit charges associated with the rejection by the UPRR of concrete railroad ties which contained below-specification raw materials. The remainder of the divisions experienced margin contraction during 2009 associated, generally, with demand and pricing declines with the exception of our Allegheny Rail Products (ARP) division. The demand declines have resulted in decreased production volumes causing increased unabsorbed plant expenses and increased charges for slow-moving and obsolete inventory. Notable unfavorable slow-moving and obsolete inventory charges were \$0.7 million recorded by our rail distribution business and \$0.6 million by our concrete tie businesses. The pricing declines have contributed to unfavorable inventory adjustments.

Due to our expectations that Class 1 railroad capital spending will continue to be depressed, we anticipate continued weakness in our Rail Products Segment sales and gross profit. We anticipate the industrial market will remain weak in 2010 further hampering our sales of various rail products. Partially offsetting these weaknesses is our transit products division. The strong popularity of mass transit systems coupled with stimulus legislation funding has led to a dramatic increase in this division's backlog.

The Year 2008 Compared to the Year 2007

Rail segment sales decreased primarily from the loss of our main track panel customer in the beginning of 2008 which ultimately led to the closure of our track panel plant in Pueblo, CO. Additionally, the reductions in the volume of

orders for concrete ties negatively impacted our facilities in Grand Island, NE and Tucson, AZ. Unfavorable market conditions have lowered our transit products sales while reducing our concrete turnout tie sales, produced in Spokane, WA, compared to the prior year period. Partially offsetting these sales losses were stronger sales from our Spokane, WA concrete tie facility where an increase in orders for cross ties led to the addition of a second production line in the fourth quarter of 2008. Finally, increased orders from Class 1 railroads as well as an increase in steel prices benefited our ARP division.

Table of Contents

A combination of the positive effects of changes in product mix offset by the negative effects of drastically decreasing scrap steel prices in the second half of 2008 led to an increase in gross profit margins within our rail distribution division. Increased billing margins and reduced obsolescence and plant inefficiencies coupled with volume increases drove the margin expansion within our ARP division. The reduction of inefficiencies our Tucson, AZ concrete tie plant experienced during 2007 due to labor force turnover, concrete mix design and operational issues led to margin improvement. Partially offsetting this growth was the negative impact of sales volume reductions in track panels and concrete turnout ties.

Construction Products

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,			Increase/(Decrease)		Percent Increase/(Decrease)	
	2009	2008	2007	2009 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2007	2009 vs. 2008	vs. 2007
	Dollars in thousands						
Net Sales:							
Construction Products	\$ 182,288	\$ 243,103	\$ 211,867	\$ (60,815)	31,236	-25.0 %	14.7 %
Gross Profit:							
Construction Products	\$ 33,390	\$ 49,369	\$ 36,501	\$ (15,979)	\$ 12,868	-32.4 %	35.3 %
Gross Profit Percentage	18.3 %	20.3 %	17.2 %	-2.0 %	3.1 %	-9.8 %	17.9 %

The Year 2009 Compared to the Year 2008

Improved sales performance from both our fabricated products and concrete buildings divisions was entirely offset by significant sales declines by our piling division. Reduced demand caused by the nationwide softening in our heavy civil and public works construction markets led to reductions in sales volumes and pricing across most of our piling product offerings. Strong bridge activity drove the sales increases within our fabricated products division while increased new orders and sales provided growth within our concrete buildings division.

The impact of volume declines within our piling division and a declining price environment also contributed to the reduction of our Construction Products gross profit margin. Exclusive of the negative gross profit margin impacts from our piling division, the margins of the other divisions within this segment remained comparatively flat over the prior year period.

Our heavy civil and public works construction markets remain soft nationwide. However, we have seen opportunities generated from the stimulus bill. However, we do not expect this activity to compensate for the shortfalls created by the economic downturn. In addition to the current economic recession, a number of other factors are likely to impact our Construction Products segment sales and gross profit. Negative factors impacting these results include:

- approximately 48 states currently facing, or are projecting to have, fiscal year 2010 budget deficits,
- 2005 federal legislation, SAFETEA-LU, authorizing transportation construction funding which expired in September 2009 and has been temporarily extended through March 2010 and
- the heavy civil and public works construction market that we participate in remains soft nationwide leading to increased competition.

The Year 2008 Compared to the Year 2007

All divisions within our Construction Products segment completed 2008 with improved sales over the prior year period led predominately by our piling division. This improvement is attributable to both rising structural steel prices and the successful expansion throughout the North American market of engineered solutions for open cells, of which our flat sheet piling is a main component. These increases more than offset decreases in sales of our H-beam piling, due to reduced supplier production, and in pipe piling. An increase in new orders and the completion of more unit installations during 2008 improved sales in our concrete buildings division. Lastly, an increased sales force in our fabricated products division fueled sales growth during the current period.

Table of Contents

The increase in gross profit margin was led by volume related increases within our piling division for open cell systems, reduced less profitable H-beam sales and an overall rising steel price environment during 2008. Construction Products also benefited from improved plant efficiencies within our concrete buildings division.

Tubular Products

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,			Increase/(Decrease)		Percent Increase/(Decrease)		
	2009	2008	2007	2009 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2007	2009 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2007	
Dollars in thousands								
Net Sales:								
Tubular Products	\$20,596	\$34,803	\$36,480	\$(14,207)	\$(1,677)	-40.8	%	-4.6 %
Gross Profit:								
Tubular Products	\$1,148	\$9,158	\$10,092	\$(8,010)	\$(934)	-87.5	%	-9.3 %
Gross Profit								
Percentage	5.6	% 26.3	% 27.7	% -20.7	% -1.4	% -78.8	%	-4.9 %

The Year 2009 Compared to the Year 2008

Significant weakness in the energy markets served by our Tubular Products segment has resulted in reductions in both our sales volumes as well as our profitability. We currently anticipate the energy markets we serve will continue to be extremely weak into 2010.

Reductions in pipe pricing and unfavorable manufacturing variances have had significant, adverse affects to the gross profit margins in our threaded products division. Although our threaded products facility reported a temporary increase in volumes from our strategy involved with exiting the micropile market, due to falling prices and reduced demand, we recorded a lower of cost or market adjustment of approximately \$0.8 million. Also, due to the slow down in market conditions, we recorded a charge of approximately \$0.5 million in this division related to slow-moving inventory.

The Year 2008 Compared to the Year 2007

Our Birmingham, AL coated pipe facility had reduced sales compared to the record year experienced in 2007. Partially mitigating this decrease were improved sales by our threaded products division in the micropile market and its ability to successfully pass raw material cost increases onto its customers.

The return to more normal volumes at our coated pipe facility resulted in reduced absorption of plant expenses and led to reduced gross profit compared to the prior year period.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth L.B. Foster's capitalization:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Debt:	In millions	
Term Loan, due May 2011	\$13.1	\$16.0
Capital Leases	5.5	9.0
Other (primarily revenue bonds)	-	2.5
Total Debt	18.6	27.5
Equity	232.6	217.6
Total Capitalization	\$251.2	\$245.1

Total debt as a percentage of capitalization was approximately 7.4% as of December 31, 2009. This measure reflects a strong financial position as there is minimal leverage and our cash balance covers debt by approximately a multiple of 6.7 times.

The Company's need for liquidity relates primarily to seasonal working capital requirements, capital expenditures, joint venture capital obligations, common stock repurchases, potential strategic acquisitions and debt service obligations.

The following liquidity and capital resources discussion is as of December 31, 2009 and does not take into account the February 2010 announced merger agreement between us and Portec due to the uncertainty as to the ultimate consummation of the merger. At the time of the announcement, the Company would acquire the outstanding shares of Portec for \$11.71 per share, or approximately \$112.4 million in cash. We plan to fund this acquisition with our available cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarizes the impact of these items during the past three years:

	2009	December 31, 2008	2007
	In millions		
Liquidity needs:			
Working capital and other assets and liabilities	\$ 2.9	\$ (6.7)	\$ 2.7
Common stock purchases	(1.9)	(26.5)	-
Capital expenditures	(6.1)	(4.8)	(5.3)
Investments/capital contributions	(1.4)	(1.7)	-
Scheduled repayments of term loan	(2.9)	(3.1)	(1.0)
Other long-term debt repayments	(6.1)	(3.6)	(3.1)
Cash interest paid	(1.1)	(1.9)	(4.0)
Net liquidity requirements	(16.6)	(48.3)	(10.7)
Liquidity sources:			
Internally generated cash flows before interest paid	24.1	32.7	(3.3)
Proceeds from the sale of DM&E investment	-	2.0	148.8
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	2.1	-	-
Proceeds from asset sales	-	6.6	-
Credit facility activity	-	-	(39.2)

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Long-term borrowings	-	-	20.0
Equity transactions	0.2	1.0	4.9
Other	-	-	(0.7)
Net liquidity sources	26.4	42.3	130.5
Net Change in Cash	\$ 9.8	\$ (6.0)	\$ 119.8

36

Table of Contents

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

During 2009, cash flow from operations provided \$25.7 million, an increase of \$1.6 million compared to 2008. Net income and adjustments to net income provided \$22.9 million for 2009. This amount was supplemented with cash provided by certain operating assets and liabilities of \$2.9 million. Decreased 2009 fourth quarter sales from the prior year comparable period decreased accounts receivable while declining prices reduced inventory levels. Reduced incentive compensation decreased accrued payroll and employee benefits.

During 2008, cash flows from operations provided \$24.1 million, an increase of \$28.7 million compared to 2007. Net income and adjustments to net income provided \$30.8 million for 2008. Offsetting this amount was cash used by certain operating assets and liabilities of \$6.7 million. Higher 2008 fourth quarter sales over the prior comparable period increased accounts receivable while the settlement of the 2005-2007 Three Year Incentive Plan decreased accrued payroll and employee benefits. Partially offsetting these changes was an increase in trade accounts payable due to commodity cost increases.

In 2007, we used \$4.6 million in cash flow from continuing operations, an improvement of \$10.0 million compared to 2006. Cash flow used by continuing operations for 2007 consisted of net income and adjustments to net income using \$7.2 million offset somewhat by net changes in operating assets and liabilities providing \$2.6 million. Contributing to these changes were a decrease in other noncurrent assets due to the sale of our DM&E investment, a decrease in accounts receivable and an increase in accrued payroll and employee benefits.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Investing activities used \$5.4 million during 2009 primarily from capital expenditures totaling \$6.1 million. Also, our capital contributions to our newly formed corporate joint venture used \$1.4 million in 2009. These uses were partially offset by \$2.1 million in proceeds provided by the sale of a portion of our investment in marketable securities. Capital spending during 2009 was primarily for the acquisition of land and construction of a building that will be leased to our joint venture. To a lesser extent, spending was for plant and equipment maintenance and other land uses as well as information technology infrastructure improvements. We have projected our 2010 capital expenditures, exclusive of acquisitions, to range between \$6.0 to \$7.0 million.

In 2008, proceeds of \$6.6 million and \$2.0 million from the aforementioned threaded products facility and DM&E railroad sales, respectively, led to net cash being provided by continuing investing activities. Partially reducing these proceeds were our uses of cash for the purchase of available-for-sale equity securities of \$1.7 million and capital expenditures of \$4.8 million. Spending during 2008 was primarily for maintenance capital, productivity improvement and equipment spending at our manufacturing facilities and information technology enhancements.

During 2007, net cash provided by continuing investing activities of \$143.5 million included \$148.8 million in proceeds received from the sale of our investment in the DM&E railroad. Capital expenditures consisted of the installation of a fifth line at our Grand Island, NE facility, maintenance capital and additional small amounts of other facilities improvement spending.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Scheduled term loan repayments totaled \$2.9 million in 2009 while repayments of other debt, including the acceleration of repayment of certain other long-term debt instruments that had high interest rates and/or no prepayment penalties, totaled \$6.1 million. Additionally, during 2009 we used \$1.9 million to repurchase additional shares of our Common stock under share repurchase programs which began in the prior year period.

Table of Contents

In 2008, purchases of our Common stock under applicable share repurchase programs of \$26.5 million was the primary use of cash for financing activities. Additionally, term loan repayments of \$3.1 million and repayments of other long-term debt of \$3.6 million contributed to net cash used by financing activities.

Net cash used for financing activities was \$19.1 million in 2007. This consisted of a net decrease in long-term debt borrowings of \$19.2 million from the full repayment of our revolving credit facility offset, in part, by our new term loan.

Financial Condition

We routinely review our portfolio of businesses and contemplate potential acquisitions and dispositions from time to time. We are currently assessing a number of options for the potential use of the available funds and sources of financing, including, but not limited to, debt reduction, strategic acquisitions, organic reinvestment in the existing business, continued share repurchases, funding joint venture capital calls and other general corporate purposes.

Within our short-term strategic forecast, we have seen evidence of both strength and weakness, with more evidence of weakness. We continue to see inconsistent opportunities generated from the Federal stimulus legislation primarily in our transit and concrete buildings divisions. We expect funding activity to decrease and, as a result, this activity will not compensate for the shortfalls created by the current economic downturn.

We do, however, operate in this period of uncertainty in an extremely strong financial position. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$124.8 million in cash and short-term instruments and a revolving credit facility with approximately \$64.2 million of availability compared to \$13.2 million in long-term debt. We believe this capacity will afford us the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities that we may encounter and weather the current economic downturn.

Included within cash and cash equivalents are principally investments in tax-free and taxable money market funds and bank certificates of deposit. The money market funds include municipal bond issuances as the underlying securities as well as government agency obligations and corporate bonds all of which maintain AAA credit ratings. The U.S. Treasury Guarantee Program for Money Market Funds expired on September 18, 2009. Our priority continues to be the maintenance of our principal balances.

We also have a revolving credit agreement which expires in May 2011 and provides for up to \$90.0 million in borrowings to support our working capital and other liquidity requirements. Borrowings under this agreement are secured by substantially all the trade receivables and inventory owned by us, and are limited to 85% of eligible receivables and 60% of eligible inventory. Additionally, the revolving credit agreement provided for a \$20.0 million term loan used to pay down existing drawings on the revolving credit facility.

Under the term loan, we had \$13.1 million outstanding at December 31, 2009 of which \$10.5 million was noncurrent. Revolving credit facility borrowings placed in LIBOR contracts are priced at prevailing LIBOR rates, plus 1.25%. Borrowings placed in other tranches are priced at the prevailing prime rate, minus 1.00%. The term loan base rate spread is fixed at prime minus 0.75% and the LIBOR spread is fixed at plus 1.50%. As of December 31, 2009 we were in compliance with all of the Agreement's covenants. We anticipate that we will renegotiate our current revolving credit facility and replace it with a new facility in the second quarter of 2010.

Table of Contents

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

A summary of the Company's required payments under financial instruments and other commitments at December 31, 2009 are presented in the following table:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
	In thousands				
Contractual Cash Obligations (3)					
Long-term borrowings (1)	\$13,095	\$2,618	\$10,477	\$-	\$-
Interest on long-term borrowings (1)	411	46	365	-	-
Capital leases (2)	5,508	2,788	2,720	-	-
Interest on capital leases (2)	516	306	210	-	-
Operating leases	10,308	2,273	3,466	2,120	2,449
Purchase obligations not reflected in the financial statements	15,792	15,792	-	-	-
Total contractual cash obligations	\$45,630	\$23,823	\$17,238	\$2,120	\$2,449
Other Financial Commitments					
Standby letters of credit	\$805	\$218	\$587	\$-	\$-

- (1) Borrowings of \$13.1 million under the amended credit agreement are payable in installments through 2011, with a balloon payment due in 2011. Interest on these borrowings is LIBOR plus 1.50%, currently 1.74%, and is payable monthly.
- (2) Capital lease obligations are payable in installments through 2012 and have interest rates, payable monthly, ranging from 6.43% to 8.55%.
- (3) This table does not include the cash payment under the February 2010 announced merger agreement between the Company and Portec of approximately \$112.4 million.

Other long-term liabilities include items such as income taxes which are not contractual obligations by nature. The Company can not estimate the settlement years for these items and has excluded them from the above table.

Management believes its internal and external sources of funds are adequate to meet anticipated needs, including those disclosed above, for the foreseeable future. When considered necessary, management may refinance certain of its sources of external funds, primarily our amended credit agreement.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company's off-balance sheet arrangements include the operating leases, purchase obligations and standby letters of credit disclosed in the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section in the contractual obligations table. These arrangements provide the Company with increased flexibility relative to the utilization and investment of cash resources.

Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we sold our investment in the DM&E. When this transaction closed, we reserved approximately \$2.1 million of the proceeds which were held in escrow to secure certain of the DM&E's

obligations. This amount was fully reserved due to the uncertainty surrounding the amount of any future payout as well as the timing of such payout.

During the first quarter of 2008, upon completion of the buyer's working capital audit, the applicable proceeds were released from escrow pursuant to a favorable working capital adjustment. We recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately \$2.0 million related to the receipt of these proceeds.

Table of Contents

For more information regarding the sale of our investment in the DM&E, please see our Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Outlook

Our businesses and results of operations have been impacted by the downturn in the global economy. We believe that the recession, continued credit concerns and expected reductions in federal and state government tax receipts will present challenges to many of the end markets to which we sell. As a result of anticipated reduced demand for certain of our products as well as heightened competition, we expect to battle margin compression for at least the next six months and we implemented certain additional cost reduction measures in September 2009 in anticipation of these concerns. As activity levels have remained constrained, we reduced our salaried workforce and implemented additional plant personnel reductions. We expect to be challenged into 2010 by reduced sales volumes, reduced production volumes and heightened competition caused by the recessionary economic environment. However, we also expect to be profitable and to generate positive cash flow. We believe that when conditions do improve, and we do not know when that might be, the markets we participate in will be poised to benefit. We continue to navigate through this period of uncertainty in an extremely strong financial position.

Our agreement with the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) includes their purchasing concrete ties from our Grand Island, NE facility through 2010 and our Tucson, AZ facility through 2012. While the UPRR will continue to purchase concrete ties under this agreement, we are currently uncertain when the UPRR purchasing level for concrete ties will improve and, as a result, both of our Grand Island, NE and Tucson, AZ facilities are operating at approximately 45% of capacity. We are actively pursuing, albeit in a difficult industrial market, product sales opportunities to other third parties at both of these locations.

During the first six months of 2009 we recorded approximately \$2.7 million in warranty charges related to in-track failures of concrete railroad ties. We believe that we have identified, analyzed and accounted for all of the prestressed concrete railroad ties that failed of which we are aware. While we believe this is a reasonable estimate of this potential warranty claim, this estimate could change due to new information and future events. There can be no assurance at this point that future costs pertaining to this issue will not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Our ARP facilities in Niles, OH and Pueblo, CO have contracts with Class 1 railroads that are periodically subject to renewal which account for a significant portion of this division's business. If we are unable to successfully renew these contracts, our results of operations and financial position could be negatively impacted.

Certain of our businesses rely heavily on spending authorized by the federal highway and transportation funding bill, SAFETEA-LU, enacted in August 2005. This legislation authorized \$286 billion for United States transportation improvement spending over a six-year period and expired in September 2009. This legislation had been temporarily extended through March 2010. While certain estimates of the amounts that may be authorized under successor legislation to SAFETEA-LU range from \$400 to \$500 billion, there is significant uncertainty as to the timing of the renewal of this multi-year surface transportation legislation and the potential impact it may have on our markets. SAFETEA-LU was not approved until nearly two years after the previous authorization expired. This delay had a material detrimental impact upon the demand and spending levels in certain markets where we participated during 2003 to 2005.

We entered into a joint venture to manufacture, market and sell various products for the energy, utility and construction markets. In connection with the joint venture agreement we were required to make capital contributions of \$1.9 million, of which approximately \$0.5 million remain at December 31, 2009. No assurances can be given that

additional capital contributions will not be required, that the manufacturing facility will be completed timely or that the joint venture will perform in accordance with our expectations.

Table of Contents

Although backlog is not necessarily indicative of future operating results, total Company backlog at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$172.7 million. However, the gross margins associated with this backlog are lower than the prior year due to decreased pricing and an increased competitive environment. The following table provides the backlog by business segment:

	2009	December 31, 2008	2007
	In thousands		
Backlog:			
Rail Products	\$53,350	\$68,438	\$61,597
Construction Products	116,128	57,626	70,342
Tubular Products	3,212	6,524	6,375
Total Backlog	\$172,690	\$132,588	\$138,314

We continue to evaluate the performance of our various operations. A decision to sell, down-size or terminate an existing operation could have a material adverse effect on near-term earnings but would not be expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

Forward-Looking Statements

We announced a merger agreement with Portec in February 2010. The consummation of this agreement is subject to various conditions including acceptance by at least 65% of the tender offer by the shareholders of Portec, the absence of legal restrictions and the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals. No assurances can be given that the merger will be consummated. Additionally, if the merger is consummated, no assurances can be given that we will achieve the synergies and other benefits we expect from the integration as successfully or rapidly as projected, if at all.

Statements relating to the value of the Company's share of potential future contingent payments related to the DM&E merger with the Canadian Pacific Railway Limited (CP) are forward-looking statements and are subject to numerous contingencies and risk factors. The CP has stated that it may take several years for it to determine whether to construct the Powder River Basin Expansion Project.

Our businesses could be affected adversely by significant changes in the price of steel, concrete, and other raw materials or the availability of existing and new piling and rail products. Our operating results may also be affected negatively by adverse weather conditions.

A substantial portion of our operations are heavily dependent on governmental funding of infrastructure projects. Many of these projects have "Buy America" or "Buy American" provisions. Significant changes in the level of government funding of these projects could have a favorable or unfavorable impact on our operating results. Additionally, government actions concerning "Buy America" provisions, taxation, tariffs, the environment, or other matters could impact our operating results.

Unexpected events including production delays or other problems encountered at our manufacturing facilities, equipment failures, failure to meet product specifications, additional concrete railroad tie defects and the availability of existing and new piling and rail products may cause our operating costs to increase or otherwise impact our financial performance.

The Company cautions readers that various factors could cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those indicated by forward-looking statements made from time to time in news releases, reports, proxy

statements, registration statements and other written communications (including the preceding sections of this Management's Discussion and Analysis), as well as oral statements, such as references made to the future profitability, made from time to time by representatives of the Company. For a discussion of some of the specific risk factors, that may cause such differences, see the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

Except for historical information, matters discussed in such oral and written communications are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to general business conditions, the availability of material from major suppliers, labor disputes, the impact of competition, the seasonality of the Company's business, the adequacy of internal and external sources of funds to meet financing needs, the Company's ability to curb its working capital requirements, taxes, inflation and governmental regulations. Sentences containing words such as "believes," "intends," "anticipates," "expects," or "will" generally should be considered forward-looking statements.

/s/ David J. Russo
David J. Russo
Senior Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer,
and Treasurer

/s/ Linda K. Patterson
Linda K. Patterson
Controller

Table of Contents

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company does not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate exposure on variable-rate debt, primarily by using interest rate collars and variable interest rate swaps. The Company's primary source of variable-rate debt comes from its revolving credit agreement.

At contract inception, the Company designates its derivative instruments as hedges. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments on the balance sheet at fair value. Fluctuations in the fair values of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings within other income as the underlying hedged items affect earnings. To the extent that a change in interest rate derivative does not perfectly offset the change in value of the interest rate being hedged, the ineffective portion is recognized in earnings immediately.

The Company is not subject to significant exposures to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company will, however, manage its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on firm sale and purchase commitments by entering into foreign currency forward contracts. The Company's risk management objective is to reduce its exposure to the effects of changes in exchange rates on these transactions over the duration of the transactions.

During 2006, the Company entered into commitments to sell Canadian funds based on the anticipated receipt of Canadian funds from the sale of certain rail commencing in the second quarter of 2007 through the third quarter of 2008. All of these contracts were settled as of December 31, 2008. During 2008, two of these Canadian dollar denominated commitments matured for a realized loss of approximately \$0.1 million which was reported as "Other (Income) Expense" within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. During 2007, three of these Canadian sell commitments were executed at a loss of \$34,000.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company entered into a commitment with a notional amount of approximately \$0.6 million to buy Euro funds based on the anticipated receipt of Euro funds from the purchase of certain rail in the first quarter of 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company determined that the receipt of Euros would not coincide with the purchase commitment and the Company recorded a loss of approximately \$7,000 to record this commitment at market which was reported as "Other (Income) Expense" within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fair value of this instrument was a liability of \$0.1 million and was recorded in "Other accrued liabilities" as of December 31, 2008.

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company entered into commitments with notional amounts totaling approximately \$1.0 million to buy Euro funds based on the anticipated receipt of Euro funds from the purchase of certain rail in the second quarter of 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, these commitments matured for a realized gain of approximately \$0.1 million. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company entered into commitments with notional amounts totaling approximately \$2.6 million to sell Canadian funds based on the anticipated receipt of Canadian funds from the sale of certain rail in first quarter of 2010. The fair value of this instrument was a liability of approximately \$18,000 as of December 31, 2009 and was recorded in "Other accrued liabilities."

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
L. B. Foster Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company changed its method of accounting for uncertainty in income tax provisions with the adoption of the guidance originally issued as FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (codified in FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 12, 2010, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 12, 2010

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
L. B. Foster Company

We have audited L.B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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.

In our opinion, L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 and our report dated March 12, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 12, 2010

45

Table of Contents

L. B. FOSTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

	2009	2008
	In thousands	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 124,845	\$ 115,074
Accounts receivable - net	61,178	64,313
Inventories - net	98,982	102,916
Current deferred tax assets	3,678	2,931
Prepaid income tax	248	-
Other current assets	1,161	1,221
Total Current Assets	290,092	286,455
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET	37,407	39,989
OTHER ASSETS:		
Goodwill	350	350
Other intangibles - net	25	37
Investments	3,358	2,856
Deferred tax assets	1,574	2,026
Other assets	362	407
Total Other Assets	5,669	5,676
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 333,168	\$ 332,120

	2009	2008
	In thousands, except share data	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 5,406	\$ 5,777
Accounts payable - trade	61,839	62,612
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	6,106	8,000
Other accrued liabilities	6,409	7,802
Total Current Liabilities	79,760	84,191
LONG-TERM DEBT, TERM LOAN	10,476	13,333
OTHER LONG-TERM DEBT	2,721	8,401
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	1,893	2,046
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	5,726	6,587
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Note 18)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, issued 10,163,964 shares in 2009 and 10,225,855 shares in 2008	111	111
Paid-in capital	47,660	47,585
Retained earnings	212,787	197,060
Treasury stock - at cost, Common stock, 927,423 shares in 2009 and 865,532 shares in 2008	(27,574)	(26,482)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(392)	(712)

Total Stockholders' Equity		232,592		217,562
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$	333,168	\$	332,120

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

L. B. FOSTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS FOR
 THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	2009	2008	2007
	In thousands, except per share data		
NET SALES	\$381,962	\$512,592	\$508,981
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
Cost of goods sold	322,104	432,374	432,598
Selling and administrative expenses	35,501	40,969	37,403
Interest expense	1,292	1,995	4,031
Dividend income	(93)	-	(9,214)
Gain on sale of marketable securities	(1,194)	-	-
Gain on sale of DM&E investment	-	(2,022)	(122,885)
Gain on sale of Houston, TX property	-	(1,486)	-
Interest income	(789)	(2,675)	(1,196)
Other (income) expense	(342)	158	(267)
	356,479	469,313	340,470
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS, BEFORE INCOME TAXES			
	25,483	43,279	168,511
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	9,756	15,533	57,787
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	15,727	27,746	110,724
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:			
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, BEFORE INCOME TAXES			
	-	-	(47)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	-	-	(16)
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	(31)
NET INCOME	\$15,727	\$27,746	\$110,693
BASIC EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:			
FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$1.55	\$2.60	\$10.39
FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	(0.00)
BASIC EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$1.55	\$2.60	\$10.39
DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:			
FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$1.53	\$2.57	\$10.09
FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	(0.00)
DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$1.53	\$2.57	\$10.09

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

L. B. FOSTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR
THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	2009	2008	2007
	In thousands		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 15,727	\$ 27,746	\$ 110,724
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of marketable securities	(1,194)	-	-
Gain on sale of DM&E investment	-	(2,022)	(122,885)
Deferred income taxes	(675)	(2,984)	(1,102)
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	(128)	(171)	(3,145)
Depreciation and amortization	8,720	8,901	8,622
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	32	(1,473)	33
Deferred gain amortization on sale-leaseback	(215)	(179)	-
Stock-based compensation	653	948	554
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative mark-to-market	22	76	(34)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	3,135	(10,703)	7,940
Inventories	3,934	(469)	(2,644)
Other current assets	60	(90)	(93)
Prepaid income taxes	(120)	-	3,981
Other noncurrent assets	40	2	(9,202)
Accounts payable - trade	(773)	8,923	(3,957)
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	(1,894)	(4,289)	4,598
Other current liabilities	(1,379)	(1,084)	3,968
Other liabilities	(205)	965	(1,977)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Continuing Operations	25,740	24,097	(4,619)
Net Cash Used by Discontinued Operations	-	-	(66)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	25,740	24,097	(4,685)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	1	6,621	18
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	2,115	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of DM&E investment	-	2,022	148,775
Purchase of investments	-	(1,734)	-
Capital contributions to equity method investment	(1,400)	-	-
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(6,107)	(4,836)	(5,263)
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Investing Activities	(5,391)	2,073	143,530
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayments of revolving credit agreement borrowings	-	-	(39,161)
Proceeds from long-term debt, term loan	-	-	20,000
Repayments of long-term debt, term loan	(2,857)	(3,095)	(953)
Repayments of short-term borrowings	-	-	(726)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and stock awards	65	854	1,756
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	128	171	3,145
Treasury stock acquisitions	(1,863)	(26,482)	-
Repayments of other long-term debt	(6,051)	(3,641)	(3,118)

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Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	(10,578)	(32,193)	(19,057)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,771	(6,023)	119,788
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	115,074	121,097	1,309
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 124,845	\$ 115,074	\$ 121,097
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Interest Paid	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,887	\$ 3,977
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 13,381	\$ 18,848	\$ 51,439

During 2007 the Company financed certain capital expenditures totaling \$101,000 through the execution of capital leases.

There were no such expenditures during 2009 or 2008.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

L. B. Foster Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2009

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
In thousands, except share and per share data						
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$ 105	\$ 39,696	\$ 58,843	\$ -	\$ (611)	\$ 98,033
Net income			110,693			110,693
Other comprehensive (loss) income net of tax:						
Pension liability adjustment					72	72
Unrealized derivative gain on cash flow hedges					(205)	(205)
Comprehensive income						110,560
Adjustment to initially adopt FASB Interpretation No. 48 (ASC 740)			(222)			(222)
Issuance of 376,550 Common shares, net of forfeitures	4	5,451				5,455
Balance, December 31, 2007	109	45,147	169,314	-	(744)	213,826
Net income			27,746			27,746
Other comprehensive (loss) income net of tax:						
Pension liability adjustment					(769)	(769)
Unrealized derivative loss on cash flow hedges					76	76
Market value adjustments for investments					725	725
Comprehensive income						27,778
Purchase of 865,532 Common shares for Treasury				(26,482)		(26,482)
Issuance of 176,342 Common shares, net of forfeitures	2	2,438				2,440
Balance, December 31, 2008	111	47,585	197,060	(26,482)	(712)	217,562
Net income			15,727			15,727
Other comprehensive (loss) income net of tax:						

Pension liability adjustment				292		292
Unrealized derivative gain on cash flow hedges				23		23
Market value adjustments for investments				5		5
Comprehensive income						16,047
Purchase of 86,141 Common shares for Treasury				(1,863)		(1,863)
Issuance of 24,250 Common shares, net of forfeitures	-	75		771		846
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 111	\$ 47,660	\$ 212,787	\$ (27,574)	\$ (392)	\$ 232,592

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Note 1.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of financial statement presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, ventures and partnerships in which a controlling interest is held. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated. The Company utilizes the equity method of accounting for companies where its ownership is less than or equal to 50% and significant influence exists.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162." This statement modifies the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) hierarchy by establishing only two levels of GAAP, authoritative and nonauthoritative accounting literature. Effective July 2009, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is considered the single source of authoritative U.S. accounting and reporting standards, except for additional authoritative rules and interpretive releases issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The codification was developed to organize GAAP pronouncements by topic so that users can more easily access authoritative accounting guidance. This statement applies beginning in the 2009 third quarter. All accounting references have been updated and, therefore, SFAS references have been replaced with ASC references.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers cash and other instruments with maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

Cash equivalents principally consist of investments in money market funds at December 31, 2009 and 2008. The Company invests available funds in a manner to maximize returns, preserve investment principle and maintain liquidity while seeking the highest yield available.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the Company's investment in money market funds at December 31:

	2009	
	Cost	Fair Value
	In thousands	
Federated Municipal Obligations – Institutional	\$52,462	\$ 52,462
Federated Tax Free Obligations Fund - Institutional	25,554	25,554
Fidelity Prime Money Market Fund	19,824	19,824
BlackRock Liquidity Municipal Fund - Institutional	10,727	10,727
BlackRock Liquidity Temporary Fund - Institutional	564	564
	\$109,131	\$ 109,131
	2008	
	Cost	Fair Value
	In thousands	
Federated Municipal Obligations - Institutional	\$50,290	\$ 50,290
Federated Tax Free Obligations Fund - Institutional	20,995	20,995
Fidelity Prime Money Market Fund	20,789	20,789
BlackRock Liquidity Municipal Fund - Institutional	6,335	6,335
BlackRock Liquidity Temporary Fund - Institutional	5,848	5,848
	\$104,257	\$ 104,257

The above investments are all tax-free money market funds with municipal bond issuances as the underlying securities all of which maintained AAA credit agency ratings. While the above investments were guaranteed by the United States Treasury Guarantee Program for Money Market Funds at December 31, 2008, this guarantee expired on September 18, 2009. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

Cash equivalents additionally consist of investment in bank certificates of deposit of approximately \$15,115,000 and \$10,158,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

Inventories

Certain inventories are valued at the lower of the last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market. Approximately 51% in 2009 and 41% in 2008, of the Company's inventory is valued at average cost or market, whichever is lower. The reserve for slow-moving inventory is reviewed and adjusted regularly, based upon product knowledge, physical inventory observation, and the age of the inventory.

Property, plant and equipment

Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to operations as incurred. Major renewals and betterments which substantially extend the useful life of the property are capitalized at cost. Upon sale or other disposition of assets, the costs and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is reflected in income.

Depreciation and amortization are provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 30 to 40 years for buildings and 3 to 10 years for machinery and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over 2 to 7 years which represent the lives of the respective leases or the lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. The

Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Table of Contents

The Company capitalizes interest costs on long-term assets constructed for its own use. Interest is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful lives of those assets. There was no capitalized interest in 2009 or 2008. Capitalized interest was approximately \$32,000 in 2007.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded to reflect the ultimate realization of the Company's accounts receivable and includes assessment of the probability of collection and the credit-worthiness of certain customers. Reserves for uncollectible accounts are recorded as part of selling and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company records a monthly provision for accounts receivable that are considered to be uncollectible. In order to calculate the appropriate monthly provision, the Company reviews its accounts receivable aging and calculates an allowance through application of historic reserve factors to overdue receivables. This calculation is supplemented by specific account reviews performed by the Company's credit department. As necessary, the application of the Company's allowance rates to specific customers are reviewed and adjusted to more accurately reflect the credit risk inherent within that customer relationship.

Investments

Investments in marketable equity securities are classified as "available-for-sale" and are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and temporary losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, respectively. The Company regularly reviews its available-for-sale investments to determine whether a decline in fair value below the cost basis is other than temporary. If the decline in fair value is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the security is written down to fair value and the amount of the write-down is included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company utilizes the specific identification method to determine the cost of the securities sold.

Investments in companies in which the Company has the ability to exert significant influence, but not control, over operating and financial policies (generally 20% to 50% ownership) are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, investments are initially recorded at cost and adjusted for dividends and undistributed earnings and losses. The equity method of accounting requires a company to recognize a loss in the value of an equity method investment that is other than a temporary decline.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

In accordance with FASB ASC 350 "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other," and applicable guidance, goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more often if there are indicators of impairment. The goodwill impairment test involves comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a second step is required to measure the goodwill impairment loss. This step compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss equal to the excess is recorded as a component of continuing operations. On an ongoing basis (absent any impairment indicators), the Company performs its annual impairment tests during the fourth quarter. The Company has performed its impairment testing in the fourth quarter of 2009, 2008 and 2007 and determined that goodwill was not impaired. The carrying amount of goodwill at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$350,000 and attributable to the Construction segment.

Table of Contents

As required by applicable guidance, the Company reassessed the useful lives of its identifiable intangible assets and determined that no changes were required. As the Company has no indefinite lived intangible assets, all intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives ranging from 5 to 10 years, with a total weighted average amortization period of less than seven years. The components of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	In thousands			
Non-compete agreements	\$350	\$ (350)	\$350	\$ (350)
Patents	125	(100)	125	(87)
Total	\$475	\$ (450)	\$475	\$ (437)

Amortization expense for each year ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$13,000. Annualized amortization expense is expected to be \$13,000 through 2011.

Environmental remediation and compliance

Environmental remediation costs are accrued when the liability is probable and costs are estimable. Environmental compliance costs, which principally include the disposal of waste generated by routine operations, are expensed as incurred. Capitalized environmental costs are depreciated, when appropriate, over their useful life.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by using the weighted average of common shares outstanding adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and restricted stock utilizing the treasury stock method.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenues are composed of product sales and products and services provided under long-term contracts. For product sales, the Company recognizes revenue upon transfer of title to the customer. Title generally passes to the customer upon shipment. Revenue is reported net of freight for sales from stock inventory and direct shipments. Freight recorded for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$17,258,000, \$19,574,000 and \$19,219,000, respectively. Revenues for products and services under long-term contracts are generally recognized using the percentage-of-completion method based upon the proportion of actual costs incurred to estimated total costs. For certain products, the percentage of completion is based upon actual labor costs to estimated total labor costs.

As certain long-term contracts extend over one or more years, revisions to estimates of costs and profits are reflected in the accounting period in which the facts that require the revisions become known. At the time a loss on a contract becomes known, the entire amount of the estimated loss is recognized immediately in the financial statements. The Company has historically made reasonably accurate estimates of the extent of progress towards completion, contract revenues, and contract costs on its long-term contracts. However, due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Table of Contents

Revenues from contract change orders and claims are recognized when the settlement is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Contract costs include all direct material, labor, subcontract costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Costs in excess of billings, and billings in excess of costs are classified as inventory.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments, accounts payable, short-term and long-term debt, foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate agreements.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2009 and 2008 approximate fair value. See Note 2, "Fair Value Measurements," for additional information.

Use of estimates

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

Stock-based compensation

The Company applies the provisions of FASB ASC 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation," to account for the Company's share-based compensation. Under the guidance, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the calculated fair value of the award. The expense is recognized over the employees' requisite service period, generally the vesting period of the award.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The Company adopted the required enhanced disclosures of FASB ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" on January 1, 2009. Topic 815 requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities, including (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted, and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company does not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate exposure on variable-rate debt, primarily by using interest rate collars and variable interest rate swaps. The Company's primary source of variable-rate debt comes from its revolving credit agreement.

At contract inception, the Company designates its derivative instruments as hedges. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments on the balance sheet at fair value. Fluctuations in the fair values of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings within other income as the underlying hedged items affect earnings. To the extent that a change in interest rate derivative does not perfectly offset the change in value of the interest rate being hedged, the ineffective portion is recognized in earnings immediately.

The Company is not subject to significant exposures to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company will, however, manage its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on firm sale and purchase commitments by entering into foreign currency forward contracts. The Company's risk management objective is to

reduce its exposure to the effects of changes in exchange rates on these transactions over the duration of the transactions.

Table of Contents

During 2006, the Company entered into commitments to sell Canadian funds based on the anticipated receipt of Canadian funds from the sale of certain rail commencing in the second quarter of 2007 through the third quarter of 2008. All of these contracts were settled as of December 31, 2008. During 2008, two of these Canadian dollar denominated commitments matured for a realized loss of approximately \$129,000 which was reported as “Other (Income) Expense” within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. During 2007, three of these Canadian sell commitments were executed at a loss of \$34,000.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company entered into a commitment with a notional amount of approximately \$630,000 to buy Euro funds based on the anticipated receipt of Euro funds from the purchase of certain rail in the first quarter of 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company determined that the receipt of Euros would not coincide with the purchase commitment and the Company recorded a loss of approximately \$7,000 to record this commitment at market which was reported as “Other (Income) Expense” within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fair value of this instrument was a liability of \$54,000 and was recorded in “Other accrued liabilities” as of December 31, 2008.

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company entered into commitments with notional amounts totaling approximately \$974,000 to buy Euro funds based on the anticipated receipt of Euro funds from the purchase of certain rail in the second quarter of 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, these commitments matured for a realized gain of approximately \$105,000. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company entered into commitments with notional amounts totaling approximately \$2,624,000 to sell Canadian funds based on the anticipated receipt of Canadian funds from the sale of certain rail in first quarter of 2010. The fair value of this instrument was a liability of approximately \$18,000 as of December 31, 2009 and was recorded in “Other accrued liabilities.”

For more information concerning the fair value measurements of these instruments, refer to Note 2, “Fair Value Measurements.”

Product Liability

The Company maintains a current liability for the repair or replacement of defective products. For certain manufactured products, an accrual is made on a monthly basis as a percentage of cost of sales. For long-term construction projects, a liability is established when the claim is known and quantifiable. The product liability accrual is periodically adjusted based on the identification or resolution of known individual product liability claims. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the product liability was \$3,367,000 and \$1,633,000, respectively. See Note 18, “Commitments and Contingencies” for additional information regarding the product liability.

Asset retirement obligations

In conjunction with the completion of the refurbishment and the extension of the lease of the Grand Island, NE facility, the Company recognized a liability for Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) of approximately \$212,000. This liability was increased by approximately \$96,000 during 2008 with the completion of the expansion of the fifth line at the Grand Island, NE facility. The Company also maintains a liability of approximately \$449,000 for an ARO in connection with the completion of the Tucson, AZ concrete railroad tie facility.

Table of Contents

A reconciliation of our liability for ARO's at December 31, 2009 and 2008, which is recorded in "Other Long-Term Liabilities," is as follows:

	2009	2008
	In thousands	
Asset retirement obligation at beginning of year	\$861	\$717
Liabilities incurred	-	96
Accretion expense	51	48
Asset retirement obligation at end of year	\$912	\$861

Income Taxes

The Company makes judgments regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets and the future realization of these assets. As prescribed by FASB ASC 740 "Income Taxes" and applicable guidance, valuation allowances must be provided for those deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not (a likelihood more than 50%) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The guidance requires the Company to evaluate positive and negative evidence regarding the recoverability of deferred tax assets. Determination of whether the positive evidence outweighs the negative and quantification of the valuation allowance requires the Company to make estimates and judgments of future financial results.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). This Interpretation, adopted by the Company on January 1, 2007, applies to all open tax positions accounted for in accordance with and codified into FASB ASC 740. This Interpretation is intended to result in increased relevance and comparability in financial reporting of income taxes and to provide more information about the uncertainty in income tax assets and liabilities. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its provision for income taxes.

New accounting pronouncements

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosure about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets," which was codified as FASB ASC 715-20-50 and amended FASB Statement 132(R) to require more detailed disclosures about employers' pension plan assets. New disclosures include more information on investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets. This new standard required new disclosures only, and had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. These new disclosures are included in Note 17, Retirement Plans.

The Company adopted changes issued by the FASB to accounting for business combinations beginning on January 1, 2009. FASB ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations," retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. Topic 805 was effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008.

The Company adopted changes issued by the FASB to accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued, otherwise known as subsequent events, on June 30, 2009.

Table of Contents

In June 2009, the FASB issued changes to the consolidation guidance applicable to a variable interest entity (VIE). FASB ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation," amends the guidance governing the determination of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, and is, therefore, required to consolidate an entity, by requiring a qualitative analysis rather than a quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis will include, among other things, consideration of who has the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and who has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This standard also requires continuous reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Previously, FIN 46R required reconsideration of whether an enterprise was the primary beneficiary of a VIE only when specific events had occurred. Qualifying special-purpose entities, which were previously exempt from the application of this standard, will be subject to the provisions of this standard when it becomes effective. FASB ASC 810 also requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE. Topic 810 is effective as of the beginning of interim and annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements." This Update provides amendments to FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements," that requires entities to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. In addition, the Update requires entities to present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The disclosures related to Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements are effective for the Company beginning in 2010 and the disclosures related to Level 3 fair value measurements are effective for the Company in 2011. The Update requires only new disclosures and will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 2.

Fair Value Measurements

FASB ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 does not require any new fair value measurements, but it does apply to existing accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The Company applies the provisions of Topic 820 to all its assets and liabilities that are being measured and reported on a fair value basis.

ASC 820 discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow) and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). Topic 820 enables readers of financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop those measurements by establishing a hierarchy, which prioritizes those inputs used, for ranking the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. The standard requires that each asset and liability carried at fair value be classified into one of the following categories:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

Table of Contents

The Company has an established process for determining fair value for its financial assets and liabilities, principally cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale securities and foreign exchange contracts. Fair value is based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on assumptions that use as inputs market-based parameters. The following sections describe the valuation methodologies used by the Company to measure different financial instruments at fair value, including an indication of the level in the fair value hierarchy in which each instrument is generally classified. Where appropriate the description includes details of the key inputs to the valuations and any significant assumptions.

Cash equivalents. Included within “Cash and cash equivalents” are principally investments in tax-free and taxable money market funds with municipal bond issuances as the underlying securities as well as government agency obligations and corporate bonds, all of which maintain AAA credit ratings. Also included within cash and cash equivalents are our investments in bank certificates of deposit. The Company uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of these investments and they are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

Available-for-sale equity securities. The Company uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of its available-for-sale securities. These instruments consist of exchange-traded equity securities, are included within “Investments” and are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Unrealized gains and temporary unrealized losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, respectively.

Derivative contracts. The Company uses significant other observable inputs that are readily available in public markets or can be derived from information available in publicly quoted markets to determine the fair value of its derivative contracts. These instruments consist of foreign exchange contracts, are included within “Other accrued liabilities,” and are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Fluctuations in the fair values of derivative instruments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss and reclassified into earnings as the underlying hedged items affect earnings.

Table of Contents

The following assets and liabilities of the Company were measured at fair value on a recurring basis subject to the disclosure requirements of ASC Topic 820 at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	December 31, 2009	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
In thousands				
Assets				
Money market funds	\$ 109,131	\$ 109,131	\$ -	\$ -
Bank certificates of deposit	15,115	15,115	-	-
Cash equivalents at fair value	124,246	124,246	-	-
Available-for-sale equity securities	1,958	1,958	-	-
	\$ 126,204	\$ 126,204	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities				
Derivatives	\$ (18)	\$ -	\$ (18)	\$ -
Total other accrued liabilities	(18)	-	(18)	-
	\$ (18)	\$ -	\$ (18)	\$ -
	December 31, 2008	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
In thousands				
Assets				
Money market funds	\$ 104,257	\$ 104,257	\$ -	\$ -
Bank certificates of deposit	10,158	10,158	-	-
Cash equivalents at fair value	114,415	114,415	-	-
Available-for-sale equity securities	2,856	2,856	-	-
	\$ 117,271	\$ 117,271	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities				
Derivatives	\$ (54)	\$ -	\$ (54)	\$ -
Total other accrued liabilities	(54)	-	(54)	-
	\$ (54)	\$ -	\$ (54)	\$ -

Information regarding the fair value disclosures associated with the assets of the Company's defined benefit plans can be found in Note 17, Retirement Plans.

Table of Contents

Note 3.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are summarized as follows: