

KAISER ALUMINUM CORP
Form 10-Q
November 05, 2008

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008
Commission file number 0-52105
KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)
27422 PORTOLA PARKWAY, SUITE 350,
FOOTHILL RANCH, CALIFORNIA
(Address of principal executive offices)

94-3030279
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
92610-2831
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(949) 614-1740

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

As of October 31, 2008, there were 20,044,907 shares of the Common Stock of the registrant outstanding.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(Unaudited)	
	(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1.1	\$ 68.7
Receivables:		
Trade, less allowance for doubtful receivables of \$0.9 and \$1.4 at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	115.4	96.5
Due from affiliate		9.5
Other	8.7	6.3
Inventories	269.2	207.6
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	73.5	66.0
 Total current assets	 467.9	 454.6
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate	37.6	41.3
Property, plant, and equipment net	272.8	222.7
Net assets in respect of VEBAs	135.0	134.9
Deferred tax assets net	246.5	268.6
Other assets	50.5	43.1
 Total	 \$ 1,210.3	 \$ 1,165.2
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 70.2	\$ 70.1
Accrued salaries, wages, and related expenses	34.5	40.1
Other accrued liabilities	55.3	36.6
Payable to affiliate	10.6	18.6
 Total current liabilities	 170.6	 165.4
Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility	34.7	
Long-term liabilities	54.4	57.0
	259.7	222.4
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01, 90,000,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2008 and 45,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2007; 20,617,607	.2	.2

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shares issued and 20,044,907 shares outstanding at September 30, 2008; 20,580,815 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007		
Additional capital	957.1	948.9
Retained earnings	142.4	116.1
Common stock owned by Union VEBA subject to transfer restrictions, at reorganization value, 4,845,465 shares at both September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007	(116.4)	(116.4)
Treasury stock, at cost, 572,700 shares at September 30, 2008	(28.1)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4.6)	(6.0)
Total stockholders' equity	950.6	942.8
Total	\$ 1,210.3	\$ 1,165.2

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME (LOSS)

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(Unaudited)			
	(In millions of dollars, except share and per share amounts)			
Net sales	\$ 369.2	\$ 366.7	\$ 1,181.7	\$ 1,144.0
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of products sold, excluding depreciation	383.7	303.3	1,044.2	954.4
Depreciation and amortization	3.6	3.0	10.8	8.3
Selling, administrative, research and development, and general	19.8	17.8	58.3	56.0
Other operating (benefits) charges, net	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(13.7)
Total costs and expenses	405.7	322.7	1,112.1	1,005.0
Operating income (loss)	(36.5)	44.0	69.6	139.0
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(.3)	(1.0)	(.8)	(2.2)
Other income (expense), net	(.2)	1.8	1.0	4.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	(37.0)	44.8	69.8	140.9
Income tax benefit (provision)	14.9	(20.0)	(30.0)	(64.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ (22.1)	\$ 24.8	\$ 39.8	\$ 76.6
Earnings per share Basic:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$ (1.11)	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.99	\$ 3.83
Earnings per share Diluted :				
Net income (loss) per share	\$ (1.11)	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.95	\$ 3.77
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (000):				
Basic	19,995	20,026	20,032	20,010
Diluted	19,995	20,326	20,377	20,291

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

**KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Capital	Retained Earnings	Common Stock Owned by Union VEBA Subject to Transfer Restriction (Unaudited)	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
(In millions of dollars, except for shares)								
BALANCE, December 31, 2007	20,580,815	\$.2	\$ 948.9	\$ 116.1	\$ (116.4)	\$	\$ (6.0)	\$ 942.8
Net income				39.8				39.8
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$0							1.4	1.4
Comprehensive income								41.2
Recognition of pre-emergence tax benefits in accordance with fresh start accounting Equity compensation recognized by an unconsolidated affiliate			1.2					1.2
Capital distribution by unconsolidated affiliate to its parent company			.3					.3
Issuance of non-vested shares to employees	52,970							
Issuance of common shares to directors	3,689		(1.5)					(1.5)
Issuance of common shares to	1,233							
	2,452							.2

employees upon vesting of restricted stock units									
Cancellation of employee non-vested shares	(9,677)								
Cancellation of shares to cover employees tax withholdings upon vesting of non-vested shares	(11,423)		(.7)						(.7)
Cash dividends on common stock				(13.5)					(13.5)
Repurchase of common stock	(572,700)					(28.1)			(28.1)
Excess tax benefit upon vesting of non-vested shares and dividend payment on unvested shares expected to vest			.3						.3
Amortization of unearned equity compensation			8.4						8.4
BALANCE, September 30, 2008	20,044,907	\$.2	\$ 957.1	\$ 142.4	\$ (116.4)	\$ (28.1)	\$ (4.6)	\$ 950.6	

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2008	2007
	(Unaudited)	
	(In millions of dollars)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 39.8	\$ 76.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Recognition of pre-emergence tax benefits in accordance with fresh start accounting	1.2	48.1
Depreciation and amortization (including deferred financing costs of \$.2 and \$.4, respectively)	11.0	8.7
Deferred income taxes	22.4	.1
Excess tax benefit upon vesting of non-vested shares and dividend payment on unvested shares expected to vest	(.3)	
Non-cash equity compensation	8.6	6.8
LIFO charges net of non-cash benefit in Other operating (benefits) charges, net	31.0	(13.1)
Non-cash unrealized losses (gains) on derivative positions	6.0	(5.2)
Other non-cash changes in assets and liabilities	.3	.1
Equity loss (income) of unconsolidated affiliate	2.5	(25.1)
Loss on disposition of property, plant and equipment	.2	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(11.8)	(10.9)
(Increase) decrease in inventories, excluding LIFO charges	(92.9)	2.6
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	.1	7.9
Decrease in accounts payable		(8.8)
Decrease in other accrued liabilities	(5.3)	(2.0)
(Decrease) increase in payable to affiliate	(8.0)	3.6
(Increase) decrease in accrued income taxes	.8	(.5)
Net cash impact of changes in long-term assets and liabilities	(2.1)	.4
Other		.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	3.5	89.4
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures, net of change in accounts payable of \$.1 and \$.9, respectively	(61.0)	(43.1)
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	(3.9)	9.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(64.9)	(33.7)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under the revolver credit facility	55.6	
Repayment of borrowings under the revolving credit facility	(20.9)	
Excess tax benefit upon vesting of non-vested shares and dividend payment on unvested shares expected to vest	.3	
Cancellation of common stock to cover employee tax withholding upon vesting of equity awards	(.7)	(.6)

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Repurchase of common stock	(28.1)	
Cash dividend paid to stockholders	(12.4)	(3.7)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6.2)	(4.3)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(67.6)	51.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	68.7	50.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1.1	\$ 101.4

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In millions of dollars, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This Report should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation. The consolidated financial statements include the statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Investments in 50%-or-less-owned entities are accounted for by the equity method. The only such entity for the periods covered by this Report was Anglesey Aluminium Limited (Anglesey). Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) for interim financial information and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements furnished herein include all adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature unless otherwise noted, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements; accordingly, it is possible that the actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions, which could have a material effect on the reported amounts of the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operation.

Operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Recognition of Sales. Sales are recognized when title, ownership and risk of loss pass to the buyer and collectability is reasonably assured. From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, the Company may enter into agreements with customers requiring the Company to allocate certain amounts of its annual capacity in return for a fee. Such fees are recognized as revenue ratably over the life of the agreement which may be in excess of one year in length.

In certain circumstances, based on the terms of certain sales contracts which provide for periodic, such as quarterly or annual, billing throughout the contract, the Company may recognize revenue prior to billing the customer. At September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company had \$8.0 and \$1.9 of unbilled receivables respectively, included within Trade receivables on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. A provision for estimated sales returns from and allowances to customers is made in the same period as the related revenues are recognized, based on historical experience or the specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

On June 30, 2008, the Company announced a surcharge on new orders and new contracts of fabricated aluminum products in an effort to reduce exposure to rising costs for natural gas, electricity and diesel fuel beginning July 1, 2008. The surcharge is based on a calculation tied to indices provided by the U.S. Department of Energy. The Company records the surcharge as revenue when the revenue recognition criteria are met as stated above.

Earnings per Share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period. The shares owned by a voluntary employee beneficiary association (VEBA) for the benefit of certain union retirees, their surviving spouses and eligible dependents (the Union VEBA) that are subject to transfer restrictions, while treated in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as being similar to treasury stock (i.e., as a reduction in Stockholders' equity), are included in the computation of basic shares outstanding in the Statements of Consolidated Income because such shares were irrevocably issued and have full dividend and voting rights.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings by the sum of (a) the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period and (b) the dilutive effect of potential common share equivalents consisting of non-vested common shares, restricted stock units, performance shares, and stock options (see Note 14).

Restricted Cash. The Company is required to keep certain amounts on deposit relating to workers' compensation, collateral for certain letters of credit and other agreements totaling \$19.8 and \$15.9 at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Of the restricted cash balance, \$1.4 and \$1.5 were considered short term and included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively; and \$18.4 and \$14.4 were considered long term and included in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively (see Note 6).

Stock-Based Employee Compensation. During the first half of 2008, the Company granted performance shares to executive officers and other key employees under a long term incentive program for 2008 through 2010 (the 2008-2010 LTI Program). These awards are subject to performance requirements pertaining to the Company's economic value added (EVA) performance measured over the three year performance period. The EVA is a measure of the excess of the Company's pretax operating income for a particular year over a pre-determined percentage of the net assets of the immediately preceding year, as defined in the 2008-2010 LTI Program. The number of performance shares, if any, that will ultimately vest and result in the issuance of common shares in 2011 will depend on the average annual EVA achieved for the three year performance period. The Company accounts for these awards at fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-based Payments* (SFAS No. 123R). The fair value is measured based on the most probable outcome of the performance condition which is estimated quarterly using the Company's plan and actual results. The Company expenses the fair value, after assuming an estimated forfeiture rate, over the three year performance period on a ratable basis. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, \$.4 and \$1.1 of compensation expense were recognized, respectively, in connection with the performance shares (see Note 10).

Realization of Excess Tax Benefits. Beginning on January 1, 2008, the Company made an accounting policy election to follow the tax law ordering approach in assessing the realization of excess tax benefits upon vesting of non-vested share awards and performance shares, exercising of stock options and payment of dividends on non-vested share awards and performance shares expected to vest. Under the tax law ordering approach, realization of excess tax benefits is determined based on the ordering provisions of the tax law. Current year deductions, which include the tax benefits from current year equity award activities, are used first before using the Company's net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards from prior years. Under this method, Additional capital would be credited when an excess tax benefit is realized, creating an additional paid in capital pool, to absorb potential future tax deficiencies resulting from vesting of non-vested share awards and performance shares and from the exercising of stock options. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded \$.2 of excess tax benefit relating to the vesting of non-vested shares to Additional capital.

Adoption of Emerging Issues Task Force Issue (EITF) 06-11, Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards, (EITF 06-11). Beginning January 1, 2008, the Company adopted EITF 06-11. In accordance with the EITF, the Company records a credit to Additional capital for tax deductions resulting from a dividend and dividend equivalent payment on non-vested share awards the Company expects to vest. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded \$.1 in Additional capital in connection with the tax deductions resulting from dividends and dividend equivalents paid on non-vested share awards the Company expected to vest.

Adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, (SFAS No. 159). On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 159 which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other assets and liabilities at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis (the fair value option) with changes in fair value reported in earnings. The Company already records derivative contracts at fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and*

Hedging Activities, as amended (SFAS No. 133). The adoption of SFAS No. 159 had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as management did not elect the fair value option for any other financial instruments or any other financial assets and financial liabilities.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements. On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with US GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of this standard apply to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and are to be applied prospectively with limited exceptions.

SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This standard is now the single source in US GAAP for the definition of fair value, except for the fair value of leased property as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under SFAS No. 157 are described below:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

The Company's derivative contracts are valued at fair value using significant other observable and unobservable inputs. Such financial instruments consist of primary aluminum, natural gas, and foreign currency contracts. The fair values of a majority of these derivative contracts are based upon trades in liquid markets, such as aluminum options. Valuation model inputs can generally be verified and valuation techniques do not involve significant judgment. The fair values of such financial instruments are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company has some derivative contracts that do not have observable market quotes. For these financial instruments, management uses significant other observable inputs (i.e., information concerning regional premiums for swaps). Where appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors, such as bid/offer spreads.

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis classified under the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2008:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets:				
Aluminum swap contracts	\$	\$ 24.4	\$	\$ 24.4
Aluminum option contracts		16.1		16.1
Midwest premium swap contracts			.1	.1
Total	\$	\$ 40.5	\$.1	\$ 40.6
Derivative liabilities:				
Aluminum swap contracts	\$	\$ (12.2)		\$ (12.2)
Aluminum option contracts		(.5)		(.5)

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Pound Sterling forward contract		(6.7)		(6.7)
Euro dollar forward contracts		(.9)		(.9)
Krona forward contract		(.8)		(.8)
Natural gas swap contracts		(4.1)		(4.1)
Midwest premium swap contracts			(.8)	(.8)
Total	\$	\$ (25.2)	\$ (.8)	\$ (26.0)

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Financial instruments classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy represent derivative contracts in which management has used at least one significant unobservable input in the valuation model. The following table presents a reconciliation of activity for such derivative contracts on a net basis:

	Level 3
Balance at January 1, 2008:	\$
Total realized/unrealized losses included in:	
Cost of goods sold excluding depreciation expense	.7
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	
Transfers in and (or) out of Level 3	
 Balance at September 30, 2008	 \$.7
 Total losses included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses relating to derivative contracts still held at September 30, 2008:	 \$.7

Effective September 30, 2008, the Company adopted Financial Staff Position No. SFAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active* (FSP SFAS 157-3), which was issued on October 10, 2008. FSP SFAS 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 in a market that is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for the financial asset is not active. The adoption of FSP SFAS 157-3 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R) was issued in December 2007. SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. SFAS No. 141R also provides guidance on how the acquirer should recognize and measure the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determine what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is effective for the Company in its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. Most of the requirements of SFAS No. 141R are only to be applied prospectively to business combinations entered into on or after January 1, 2009.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS No. 160) was issued in December 2007. SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 160 is effective for the Company in its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The Company does not currently expect SFAS No. 160 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement 133* (SFAS No. 161) was issued in March 2008. SFAS No. 161 enhances required disclosures regarding derivatives and hedging activities, including enhanced disclosures regarding how: (a) an entity uses derivative instruments; (b) derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133; and (c) derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company does not currently expect SFAS No. 161 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principle* (SFAS No. 162) was issued in May 2008. SFAS No. 162 is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity US GAAP for nongovernmental entities. SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to Auditing Standards Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The Company currently does not expect SFAS No. 162 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1) was issued in June 2008. FSP EITF 03-06-01 provides that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. FSP EITF 03-6-01 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. Upon adoption, the Company is required to retrospectively adjust its earnings per share data to conform with the provisions in this FSP. Early application of FSP EITF 03-6-1 is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact FSP EITF 03-6-1 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. For the Fabricated Products segment, finished products, work in process and raw material inventories are stated on the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis and other inventories, principally operating supplies and repair and maintenance parts, are stated at average cost. All inventories in the Primary Aluminum segment are stated on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Inventory costs consist of material, labor and manufacturing overhead, including depreciation. Abnormal costs, such as idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs and spoilage, are accounted for as current period charges.

Inventories consist of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Fabricated Products segment		
Finished products	\$ 73.6	\$ 68.6
Work in process	97.1	76.9
Raw materials	72.1	49.5
Operating supplies and repairs and maintenance parts	13.3	12.5
	256.1	207.5
Primary Aluminum segment		
Alumina (1)	11.5	
Primary aluminum	1.6	.1
	\$ 269.2	\$ 207.6

(1) Alumina represents the alumina inventory-in-transit that did not reach Anglesey at September 30, 2008.

The Company recorded net non-cash LIFO charges of approximately \$.7 and \$31.3 during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively. The Company recorded net non-cash LIFO benefit of approximately \$10.2 and \$8.2 during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively. These amounts are primarily a result of changes in metal prices and changes in inventory volumes.

The Company has a larger volume of raw materials, work in process, and finished products than its long-term historical average, and the price for such goods reflected in the opening inventory balance at the Company's emergence

from chapter 11 bankruptcy on July 6, 2006, given the application of fresh start accounting, is higher than long term historical averages. As such, with the inevitable ebb and flow of business cycles, non-cash LIFO charges will result when inventory levels drop and metal prices decline, and potential lower of cost and market adjustments will result when metal prices decline and margins compress. Such adjustments could be material to results in future periods (See Note 17).

3. Investment In and Advances To Unconsolidated Affiliate

The Company has a 49% ownership interest in Anglesey, which owns an aluminum smelter at Holyhead, Wales. The Company accounts for its 49% ownership in Anglesey using the equity method. The Company's equity in income before income taxes of Anglesey is treated as a reduction or increase in cost of products gross of the Company's share of United Kingdom corporation tax. The income tax effects of the Company's equity in income are included in the Company's income tax provision.

The nuclear plant that supplies power to Anglesey is currently slated for decommissioning in late 2010. For Anglesey to be able to continue its aluminum reduction operations past September 2009, when its current power contract expires, Anglesey will have to secure power at prices that make its aluminum reduction operation viable.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Although Anglesey continues to pursue alternative strategies to address the expiration of its power contract and its ability to continue reduction operations past September 2009, those efforts have become increasingly difficult as a result of recent declines in London Metal Exchange (LME) prices, continuing high power prices and Anglesey's potential exposure to higher pension contributions following recent declines in the value of the assets held by the Rio Tinto pension plan in which Anglesey participates. No assurances can be provided that Anglesey will be successful addressing the expiration of its current power contract and the Company continues to assess the recoverability of its investment in Anglesey as the facts and circumstances facing Anglesey continue to evolve. In addition, given the potential for future shutdown and related costs, Anglesey suspended dividends during the last half of 2006 and the first half of 2007 while it studied future cash requirements. Based on a review of cash anticipated to be available for future cash requirements, Anglesey began paying dividends again in 2007 until July 2008, when dividends were again suspended while Anglesey assessed the impact of the rectifier failure and resulting fire described more fully below and the anticipated timing of Anglesey's return to full production and recovery of insurance proceeds. In light of the pending expiration of the current power contract, growing uncertainty with respect to the future operation of Anglesey and challenges presented by Anglesey's potential exposure to higher pension contributions as more fully described above, no assurance can be given that Anglesey will declare dividends at any time in the foreseeable future. Dividends over the past five years have fluctuated substantially depending on various operational and market factors. During the last five years, cash dividends received were as follows: 2007 \$14.3, 2006 \$11.8, 2005 \$9.0, 2004 \$4.5, and 2003 \$4.3. Additionally, in April 2008, the Company received a dividend of \$3.9 in respect of the Company's ownership interest resulting in a reduction of Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate.

The following table shows a summary of Anglesey's selected operating results for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Quarter		Nine months	
	Ended September 30, 2008	2007	Ended September 30, 2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 66.3	\$ 108.5	\$ 244.5	\$ 314.7
Gross profit (loss)	\$ (13.1)	\$ 23.7	\$ 4.6	\$ 73.9
Net income (loss)	\$ (11.2)	\$ 17.1	\$.9	\$ 52.8
Company's equity income (loss)(1)	\$ (6.9)	\$ 9.7	\$ 1.4	\$ 29.7

(1) The Company's equity income (loss) differs from 49% of the summary net income (loss) from Anglesey primarily due to a) share based compensation adjustments of \$(2.0) and \$.8

for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, \$(.6) and \$2.2 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, relating to Anglesey's separate reimbursement agreement with its parent (Rio Tinto) under Anglesey's share based award arrangement (see discussion below) and, b) US GAAP adjustment relating to Anglesey's CARO (defined below in Note 4) in the amount of \$(.3) for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$(1.0) for both nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 (see Note 4).

At September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the receivables from Anglesey were zero and \$9.5, respectively.

As a result of fresh start accounting, the Company decreased its investment in Anglesey upon emergence from chapter 11 bankruptcy on July 6, 2006 (see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007). In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock* (APB No. 18), the difference of \$11.6 between the Company's share of Anglesey's equity and the investment amount reflected in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet is being amortized (included in Cost of products sold) over the period from July 2006 to September 2009, the end of the current power contract, and thereby the end of the useful life based on the stated term of that contract. The non-cash amortization included in equity income was approximately \$.9 and \$2.7 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008. At September 30, 2008, the remaining unamortized amount was \$3.6.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded a \$.3 charge for share-based equity compensation for employees of Anglesey who participate in the employee share savings plan of Rio Tinto. This charge has been recognized as a reduction in the equity in earnings of Anglesey for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. In accordance with APB No. 18, this transaction has been accounted for as a capital transaction

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

of Anglesey. As a result, the Company increased its Additional capital for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 by \$.3 rather than adjusting its Investment in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate.

In accordance with a separate agreement between Anglesey and Rio Tinto, Anglesey is required to pay to Rio Tinto, in cash, an amount equal to the difference between the share price on the date shares are purchased under the Rio Tinto employee share savings plan and the amount paid by the employees of Anglesey to purchase the shares under the Rio Tinto employee share savings plan. During the first nine months of 2008, Anglesey made payments of \$3.1 to Rio Tinto under this agreement. In accordance with APB No. 18, the Company's ownership share of this payment has been accounted for as a capital distribution resulting in a reduction of \$1.5 in both the Company's Additional capital and the value of its investment in Anglesey on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

On June 12, 2008, Anglesey suffered a significant failure in the rectifier yard that resulted in a localized fire in one of the power transformers. As a result of the fire, Anglesey was operating at one third of its production capacity during the latter half of June and incurred incremental costs, primarily associated with repair and maintenance costs, as well as loss of margin due to the outage. From June 12, 2008 through September 30, 2008, Anglesey incurred \$4.0 in repair and maintenance cost, of which \$2.0 was reflected in the Company's equity income (loss). In addition, the Company also incurred approximately \$25 loss due to the production outage. Anglesey has property damage and business interruption insurance policies in place and expects to recover (net of applicable deductibles) the incremental costs and any loss of margin (assuming production that has been or will be lost due to the outage sold at primary aluminum prices that would have been applicable on such volume) due to business interruption through its insurance coverage. The timing and the amount of such insurance recovery is uncertain. As such, no expected insurance recovery was recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Anglesey restarted production on the non-operating portion of the potlines at the smelter in late July, completed restart activities at the end of October with approximately 90% of the pots operating and expects to return the remaining pots to production by mid-December (see additional discussion included in Part I, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Report).

4. Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company has conditional asset retirement obligations (CAROs) at several of its fabricated products facilities. The vast majority of such CAROs consist of incremental costs that would be associated with the removal and disposal of asbestos (all of which is believed to be fully contained and encapsulated within walls, floors, ceilings, or piping) at certain of the older plants if such plants were to undergo major renovation or be demolished. No plans currently exist for any such renovation or demolition of such facilities and the Company's current assessment is that the most probable scenarios are that no material CARO would be triggered for 20 or more years.

The Company's estimates and judgments that affect the probability weighted estimated future contingent cost amounts did not change during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. However, there was a revision to the estimated timing for certain future contingent costs during the quarter ended June 30, 2008 that resulted in a \$.1 charge to Net income. In addition, the Company's results for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 both included an incremental accretion of the estimated liability of \$.2 (recorded in Cost of products sold). The estimated fair value of the CAROs at September 30, 2008 was \$3.3.

Anglesey (see Note 3) also recorded CARO liabilities of approximately \$24.0 in its financial statements in prior years. The time period over which the fair value of the CARO is estimated under United Kingdom generally accepted accounting principles (UK GAAP) treatment applied by Anglesey is different from the time period over which the fair value of the CARO is estimated under the principles of Statement of Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* or Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations*. As such, the resulting accretion expenses are different under UK GAAP and US GAAP. Accordingly, the Company adjusted its equity in earnings for Anglesey for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 by \$.3 each, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 by \$1.0 each, to reflect the impact of applying US GAAP with respect to the Anglesey CARO liability.

For purposes of the Company's fair value estimates with respect to the CARO liabilities, a credit adjusted risk free rate of 7.5% was used.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. Property, Plant, and Equipment

The major classes of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Land and improvements	\$ 12.9	\$ 12.9
Buildings	29.6	25.2
Machinery and equipment	188.8	168.7
Construction in progress	69.3	33.0
	300.6	239.8
Accumulated depreciation	(27.8)	(17.1)
Property, plant, and equipment, net	\$ 272.8	\$ 222.7

At September 30, 2008, the major components of Construction in progress were as follows:

	September 30, 2008
Heat treat expansion project (Spokane, Washington facility)	\$ 25.2
Rod, bar, and tube value stream investments (including facility in Kalamazoo, Michigan)	21.2
Other	22.9
Total Construction in progress	\$ 69.3

At December 31, 2007, the Construction in progress balance was primarily related to the heat treat expansion project at the Company's Spokane, Washington facility.

For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded depreciation expense of \$3.6 and \$10.8, respectively, relating to the Company's operating facilities in its Fabricated Products segment. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company recorded depreciation expense of \$3.0 and \$8.2, respectively, relating to the Company's operating facilities in its Fabricated Products segment. An immaterial amount of depreciation expense was also recorded in the Company's Corporate segment for all periods.

6. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Trade Receivables. Trade receivables were comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Billed trade receivables	\$ 108.3	\$ 96.0
Unbilled trade receivables (Note 1)	8.0	1.9
	116.3	97.9
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(.9)	(1.4)
	\$ 115.4	\$ 96.5

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets. Prepaid expenses and other current assets were comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Current derivative assets (Note 12)	\$ 9.2	\$ 1.5
Current deferred tax assets	59.2	59.2
Short term restricted cash	1.4	1.5
Prepaid expenses	3.7	3.8
Total	\$ 73.5	\$ 66.0

Other Assets. Other assets were comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Derivative assets (Note 12)	\$ 31.4	\$ 27.6
Restricted cash	18.4	14.4
Other	.7	1.1
Total	\$ 50.5	\$ 43.1

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Other Accrued Liabilities. Other accrued liabilities were comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Current derivative liabilities (Note 12)	\$ 23.8	\$ 6.6
Accrued income taxes and other taxes payable	3.8	2.2
Accrued book overdraft see below	7.7	5.4
Dividend payable	4.8	3.7
Accrued annual VEBA contribution		8.8
Accrued freight	3.1	2.1
Environmental accrual	4.1	1.7
Other	8.0	6.1
Total	\$ 55.3	\$ 36.6

The accrued book overdraft balance at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 represents uncleared cash disbursements.

Long-term Liabilities. Long-term liabilities were comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48) income tax liabilities	\$ 25.6	\$ 26.5
Workers compensation accruals	15.7	17.2
Environmental accruals	5.2	6.0
Derivative liabilities (Note 12)	2.2	1.9
Asset retirement obligations	3.3	3.0
Other long term liabilities	2.4	2.4
Total	\$ 54.4	\$ 57.0

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. Secured Debt and Credit Facilities

On July 6, 2006, the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company entered into a Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement with a group of lenders providing for a \$200.0 revolving credit facility (the Revolving Credit Facility), of which up to a maximum of \$60.0 may be utilized for letters of credit. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, the Company is able to borrow (or obtain letters of credit) from time to time in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of a stated amount, initially \$200.0, and a borrowing base comprised of eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory, and certain eligible machinery, equipment, and real estate, reduced by certain reserves, all as specified in the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility matures in July 2011, at which time all principal amounts outstanding thereunder will be due and payable. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at a rate equal to either a base prime rate or LIBOR, at the Company's option, plus a specified variable percentage determined by reference to the then remaining borrowing availability under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility may, subject to certain conditions and the agreement of lenders thereunder, be increased to up to \$275.0 at the request of the Company. During the fourth quarter of 2007, the conditions were met and the Company and the lenders amended the Revolving Credit Facility, effective December 10, 2007, to increase the stated amount of the credit facility from \$200.0 to \$265.0.

Amounts owed under the Revolving Credit Facility may be accelerated upon the occurrence of various events of default set forth in the agreement, including, without limitation, the failure to make principal or interest payments when due and breaches of covenants, representations, and warranties. The Revolving Credit Facility is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of the assets of the Company and certain of its U.S. operating subsidiaries that are also borrowers thereunder. The Revolving Credit Facility places restrictions on the ability of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to, among other things, incur debt, create liens, make investments, pay dividends, sell assets, undertake transactions with affiliates, and enter into unrelated lines of business. At September 30, 2008, the Company was in compliance with all covenants contained in the Revolving Credit Facility.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Company began utilizing the credit line under the Revolving Credit Facility. At September 30, 2008, the Company had \$265.0 available for borrowing and letters of credit under the Revolving Credit Facility, of which \$34.7 of borrowings and \$10.0 of letters of credit were outstanding, leaving \$220.3 available for additional borrowing and letters of credit.

8. Income Tax Matters

Tax Benefit (Provision). The benefit (provision) for income taxes for the quarter and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Domestic	\$ 13.6	\$ (15.0)	\$ (25.2)	\$ (48.5)
Foreign	1.3	(5.0)	(4.8)	(15.8)
Total	\$ 14.9	\$ (20.0)	\$ (30.0)	\$ (64.3)

The income tax provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$30.0, with an effective tax rate of 43.0%. The effective tax rate of 43.0% was impacted by several factors including:

The Company's equity in income before income taxes of Anglesey is treated as a reduction or increase in Cost of products sold excluding depreciation. The income tax effects of the Company's equity in income are included in the tax provision. This resulted in \$1.6 being included in the income tax provision, increasing the effective tax rate by approximately 2.3%.

Unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, increased the income tax provision by \$1.8 and the effective tax rate by approximately 2.6%.

The foreign currency impact on unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties resulted in a \$1.4 currency translation adjustment that was recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Changes in the United Kingdom and Canadian income tax rates and the geographical distribution of income, which reflected the effects of the Anglesey transformer fire.

Deferred Income Taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Although the Company had approximately \$981 of tax attributes, including the NOL carryforwards available at December 31, 2006 to offset the impact of future income taxes, the Company did not meet the more likely than not criteria for recognition of such attributes primarily because the Company did not have sufficient history of paying taxes. As such, the Company recorded a full valuation allowance against the amount of tax attributes available and no deferred tax asset was recognized. The benefit associated with any reduction of the valuation allowance was first utilized to reduce intangible assets with any excess being recorded as an adjustment to Stockholders' equity rather than as a reduction of income tax expense. As of December 31, 2007, the Company concluded that it had met the more likely than not criteria for recognition of its deferred tax assets and thus released the vast majority of the valuation allowance at December 31, 2007. In accordance with fresh start accounting, the release of the valuation allowance was taken as an adjustment to Stockholders' equity rather than through the income statement. The Company maintains a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets that did not meet the more likely than not recognition criteria and these assets are primarily state NOL carryforwards that the Company believes will likely expire unused.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had \$897.5 of NOL carryforwards available to reduce future cash payments for income taxes in the United States. Of the \$897.5 of NOL carryforwards, \$1.0 reflects the excess tax benefits relating to the vesting of employees' non-vested share awards. Equity will be increased by \$1.0 if and when such excess tax benefits are ultimately realized. Such NOL carryforwards expire periodically through 2027. The Company also had \$90.1 of other tax attributes, including \$88.4 of gross alternative minimum tax (AMT) credit carryforwards with an indefinite life, available to offset regular federal income tax requirements. The remainder consists of general business credits that will expire periodically through 2011.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers taxable income in carryback years, the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, tax planning strategies, and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. As of December 31, 2007, due to uncertainties surrounding the realization of some of the Company's deferred tax assets, including state NOLs sustained during the prior years and expiring tax benefits, the Company had a valuation allowance of \$24.8 against its deferred tax assets. When recognized, the tax benefits relating to any reversal of the valuation allowance will be recorded as an adjustment to Stockholders' equity rather than as a reduction of income tax expense. Valuation allowance adjustments related to post emergence events will flow through the tax provision.

Foreign taxes primarily represent Canadian income taxes in respect of the Company's facility in London, Ontario and United Kingdom income taxes in respect of the Company's ownership in Anglesey. The provision for income tax is based on the projected rate for each applicable period.

Other. The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states and foreign jurisdictions. The audit of the Company's federal income tax return for the 2004 tax year was completed in April of 2008. The results of the audit did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. The Canada Revenue Agency audited and issued assessment notices for 1998 through 2001 for which Notices of Objection have been filed. The 2002 to 2004 tax years are currently under audit by the Canada Revenue Agency. The Company does not expect the results of these examinations to have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations. Certain past years are still subject to examination by taxing authorities and the use of NOL carryforwards in future periods could trigger a review of attributes and other tax matters in years that are not otherwise subject to examination.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

No U.S. federal or state liability has been recorded for the undistributed earnings of the Company's Canadian subsidiary at September 30, 2008. These undistributed earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested. Accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes or foreign withholding taxes has been provided on such undistributed earnings. Determination of the potential amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability and foreign withholding taxes is not practicable because of the complexities associated with its hypothetical calculation.

The Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$15.8 and \$19.7 at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. The change during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008 was primarily due to currency fluctuations and a change in tax positions. The Company recognizes interest, and penalties related to these unrecognized tax benefits in the income tax provision. The Company had approximately \$11.3 and \$10.7 accrued at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively, for interest and penalties which were included in Long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recognized approximately \$.3 and \$1.6 in interest and penalties, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the foreign currency impact on gross unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties resulted in a \$1.4 currency translation adjustment that was recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), of which \$.8 related to gross unrecognized tax benefits and \$.6 related to accrued interest and penalties. During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Company also reduced unrecognized tax benefits and the related interest and penalties by \$.8 and \$.4, respectively, relating to a Canadian pre-emergence exposure. In accordance with fresh start accounting, the Company recorded the amount in Additional capital rather than in income tax provision. The Company does not expect any material changes in its gross unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

A summary of activities with respect to the gross unrecognized tax benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is as follows:

Gross unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2007(1)	\$ 19.7
Gross decreases for tax positions of prior years	(3.3)
Gross increases for tax positions of current years	.2
Settlements	
Foreign currency translation	(.8)
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at September 30, 2008(2)	\$ 15.8

(1) Of the \$19.7, \$15.8 was recorded as a FIN 48 liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Long-term liabilities and \$3.9 is offset by NOL carryforwards and indirect tax benefits. If and

when the \$19.7 ultimately is recognized, \$15.8 will go through the Company's income tax provision and thus affect the effective tax rate in future periods.

- (2) Of the \$15.8, \$14.3 was recorded as a FIN 48 liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Long-term liabilities and \$1.5 is offset by NOL carryforwards and indirect tax benefits. If and when the \$15.8 ultimately is recognized, \$14.3 will go through the Company's income tax provision and thus affect the effective tax rate in future periods.

9. Employee Benefits

Pension and Similar Plans. Pensions and similar plans include:

Monthly contributions of one dollar per hour worked by each bargaining unit employee to the appropriate multi-employer pension plans sponsored by the United Steelworkers and International Association of Machinists and certain other unions at six of our production facilities. This obligation came into existence in December 2006 for four of our production facilities upon the termination of four defined benefit plans. The arrangement for the other two locations came into existence during the first quarter of 2005. The Company currently estimates that contributions will range from \$1 to \$3 per year.

A defined contribution 401(k) savings plan for hourly bargaining unit employees at five of the Company's production facilities. The Company is required to make contributions to this plan for active bargaining unit employees at these production facilities ranging from (in whole dollars) \$800 to \$2,400 per employee per year,

depending on the employee's age. This arrangement came into existence in December 2004 for two production facilities upon the termination of one defined benefit plan. The arrangement for the other three locations came into existence in December 2006. The Company currently estimates that contributions to such plans will range from \$1 to \$3 per year.

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

A defined benefit plan for our salaried employees at the Company's facility in London, Ontario with annual contributions based on each salaried employee's age and years of service.

A defined contribution savings plan for salaried and non-bargaining unit hourly employees providing for a match of certain contributions made by employees plus an annual contribution of between 2% and 10% of their compensation depending on their age and years of service. All new hires after January 1, 2004 receive a fixed 2% contribution annually. The Company currently estimates that the contributions to such plan will range from \$1 to \$3 per year.

A non-qualified defined contribution plan for key employees who would otherwise suffer a loss of benefits under the Company's defined contribution plan as a result of the limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code.

Postretirement Medical Obligations. As a part of the Company's reorganization efforts, the Company's postretirement medical plan was terminated in 2004. Participants were given the option of coverage under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), with the Company's filing of its plan of reorganization as the qualifying event, or participation in the applicable VEBA (the Union VEBA or the VEBA that provides benefits for certain other eligible retirees and their surviving spouse and eligible dependents (the Salaried VEBA)). Qualifying bargaining unit employees who do not, or are not eligible to, elect COBRA coverage are covered by the Union VEBA. The Salaried VEBA covers all other retirees including employees who retired prior to the 2004 termination of the prior plan or who retire with the required age and service requirements so long as their employment commenced prior to February 2002. The benefits paid by the VEBAs are at the sole discretion of the respective VEBA trustees and are outside the Company's control.

Upon the Company's emergence from chapter 11 bankruptcy on July 6, 2006, both the Salaried VEBA and the Union VEBA had rights to receive shares of the Company's newly issued common stock (see Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007). The Salaried VEBA sold all of its shares during 2006. The Union VEBA sold a portion of its shares throughout 2006 and 2007. As of September 30, 2008, the Union VEBA owns approximately 24.2% of the Company's outstanding common stock.

As of the date of filing of this Report, the Company's only obligation to the Union VEBA and the Salaried VEBA is an annual variable cash contribution which, with respect to the Union VEBA terminates for periods beginning after December 31, 2012. The amount to be contributed to the VEBAs through 2012 is 10% of the first \$20.0 of annual cash flow (as defined; in general terms, the principal elements of cash flow are earnings before interest expense, provision for income taxes, and depreciation and amortization less cash payments for, among other things, interest, income taxes and capital expenditures), plus 20% of annual cash flow, as defined, in excess of \$20.0. Such annual payments may not exceed \$20.0 and are also limited (with no carryover to future years) to the extent that the payments would cause the Company's liquidity to be less than \$50.0. Such amounts are determined on an annual basis and payable upon the earlier of (a) 120 days following the end of fiscal year, or within 15 days following the date on which the Company files its Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC (or, if no such report is required to be filed, within 15 days of the delivery of the independent auditor's opinion of the Company's annual financial statements). At December 31, 2007, the Company had preliminarily determined that \$8.8 was owed to the VEBAs under this arrangement which was recorded in Other accrued liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and a corresponding increase in Net assets in respect of VEBAs. In March 2008, \$8.4 was paid to the VEBAs based on the final calculation of the amount owed under the agreement and the remaining \$.4 of the accrual at the end of December 31, 2007 was released with a corresponding reduction in Net assets in respect of VEBAs.

For accounting purposes, after discussions with the staff of the SEC, the Company treats the postretirement medical benefits to be paid by the VEBAs and the Company's related annual variable contribution obligations as defined benefit postretirement plans with the current VEBA assets and future variable contributions described above, and earnings thereon, operating as a cap on the benefits to be paid. While the Company's only obligation to the VEBAs

is to pay the annual variable contribution amount and the Company has no control over the plan assets, the Company nonetheless accounts for net periodic postretirement benefit costs in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits other than Pensions* and records any difference between the assets of each VEBA and its accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in the Company's financial statements.

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Cash Flow and Charges. The following tables present the components of net periodic benefit cost for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
VEBAs:				
Service cost	\$.4	\$.4	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.1
Interest cost	4.3	3.8	12.8	11.6
Expected return on plan assets	(5.2)	(4.8)	(15.5)	(14.6)
Amortization of prior service cost	.2		.6	
Amortization of net loss	.1		.3	
	(.	.6)	(.5)	(1.9)
Defined contributions plans	2.6	2.3	8.6	7.4
	\$ 2.4	\$ 1.7	\$ 8.1	\$ 5.5

The following tables present the allocation of these charges:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Fabricated Products segment	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.1	\$ 7.5	\$ 6.7
Corporate and Other segment	.1	(.4)	.6	(1.2)
	\$ 2.4	\$ 1.7	\$ 8.1	\$ 5.5

For all periods presented, substantially all of the Fabricated Products segment's related charges are in Cost of products sold, excluding depreciation, with the balance being in Selling, administrative, research and development and general expense.

See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for key assumptions used with respect to the Company's pension plans and key assumptions made in computing the net obligation of each VEBA.

10. Employee Incentive Plans

Short term incentive plans

The Company has a short term incentive compensation plan for senior management and certain salaried employees payable in cash which is based primarily on EVA of our core Fabricated Products business, adjusted for certain safety and performance factors. Most of our production facilities have similar programs for both hourly and salaried employees.

Long term incentive plans

General. On July 6, 2006, the 2006 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan (as amended, the Equity Incentive Plan) became effective. Officers and other key employees of the Company or one or more of its subsidiaries, as well as directors of the Company, are eligible to participate in the Equity Incentive Plan. The Equity Incentive Plan permits the granting of awards in the form of options to purchase common shares, stock appreciation rights, shares of non-vested and vested stock, restricted stock units, performance shares, performance units and other awards. The Equity Incentive Plan will expire on July 6, 2016. No grants will be made after that date, but all grants made on or

prior to that date will continue in effect thereafter subject to the terms thereof and of the Equity Incentive Plan. The Company's Board of Directors may, in its discretion, terminate the Equity Incentive Plan at any time. The termination of the Equity Incentive Plan will not affect the rights of participants or their successors under any awards outstanding and not exercised in full on the date of termination.

Subject to certain adjustments that may be required from time to time to prevent dilution or enlargement of the rights of participants under the Equity Incentive Plan, upon its effectiveness 2,222,222 common shares were reserved for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plan.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Compensation charges, all of which are included in Selling, administrative, research and development and general expenses, related to the Equity Incentive Plan for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Service-based vested and non-vested common shares and restricted stock units	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.2	\$ 7.3	\$ 6.6
Performance shares	.4		1.1	
Service-based stock options	.1	.1	.2	.2
Total compensation charge	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.3	\$ 8.6	\$ 6.8

At September 30, 2008, 1,471,272 common shares were available for additional awards under the Equity Incentive Plan.

Non-vested Common Shares, Restricted Stock Units, and Performance Shares. In March 2008, the Company granted 39,354 non-vested common shares, 702 restricted stock units and 96,480 performance shares to executive officers and other key employees under the 2008 – 2010 LTI Program.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company granted 3,629 non-vested common shares to two executive officers and a key employee. In addition, the Company granted 5,106 performance shares to an executive officer and a key employee under the 2008 – 2010 LTI Program. Also in June 2008, the Company granted 8,568 non-vested common shares to its non-employee directors and an additional 3,689 shares of common stock to non-employee directors who elected to receive shares of common stock in lieu of all or a portion of their annual cash retainers.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Company granted an additional 1,000 shares of non-vested shares to an executive officer.

The non-vested common shares granted to executive officers are subject to a vesting requirement that lapses on March 3, 2011. With the exception of the non-vested common shares granted to a key employee in April 2008, the non-vested common shares granted to other key employees vest one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date. The non-vested common shares granted to a key employee in April 2008 vest one-third on the first anniversary of the grant date and one third on each of March 3, 2010 and March 3, 2011. The non-vested common shares granted to non-employee directors are subject to a one year vesting requirement that lapses on June 4, 2009. The total grant date fair value of the shares issued, after assuming a forfeiture rate, is being amortized to expense over the various vesting period on a ratable basis.

The restricted stock units have rights similar to the rights of non-vested common shares and the employee will receive one common share for each restricted stock unit upon the vesting of the restricted stock unit. The restricted stock units vest one third on the first anniversary of the grant date and one third on each of the second and third anniversaries of the date of issuance. The grant date fair value of the restricted stock units issued, after assuming a forfeiture rate, is being amortized to expense over the vesting period on a ratable basis.

The performance shares are subject to performance requirements pertaining to the Company's average annual EVA measured over a three year performance period, 2008 through 2010. EVA is a measure of the Company's pretax operating income for a particular year over a pre-determined percentage of net assets of the immediately preceding year, as defined in the 2008 – 2010 LTI Program. The number of performance shares, if any, that will ultimately vest and result in the issuance of common shares in 2011 will depend on the average annual EVA achieved during the three year performance period. The Company accounts for these awards at fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 123R. The total fair value to be recognized as compensation expense has been estimated based on the most probable outcome of the performance condition which is evaluated quarterly using the Company's plan and actual

results. The total fair value, based on the Company's best estimate as of September 30, 2008, after assuming an estimated forfeiture rate, is being amortized to expense over the requisite service period of three years on a ratable basis.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The fair value of the non-vested common shares, restricted stock units, and performance shares was determined based on the closing trading price of the common shares on the grant date. A summary of the activity with respect to non-vested common shares and restricted stock units for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is as follows:

	Non-Vested Common Shares		Restricted Stock Units	
	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Share	Units	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Unit
Outstanding at January 1, 2008	549,071	\$ 46.36	3,727	\$ 68.09
Granted	52,551	71.79	702	74.82
Vested	(37,249)	52.40	(1,652)	66.57
Forfeited	(9,677)	77.77	(1,808)	70.16
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	554,696	\$ 47.81	969	\$ 71.70

A summary of the activity with respect to the performance shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is as follows:

	Performance Shares	
	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Share
Outstanding at January 1, 2008		\$ 74.45
Granted	101,586	74.45
Vested		
Forfeited	(11,058)	74.82
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	90,528	\$ 74.40

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, 61,662 non-vested common shares were granted to employees and non-employee directors and 1,260 shares of restricted stock units were granted to employees at the weighted-average grant date fair value per share of \$79.31 and \$80.01, respectively. The total grant date fair value of non-vested common shares that vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$1.2.

Under the Equity Incentive Plan, the Company allows participants to elect to have the Company withhold common shares to satisfy statutory tax withholding obligations arising in connection with non-vested shares, restricted stock units, stock options, and performance shares. When the Company withholds the shares, it is required to remit to the appropriate taxing authorities the fair value of the shares withheld and such shares are cancelled immediately. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, 11,423 of such common shares were cancelled as a result of statutory tax withholding.

As of September 30, 2008, there was \$9.3 of unrecognized compensation cost related to the non-vested common shares and the restricted stock units and \$4.8 of unrecognized compensation cost related to the performance shares. The cost related to the non-vested common shares and the restricted stock units is expected to be recognized over a

weighted-average period of 1.3 years and the cost related to the performance shares is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.4 years.

Stock Options. As of September 30, 2008, the Company had 22,077 outstanding options for executives and other key employees to purchase its common shares. The options were granted on April 3, 2007 and have a contractual life of ten years. The options vested one-third on April 3, 2008 and will vest one third on each of the second and third anniversary of the grant date. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted was \$39.90. No new options were granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

The fair value of each of the Company's stock option awards was estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. The fair value of the Company's stock option awards, which are subject to graded vesting, is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period of the stock options. Due to the Company's short trading history for its common shares following emergence from

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

chapter 11 bankruptcy on July 6, 2006, expected volatility could not be reliably calculated based on the historical volatility of the common shares. As such, the Company determined volatility for use in the Black-Sholes option-pricing model using the volatility of the stock of a number of similar public companies over a period equal to the expected option life of nine years. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the stock option award is based on the yield curve of a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond on the date the stock option is awarded. The Company uses historical data to estimate employee terminations and the simplified method to estimate the expected option life within the valuation model.

The significant weighted-average assumptions applicable on the date of grant and used in determining the grant date fair value of the option awards granted on April 3, 2007 were as follows:

Dividend yield	%
Volatility rate	45%
Risk-free interest rate	4.59%
Expected option life (years)	6.0

A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In millions)
Outstanding at January 1, 2008	25,137	\$ 80.01		
Grants				
Forfeited	(3,060)	80.01		
Exercise				
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	22,077	\$ 80.01	8.50	\$
Fully vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2008 (assuming a 5% forfeiture rate)	21,341	\$ 80.01	8.50	\$
Exercisable at September 30, 2008	7,356	\$ 80.01	8.50	\$

At September 30, 2008, there was \$.4 of unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options. The expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments. The Company and its subsidiaries have a variety of financial commitments, including purchase agreements, forward foreign exchange and forward sales contracts (see Note 12), letters of credit (see Note 7), and guarantees. The Company and its subsidiaries also have agreements to supply alumina to and to purchase aluminum from Anglesey (see Note 3).

The Company entered into a lease in Kalamazoo, Michigan on August 29, 2008. Minimum rental commitments under operating leases at September 30, 2008, were as follows: years ending December 31, 2008 \$1.6; 2009 \$5.6; 2010 \$3.6; 2011 \$2.7 and 2012 and thereafter \$39.4.

Environmental Contingencies. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to a number of environmental laws, to fines or penalties assessed for alleged breaches of the environmental laws, and to claims based upon such laws.

A substantial portion of the Company's pre-emergence obligations, primarily in respect of non-owned locations, was resolved by the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. Based on the Company's evaluation of the remaining environmental matters, the Company had environmental accruals totaling \$9.4 at September 30, 2008. Such amounts are primarily related to potential solid waste disposal and soil and groundwater remediation matters. These environmental accruals represent the Company's estimate of costs reasonably expected to be incurred based on presently enacted laws and regulations, currently available facts, existing technology, and the Company's assessment of the likely remediation action to be taken. The Company expects that these remediation actions will be taken over the next several years and estimates that expenditures to be charged to these environmental accruals will be approximately \$1.6 in 2008, \$2.9 in 2009, \$1.2 in 2010, \$1.0 in 2011, and \$2.7 in 2012 and thereafter.

As additional facts are developed and definitive remediation plans and necessary regulatory approvals for implementation of remediation are established or alternative technologies are developed, changes in these and other factors may result in actual costs exceeding the current environmental accruals. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that costs associated with these environmental matters may exceed current accruals by amounts

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

that could be, in the aggregate, up to an estimated \$15.4. As the resolution of these matters is subject to further regulatory review and approval, no specific assurance can be given as to when the factors upon which a substantial portion of this estimate is based can be expected to be resolved. However, the Company is currently working to resolve certain of these matters.

Other Contingencies. The Company and its subsidiaries are party to various lawsuits, claims, investigations, and administrative proceedings that arise in connection with its past and current operations. The Company evaluates such matters on a case by case basis, and its policy is to vigorously contest any such claims it believes are without merit. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, the Company reserves for a legal liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Quarterly, in addition to when changes in facts and circumstances require it, the Company reviews and adjusts these reserves to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel and other information, and events pertaining to a particular case. While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of such matters and it is presently impossible to determine the actual cost that may ultimately be incurred, management believes that it has sufficiently reserved for such matters and that the ultimate resolution of pending matters will not have a material adverse impact on its consolidated financial position, operating results, or liquidity.

12. Derivative Financial Instruments and Related Hedging Programs

In conducting its business, the Company uses various instruments, including forward contracts and options, to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in aluminum prices, energy prices and exchange rates. The Company has historically entered into derivative transactions from time to time to limit its economic (i.e. cash) exposure resulting from (1) its anticipated sales of primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, net of expected purchase costs for items that fluctuate with aluminum prices, (2) the energy price risk from fluctuating prices for natural gas used in its production process, and (3) foreign currency requirements with respect to its cash commitments for equipment purchases and with respect to its foreign subsidiaries and affiliate. As the Company's hedging activities are generally designed to lock-in a specified price or range of prices, realized gains or losses on the derivative contracts utilized in the hedging activities (excluding the impact of mark-to-market fluctuations on those contracts discussed below) generally offset at least a portion of any losses or gains, respectively, on the transactions being hedged at the time the transaction occurs. However, due to mark-to-market accounting, during the life of the derivative contract, significant unrealized, non-cash, gains and losses may be recorded in the income statement as a reduction or increase in Cost of products sold, excluding depreciation. From time to time, the Company may modify the terms of the derivative contracts based on operational needs.

The Company's share of primary aluminum production from Anglesey, at maximum production capacity, is approximately 150 million pounds annually. Because the Company purchases alumina for Anglesey at prices linked to primary aluminum prices, only a portion of the Company's net revenues associated with Anglesey are exposed to price risk. The Company estimates the maximum net portion of its share of Anglesey production exposed to primary aluminum price risk to be approximately 100 million pounds annually (before considering income tax effects).

The Company's pricing of fabricated aluminum products is generally intended to lock-in a conversion margin (representing the value added from the fabrication process(es)) and to pass metal price risk on to its customers. However, in certain instances the Company does enter into firm price arrangements. In such instances, the Company does have price risk on its anticipated primary aluminum purchase in respect of the customer's order. Total fabricated products shipments during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 that contained fixed price terms were (in millions of pounds) 184.9 and 155.1, respectively.

During the last three years, the volume of fabricated products shipments with underlying primary aluminum price risk was at least as much as the Company's net exposure to primary aluminum price risk at Anglesey. As such, the Company considers its access to Anglesey production overall to be a natural hedge against fabricated products firm metal-price risks. However, since the volume of fabricated products shipped under firm prices may not match up on a month-to-month basis with expected Anglesey-related primary aluminum shipments and to the extent that firm price contracts from the Company's Fabricated Products segment exceed the Anglesey related primary aluminum shipments,

the Company may use third party hedging instruments to eliminate any net remaining primary aluminum price exposure existing at any time.

On June 12, 2008, Anglesey suffered a significant failure in the rectifier yard that resulted in a localized fire in one of the power transformers. As a result of the fire, Anglesey was operating at one third of its production capacity

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during the latter half of June 2008. Anglesey restarted production on the non-operating portion of the potlines at the smelter in late July, completed restart activities at the end of October with approximately 90% of the pots operating and expects to return the remaining pots to production by mid-December. Until such time, Anglesey's production has been and will be below its maximum capacity. Anglesey has property damage and business interruption insurance policies in place and expects to recover (net of applicable deductibles) the incremental costs and any loss of margin (assuming production that will be lost due to the outage sold at primary aluminum prices that would have been applicable on such volume) due to business interruption through its insurance coverage. The timing and amount of such insurance recovery is uncertain. However, the Company expects to recover, through its equity income in Anglesey, amounts that preserve the natural hedge for its firm price Fabricated Products contracts. Accordingly, the Company has not adjusted and does not expect to adjust third party hedging volume for the lower production rate of Anglesey for the latter half of 2008. (See additional discussion included in Part I, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Report).

At September 30, 2008, the Fabricated Products business held contracts for the delivery of fabricated aluminum products that have the effect of creating price risk on anticipated purchases of primary aluminum during the last quarter of 2008 and for the period 2009 through 2012 totaling approximately (in millions of pounds): 2008 57.5, 2009 113.3, 2010 90.4, 2011 78.4, and 2012 8.9.

The following table summarizes the Company's material derivative positions at September 30, 2008:

Commodity	Period	Notional Amount of Contracts (mmlbs)	Fair Value
Aluminum			
Option purchase contracts	1/2011 through 12/2011	48.9	\$ 15.6
Fixed priced purchase contracts	10/2008 through 12/2012	224.7	\$ 5.1
Fixed priced sales contracts	10/2008 through 12/2009	123.9	\$ 7.1
Regional premium swap contracts(a)	10/2008 through 12/2011	269.5	\$ (.7)
		Notional Amount of Contracts (mm)	Fair Value
Foreign Currency	Period		
Pound Sterling			
Fixed priced purchase contracts	10/2008 through 9/2009	£42.0	\$(6.7)
Euro			
Fixed priced purchase contracts	10/2008 through 3/2010	10.3	\$ (.9)
Krona			
Fixed priced purchase contracts	10/2008 through 9/2009	Kr33.4	\$ (.8)

Energy	Period	Notional Amount of Contracts (mmbtu)	Fair Value
Natural gas			
Fixed priced purchase contracts(b)	10/2008 through 7/2009	1,420,000	\$(4.1)

(a) Regional premiums represent the premium over the London Metal Exchange price for primary aluminum which is incurred on the Company's purchases of primary aluminum.

(b) As of September 30, 2008, the Company's exposure to increases or decreases in natural gas prices had been substantially limited for approximately 86% of the natural gas purchases for October 2008 through December 2008, approximately 36% of natural gas purchases for January 2009 through March 2009 and approximately 6% of the natural gas purchases for April 2009 through

July 2009.

The Company currently reflects changes in the market value of its derivative instruments in Net income (rather than deferring such gains/losses to the date of the underlying transactions to which the related hedges occur). Included in Net income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008 were realized gains of \$1.1 and \$11.0, respectively, and unrealized losses of \$43.8 and \$6.0, respectively. Included in Net income for the quarter and

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

nine months ended September 30, 2007 were realized losses of \$2.8 and \$1.1, respectively, and unrealized gains of \$4.7 and \$5.2, respectively.

13. Other Operating (Benefits) Charges, Net

Other operating charges, net, for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, were as follows:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Reimbursement of amounts paid in connection with sale of Company's interest in and related to Queensland Alumina Limited Corporate:				
AMT (1)	\$	\$	\$	\$ (7.2)
Professional fees				(1.1)
Bad debt recoveries relating to pre-emergence writeoffs Corporate	(1.6)		(1.6)	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Corporate (2)				(1.3)
Non-cash benefit resulting from settlement of a \$5.0 claim by purchaser of the Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery and the Company's interest in Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Company for payment of \$.1 Corporate				(4.9)
Post-emergence chapter 11-related items Corporate (3)	.2	.5	.4	2.5
Resolution of contingencies relating to sale of property prior to emergence Corporate (4)		(1.6)		(1.6)
Non-cash charge related to additional share based compensation recorded by Anglesey Primary Aluminum (Note 3)				
Other		(.3)		(.1)
	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.2)	\$ (13.7)

(1) See Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

- (2) See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.
- (3) Post-emergence chapter 11-related items include primarily professional fees and expenses incurred after emergence which related directly to the Company's reorganization.
- (4) See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

14. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were calculated as follows:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,	2007	Ended September 30,	2007
	2008		2008	2007
Numerator:				
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (22.1)	\$ 24.8	\$ 39.8	\$ 76.6

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Denominator:

Weighted-average common shares outstanding	19,995,073	20,026,236	20,031,802	20,010,249
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Effect of dilutive securities:

Non-vested common shares and restricted stock units		300,046	345,667	281,203
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Weighted-average common shares outstanding, assuming full dilution	19,995,073	20,326,282	20,377,469	20,291,452
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Income (Loss) per share:

Basic	\$ (1.11)	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.99	\$ 3.83
Diluted	\$ (1.11)	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.95	\$ 3.77

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Options to purchase 22,077 common shares at an average exercise price per share of \$80.01 were outstanding at September 30, 2008. At September 30, 2008 and 2007, 555,665 and 556,193 non-vested common shares and restricted stock units were outstanding, respectively. Performance shares outstanding at September 30, 2008 were 90,528. Diluted income per share reflects the potential dilutive effect of options to purchase common shares, non-vested common shares, restricted stock units, and performance shares using the treasury stock method.

The following were excluded from the weighted-average diluted shares computation for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2008	2007	Ended September 30, 2008	2007
Options to purchase common shares	22,077	25,137	22,077	25,137
Non-vested common shares and restricted stock units	555,665	256,147	209,998	274,990
Total excluded	577,742	281,284	232,075	300,127

The performance shares were contingently issuable based on the Company's performance over a three year period ending December 31, 2010. As of September 30, 2008, the contingency was met to issue 21,187 performance shares. However, these shares were excluded from the weighted-average diluted shares computation for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2008 as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. Also excluded from the weighted-average diluted shares computation for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2008 were 69,341 performance shares because these performance shares were not considered issuable as the contingency was not met as of September 30, 2008.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company paid a total of approximately \$12.4, or \$.60 per common share, in cash dividends to stockholders, and in dividend equivalents to the holders of restricted stock, the holders of restricted stock units and to the holders of performance shares with respect to one half of the performance shares. On September 17, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a third dividend of \$4.8, or \$.24 per common share, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24, 2008, to be paid on November 14, 2008.

During the second quarter of 2008, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$75 of the Company's common shares. Repurchase transactions are expected to occur at such times and prices as management deems appropriate and are funded with the Company's excess liquidity after giving consideration to internal and external growth opportunities and future cash flows. The length of time over which the authorization would be utilized will depend on the market conditions. Repurchases may be in open-market transactions or in privately negotiated transactions and the program may be modified, extended, or terminated by the Company's Board of Directors at any time. The Company repurchased 572,700 shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$49.05 per share during the third quarter of 2008. The total cost of \$28.1 is shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Treasury stock. As of September 30, 2008, \$46.9 remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization.

On June 4, 2008, the Company's shareholders approved an increase in the number of the Company's authorized shares of common stock from 45,000,000 shares to 90,000,000 shares. On July 7, 2008, the Company amended its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of its authorized shares of common stock to 90,000,000 shares.

15. Segment and Geographical Area Information

The Company's primary line of business is the production of fabricated aluminum products. In addition, the Company owns a 49% interest in Anglesey (see Note 3).

The Company's continuing operations are organized and managed by product type and include two operating segments of the aluminum industry and the Corporate segment. The aluminum industry segments consist of: Fabricated Products and Primary Aluminum. The Fabricated Products segment sells value-added products such as heat treat aluminum sheet and plate, extrusions and forgings which are used in a wide range of industrial applications, including aerospace, defense, automotive and general engineering end-use applications. The Primary Aluminum segment produces, through its investment in Anglesey, commodity grade products as well as value-added products such as ingot and billet, for which the Company receives a premium over normal commodity market prices, and conducts hedging activities in respect of the Company's exposure to primary aluminum price risk. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. Segment results are evaluated internally by management before any allocation of corporate overhead and without any charge for income taxes, interest expense, or Other operating charges, net.

Financial information by operating segment for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,	2007	Ended September 30,	2007
	2008		2008	
Net Sales:				
Fabricated Products	\$ 334.9	\$ 316.2	\$ 1,043.3	\$ 985.3
Primary Aluminum	34.3	50.5	138.4	158.7
	\$ 369.2	\$ 366.7	\$ 1,181.7	\$ 1,144.0
Segment Operating Income(Loss):				
Fabricated Products(1)	\$ 19.5	\$ 39.8	\$ 102.4	\$ 129.3
Primary Aluminum	(44.9)	13.4	3.8	31.8
Corporate and Other	(12.5)	(10.6)	(37.8)	(35.8)
Other Operating Benefits (Charges), Net (Note 13)	1.4	1.4	1.2	13.7
	\$ (36.5)	\$ 44.0	\$ 69.6	\$ 139.0
Interest expense	(.3)	(1.0)	(.8)	(2.2)
Other income (expense), net	(.2)	1.8	1.0	4.1
Income(loss) before income taxes	\$ (37.0)	\$ 44.8	\$ 69.8	\$ 140.9

(1) Operating results for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 include a LIFO inventory charge (benefit) of \$.7 and \$(10.2), respectively. Operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 include LIFO inventory charge (benefit) of \$31.3 and \$(8.2),

respectively.

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,	2007	Ended September 30,	2007
	2008		2008	2007
Depreciation and Amortization:				
Fabricated Products	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.0	\$ 10.8	\$ 8.2
Corporate and Other				.1
	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.0	\$ 10.8	\$ 8.3
Capital expenditures, net of change in accounts payable:				
Fabricated Products	\$ 22.7	\$ 15.4	\$ 61.0	\$ 43.1
Corporate and Other				
	\$ 22.7	\$ 15.4	\$ 61.0	\$ 43.1
			September	December
			30,	31,
			2008	2007
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate:				
Primary Aluminum			\$ 37.6	\$ 41.3
Segment assets:				
Fabricated Products			\$ 575.4	\$ 486.3
Primary Aluminum(1)			102.0	99.1
Corporate and Other(2)			532.9	579.8
			\$ 1,210.3	\$ 1,165.2

(1) Primary Aluminum includes the Company's 49% interest in Anglesey and the Company's derivative assets.

(2) Corporate and Other includes all of the Company's Cash and cash equivalents, Net assets in respect of VEBAs and

net deferred
income tax
assets.

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Income Taxes Paid:				
Fabricated Products				
United States	\$	\$	\$ 1.9	\$ (.1)
Canada	1.3	1.0	3.3	2.3
	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.0	\$ 5.2	\$ 2.2

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. Supplemental cash flow information

	Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest of zero and \$2.4, respectively	\$.6	\$ 2.3
Income taxes paid	\$ 5.2	\$ 2.2
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:		
Removal of transfer restrictions on common shares owned by Union VEBA (Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)	\$	\$ 47.7
Dividend declared and unpaid	\$ 4.8	\$ 3.7

17. Subsequent events

During October 2008, the LME transaction price per pound of primary aluminum continued to decline. On October 31, 2008, the LME transaction price per pound of primary aluminum was \$0.89. Based on the inventory level at September 30, 2008, this would have resulted in a lower of cost or market write down of \$8.6 to Inventories and a corresponding charge to Cost of products sold, excluding depreciation.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Item should be read in conjunction with Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements, of this Report.

This Report contains statements which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements appear in a number of places in this Report and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, estimates, will, should, anticipates or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may vary materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These factors include: the effectiveness of management's strategies and decisions; general economic and business conditions; developments in technology; new or modified statutory or regulatory requirements; and changing prices and market conditions. This Item, Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors included in this Report and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, each identify other factors that could cause actual results to vary. No assurance can be given that these are all of the factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from the forward-looking statements.

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations (MD&A) is designed to provide a reader of our financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of our management on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and certain other factors that may affect our future results. Our MD&A is presented in six sections:

Overview

Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Contractual Obligations, Commercial Commitments, and Off-Balance-Sheet and Other Arrangements

Critical Accounting Estimates

New Accounting Pronouncements

We believe our MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes included in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Unless otherwise noted, this MD&A relates only to results from continuing operations. In the discussion of operating results below, certain items are referred to as non-run-rate items. For purposes of such discussion, non-run-rate items are items that, while they may recur from period to period, are (i) particularly material to results, (ii) affect costs primarily as a result of external market factors, and (iii) may not recur in future periods if the same level of underlying performance were to occur. Non-run-rate items are part of our business and operating environment but are worthy of being highlighted for the benefit of the users of the financial statements. Our intent is to allow users of the financial statements to consider our results both in light of and separately from items such as fluctuations in underlying metal prices, natural gas prices, and currency exchange rates.

Overview

We are a leading producer of fabricated aluminum products for aerospace / high strength, general engineering and custom automotive and industrial applications. In addition, we own a 49% interest in Anglesey Aluminium Limited (Anglesey), which owns and operates an aluminum smelter in Holyhead, Wales.

We have two reportable operating segments, Fabricated Products and Primary Aluminum, and a Corporate segment. The Fabricated Products segment is comprised of all of the operations within the fabricated aluminum products industry including our eleven fabrication facilities in North America at September 30, 2008. The Fabricated Products segment sells value-added products such as heat treat aluminum sheet and plate, extrusions and forgings which are used in a wide range of industrial applications, including aerospace, defense, automotive and general engineering end-use applications.

The Primary Aluminum segment produces commodity grade products as well as value-added products such as ingot and billet, for which we receive a premium over normal commodity market prices, and conducts hedging activities in respect of our exposure to primary aluminum price risk.

Changes in global, regional, or country-specific economic conditions can have a significant impact on overall demand for aluminum-intensive fabricated products in the markets in which we participate. Such changes in demand can directly affect our earnings by impacting the overall volume and mix of such products sold. During 2007 and the first nine months of 2008, the markets for aerospace and high strength products in which we participate were strong, resulting in higher shipments.

Changes in primary aluminum prices also affect our Primary Aluminum segment and expected earnings under any firm price fabricated products contracts to the extent that such metal price exposures are unhedged. However, the impacts of such changes are generally mitigated by primary aluminum hedges. Our operating results are also, albeit to a lesser degree, sensitive to changes in prices for power and natural gas and changes in certain foreign exchange rates. All of the foregoing have been subject to significant price fluctuations over recent years. For a discussion of our sensitivity to changes in market conditions, see Part I, Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks of this Report.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the average London Metal Exchange (LME) transaction price per pound of primary aluminum was \$1.28. During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, the average LME transaction price per pound of primary aluminum was \$1.23. The average LME price for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 were \$1.26 and \$1.16, respectively. At October 31, 2008, the LME price was approximately \$0.89 per pound.

Management Review of the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008

Highlights:

Fabricated Products segment shipments of 135 million pounds, and Fabricated Products operating income of \$19.5 million, with Fabricated Products net sales growth over the third quarter of 2007 of 6%;

Consolidated net loss of \$22.1 million, or \$1.11 per diluted share, which includes \$43.8 million of pre-tax, non-cash mark-to-market losses on our derivative positions as well as an adverse operating impact, estimated at approximately \$20 million (pre-tax), of the outage at Anglesey that resulted from a fire at the smelter on June 12, 2008;

Declaration of a dividend of \$4.8 million, or \$.24 per common share, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24, 2008, which will be paid on November 14, 2008;

Repurchase of 572,700 shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$49.05 per share; and

Outstanding borrowings of \$34.7 million and outstanding letters of credit of \$10.0 million under the revolving credit facility at September 30, 2008 leaving \$220.3 million available for additional borrowing and letters of credit.

Results of Operations

Consolidated Selected Operational and Financial Information

The table below provides selected operational and financial information on a consolidated basis (in millions of dollars, except shipments and average sales prices).

The following data should be read in conjunction with our interim consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere herein. See Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for further information regarding segments. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of those for a full year.

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(In millions of dollars, except shipments and average sales price)			
Shipments (millions of pounds):				
Fabricated Products	135.3	135.2	435.6	413.1
Primary Aluminum	24.2	40.0	98.0	118.6
	159.5	175.2	533.6	531.7
Average Realized Third Party Sales Price (per pound):				
Fabricated Products(1)	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.39
Primary Aluminum(2)	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.34
Net Sales:				
Fabricated Products	\$ 334.9	\$ 316.2	\$ 1,043.3	\$ 985.3
Primary Aluminum	34.3	50.5	138.4	158.7
Total Net Sales	\$ 369.2	\$ 366.7	\$ 1,181.7	\$ 1,144.0
Segment Operating (Loss) Income:				
Fabricated Products(3)(4)	\$ 19.5	\$ 39.8	\$ 102.4	\$ 129.3
Primary Aluminum(5)	(44.9)	13.4	3.8	31.8
Corporate and Other	(12.5)	(10.6)	(37.8)	(35.8)
Other Operating Benefits (Charges), Net(6)	1.4	1.4	1.2	13.7
Total Operating (Loss) Income	\$ (36.5)	\$ 44.0	\$ 69.6	\$ 139.0
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (22.1)	\$ 24.8	\$ 39.8	\$ 76.6
Capital Expenditures, (net of change in accounts payable)	\$ 22.7	\$ 15.4	\$ 61.0	\$ 43.1

(1) Average realized prices for the Company's Fabricated Products segment are subject to fluctuations due to changes in product mix as well as underlying primary

aluminum prices and are not necessarily indicative of changes in underlying profitability. See Part I, Item 1. Business included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

- (2) Average realized prices for the Company's Primary Aluminum segment exclude hedging revenues.
- (3) Fabricated Products segment operating results for the quarter and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 include a non-cash last-in, first-out (LIFO) inventory charge of \$.7 million and \$31.3 million, respectively, and metal (losses)gains of approximately \$(3.2) million and \$23.7 million, respectively. Fabricated

Products segment operating results for the quarter and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 include a non-cash LIFO inventory benefit of \$10.2 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, and metal losses of approximately \$9.7 million and \$6.5 million, respectively.

- (4) Fabricated Products segment includes non-cash mark-to-market gains (losses) on natural gas and foreign currency hedging activities totaling \$(9.7) million and \$.4 million in the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Fabricated Products segment includes non-cash mark-to-market gains (losses) on natural gas and foreign currency hedging

activities totaling \$(5.2) million and \$1.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. For further discussion regarding mark-to-market matters, see Note 12 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this Report.

- (5) Primary Aluminum segment includes non-cash mark-to-market gains (losses) on primary aluminum hedging activities totaling \$(26.1) million and \$6.4 million and on foreign currency derivatives totaling \$(8.0) million and \$(2.1) million for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Also included in

the quarter and
nine months
ended
September 30,
2008 were \$20.1
million and
\$26.8 million of
adverse impact
from the
Anglesey outage
as a result of the
fire on June 12,
2008. Primary
Aluminum
segment
includes
non-cash
mark-to-market
gains (losses) on
primary
aluminum
hedging
activities
totaling
\$5.7 million and
\$8.7 million and
on foreign
currency
derivatives
totaling \$(6.5)
million and
\$(5.2) million
for the

nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. For further discussion regarding mark-to-market matters, see Note 12 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this Report.

- (6) See Note 13 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Report for a discussion of the components of Other operating charges, net and the segment to which the items relate.

Summary. We reported a net loss of \$22.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 compared to net income of \$24.8 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we reported net income of \$39.8 million compared to net income of \$76.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Both quarters and nine month periods include a number of non-run-rate items that are more fully explained in the sections below.

Our operating income (loss) for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 decreased to \$(36.5) million compared to \$44.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. Included in the operating income (loss) for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was \$43.8 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses on our derivative positions as a result of the decrease in metal prices, natural gas prices, and foreign currency exchange rates during the quarter as well as a number of other items discussed in the Segment information section below. Our operating income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 decreased by 50% to \$69.6 million compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease in operating income is more fully explained in the Segment information section below.

Net Sales. We reported Net sales in the quarter ended September 30, 2008 of \$369.2 million compared to \$366.7 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2007. As more fully discussed below, the increase in revenues during the quarter ended September 30, 2008 is primarily the result of a 6% increase in our Fabricated Products segment pricing as well as a 13% increase in Primary Aluminum segment pricing partially offset by a 40% reduction in Primary Aluminum segment shipments. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we reported Net sales of \$1,181.7 million compared to \$1,144.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007. As more fully discussed below, the increase in revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is primarily the result of a 5% increase in shipments from our Fabricated Products segment as well as a 5% increase in Primary Aluminum segment pricing offset by a 17% reduction in Primary Aluminum segment shipments. Increases or decreases in primary aluminum market prices do not necessarily directly translate to increased or decreased profitability because (a) a substantial portion of the business conducted by the Fabricated Products segment passes primary aluminum price changes directly onto customers and (b) our hedging activities limit our risk of losses as well as gains from primary metal price changes.

Cost of Products Sold Excluding Depreciation. Cost of products sold, excluding depreciation for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 totaled \$383.7 million, or 104% of Net sales, compared to \$303.3 million, or 83% of Net sales, in the quarter ended September 30, 2007. The increase in Cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales in the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was primarily the result of \$43.8 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses on derivative positions discussed above. Cost of products sold excluding depreciation for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 totaled \$1,044.2 million, or 88% of Net sales, compared to \$954.4 million, or 83% of Net sales, in the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increase in Cost of products sold as a percentage of Net sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was primarily the result of increases in energy, freight, currency exchange, major maintenance expense, and other manufacturing costs.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was \$3.6 million compared to \$3.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. Depreciation and amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$10.8 million compared to \$8.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Higher depreciation expense was the result of Construction in progress being placed into production throughout the second half of 2007 and the nine months in 2008 primarily in relation to the expansion of our Trentwood facility in Spokane, Washington.

Selling, Administrative, Research and Development, and General. Selling, administrative, research and development, and general expense totaled \$19.8 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2008 compared to \$17.8 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, Selling, administrative, research and development, and general expense totaled \$58.3 million compared to \$56.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Other Operating (Benefits) Charges, Net. Included within Other operating (benefits) charges, net (in millions of dollars) for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2008, and 2007 were the following:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,	2007	Ended September 30,	2007
	2008		2008	
Reimbursement of amounts paid in connection with sale of Company's interest in and related to Queensland Alumina Limited Corporate:				
AMT (1)	\$	\$	\$	\$ (7.2)
Professional fees				(1.1)
Bad debt recoveries relating to pre-emergence writeoffs Corporate	(1.6)		(1.6)	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Corporate (2)				(1.3)
Non-cash benefit resulting from settlement of a \$5.0 claim by purchaser of the Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery and the Company's interest in Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Company for payment of \$.1 Corporate				(4.9)
Post-emergence chapter 11-related items Corporate (3)	.2	.5	.4	2.5
Resolution of contingencies relating to sale of property prior to emergence Corporate (4)		(1.6)		(1.6)
Non-cash charge related to additional share based compensation recorded by Anglesey Primary Aluminum (Note 3)				
Other		(.3)		(.1)
	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.2)	\$ (13.7)

(1) See Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

(2) See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

- (3) Post-emergence chapter 11-related items include primarily professional fees and expenses incurred after emergence which related directly to the Company's reorganization.

- (4) See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$.3 million and \$.8 million in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively, compared with \$1.0 million and \$2.2 million in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively. The decrease is primarily the result of the repayment of our term loan during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net was \$(.2) million and \$1.0 million in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively, compared to \$1.8 million and \$4.1 million in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decreases were primarily related to lower interest income as a result of declining interest rates as well as a decrease in interest earning principal balance.

Income Taxes Benefit(Provision). The income tax provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$30.0 million, with an effective tax rate of 43%. The effective tax rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was approximately 46%. The reduction in the effective tax rate is primarily the result of a reduction in the statutory tax rate for 2008 in the United Kingdom, a reduction in the statutory tax rate in Canada, and a favorable geographical distribution of income in 2008 as compared to 2007.

The effective tax rate of 43% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was impacted by several factors including:

The Company's equity in income before income taxes of Anglesey is treated as a reduction (increase) in Cost of products sold excluding depreciation. The income tax effects of the Company's equity in income are included in the tax provision. This resulted in \$1.6 million being included in the income tax provision, increasing the effective tax rate by approximately 2.3%.

Unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, increased the income tax provision by \$1.8 million and the effective tax rate by approximately 2.6%.

The foreign currency impact on unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties resulted in a \$1.4 million currency translation adjustment that was recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income.

Changes in the United Kingdom and Canadian income tax rates and the geographical distribution of income, which reflected the effects of the Anglesey transformer fire.

Derivatives

In conducting our business, we use various instruments, including forward contracts and options, to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in aluminum prices, energy prices and exchange rates. We have historically entered into derivative transactions from time to time to limit our economic (i.e. cash) exposure resulting from (1) our anticipated sales of primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, net of expected purchase costs for items that fluctuate with aluminum prices, (2) the energy price risk from fluctuating prices for natural gas used in our production process, and (3) foreign currency requirements with respect to our cash commitments for equipment purchases and with respect to our foreign subsidiaries and affiliate. As our hedging activities are generally designed to lock-in a specified price or range of prices, realized gains or losses on the derivative contracts utilized in the hedging activities generally offset at least a portion of any losses or gains, respectively, on the transactions being hedged at the time the transaction occurs. However, due to mark-to-market accounting, during the life of the derivative contract, significant unrealized, non-cash gains and losses may be recorded in the income statement as a reduction or increase in Cost of products sold, excluding depreciation. From time to time, the Company may modify the terms of the derivative contracts based on operational needs.

We use hedging transactions (derivative instruments) to lock-in a specified price or range of prices for certain products which we sell or consume in our production process, such as primary aluminum and natural gas, and to mitigate our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The fair value of our derivatives recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was a net asset of \$14.6 million and \$20.6 million, respectively. The primary reason for the decrease in the net asset was the effect of a decrease in natural gas prices and the fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates on hedging positions in place at September 30, 2008, partially offset by increases in metal prices compared to December 31, 2007. These changes resulted in the recognition of \$6.0 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses on derivatives for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, which we consider to be a non-run-rate item (see Note 12 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statement of this Report).

Segment Information

Our continuing operations are organized and managed by product type and include two operating segments and a Corporate segment. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. Segment results are evaluated internally by us before any allocation of Corporate overhead and without any charge for income taxes, interest expense, or Other operating charges, net.

Fabricated Products

The table below provides selected operational and financial information (in millions of dollars except shipments and average sales prices) for our Fabricated Products segment:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2008	2007	Ended September 30, 2008	2007
Shipments (mm pounds)	135.3	135.2	435.6	413.1
Average realized third party sales price (per pound)	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.39
Net sales	\$334.9	\$316.2	\$1,043.3	\$985.3
Segment operating income	\$ 19.5	\$ 39.8	\$ 102.4	\$129.3

Net sales of fabricated products increased by 6% to \$334.9 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2007, primarily due to a 6% increase in average realized prices. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, net sales of fabricated products increased by 6% to \$1,043.3 million as compared to the same period in 2007, primarily due to a 5% increase in shipments. Shipments of products for aerospace, high-strength and defense applications were higher in the first nine months of 2008 as compared to the first nine months 2007, reflecting continued strong demand for such products. In addition, shipments for other applications were also higher as compared to the first nine months of 2007. The increase in average realized price in the quarter ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2007 was primarily due to the pass through to customers of higher underlying hedged metal prices.

We believe the mix of fabricated products shipments in 2008 will continue to benefit from increased heat treat plate shipments made possible by incremental capacity from the heat treat plate project at our Trentwood facility. Incremental capacity from the second phase of the heat treat plate expansion became operational at the beginning of 2008. The third and final phase of the heat treat plate capacity expansion required a planned production interruption during the third quarter of 2008 on one of the three new heat treat furnaces to expand its capacity. With the completion of this final phase in October, management expects the increased capacity to lead to record heat treat plate shipments in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Recent trends in other parts of our business that could affect the fourth quarter of 2008 include reasonably strong aerospace and defense demand for heat treat plate and other products. Significant uncertainty regarding demand from U.S. industrial markets will affect our general engineering products, and we expect that the fourth quarter will be negatively impacted by seasonal weakness as well as by aggressive service center de-stocking. Ground transportation end use demand is expected to remain soft as North American automotive build rates continue to decline, although the impact to the Company continues to be mitigated by exports and participation in new programs. Major maintenance expense is expected to be up to \$3 million higher in the fourth quarter compared to the run-rate of the first nine months of 2008 as some maintenance spending was deferred from the third quarter.

We introduced an energy surcharge for new orders and new contracts placed beginning July 1, 2008. The surcharge is intended to pass through increases over the 2007 average prices for natural gas, electricity and diesel fuel costs. We continue to assess the future impact of the surcharge on the business. The surcharge passed approximately \$1 million of costs onto customers in the third quarter shipments. At lower energy prices, the surcharge will have a lesser effect.

Operating income for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 of \$19.5 million was \$20.3 million lower than the third quarter of 2007. Operating income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 of \$102.4 million was \$26.9 million lower than the first nine months of 2007. Operating income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same periods in 2007 reflects the following impacts:

3Q08 vs. 3Q07	9M08 vs. 9M07
Favorable (unfavorable)	Favorable (unfavorable)

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Sales impact	\$ 10.2	\$ 23.6
Manufacturing costs	(9.0)	(13.3)
Energy costs	(4.4)	(10.5)
Planned major maintenance	(1.9)	(3.0)
Freight costs	(.7)	(3.1)
Depreciation expense	(.6)	(2.5)

Additionally, for the nine month period of 2008, the effect of currency exchange rates caused an unfavorable impact of approximately \$2.3 million.

Operating income for the quarters and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 includes non-run-rate items. These items are listed below (in millions of dollars):

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2008	2007	Ended September 30, 2008	2007
Metal gains (losses) (before considering LIFO)	\$ (3.2)	\$ (9.7)	\$ 23.7	\$ (6.5)
Non-cash LIFO benefits (charges)	(.7)	10.2	(31.3)	8.2
Mark-to-market gains (losses) on derivative instruments	(9.7)	.4	(5.2)	1.7
Total non-run-rate items	\$ (13.6)	\$.9	\$ (12.8)	\$ 3.4

Segment operating results for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 include gains on intercompany hedging activities with the Primary Aluminum segment totaling \$5.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. Segment operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 include gains on intercompany hedging activities with the Primary Aluminum segment totaling \$28.8 million and \$20.0 million, respectively. These amounts eliminate in consolidation.

Primary Aluminum

The table below provides selected operational and financial information (in millions of dollars except shipments and average sales prices) for our Primary Aluminum segment:

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2008	2007	Ended September 30, 2008	2007
Shipments (mm pounds)	24.2	40.0	98.0	118.6
Average realized third party sales price (per pound)	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.34
Net sales	34.3	50.5	138.4	158.7
Segment operating (loss) income	(44.9)	13.4	3.8	31.8

During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, third party net sales of primary aluminum decreased by 32%, primarily due to a 40% decrease in shipments partially offset by a 13% increase in average realized pricing. Third party net sales of primary aluminum for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 decreased by 13% primarily due to a 17% decrease in shipments partially offset by a 5% increase in average realized pricing. The lower shipments during the 2008 periods reflect the loss of production from the outage triggered by the fire on June 12, 2008 discussed below. The net sales and average realized sales prices do not consider the impact of hedging transactions.

The following table recaps the major components of segment operating results for the current and prior year periods (in millions of dollars) and the discussion following the table addresses the primary factors leading to the differences. Many of these factors indicated are subject to significant fluctuation from period to period. See Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Report.

	Quarter		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2008	2007	Ended September 30, 2008	2007
Anglesey operations-related(1)	\$ (6.8)	\$ 12.6	\$ 22.5	\$ 46.8
Internal hedging with Fabricated Products(2)	(5.5)	(1.8)	(28.8)	(20.0)
Derivative settlements Pounds Sterling(3)	(.1)	2.7	.5	7.3
Derivative settlements External metal hedging(3)	1.6	(4.4)	10.4	(5.8)
Mark-to-market gains (losses) on derivative instruments(3)	(34.1)	4.3	(.8)	3.5

\$ (44.9) \$ 13.4 \$ 3.8 \$ 31.8

- (1) Operating income from sales of production from Anglesey is impacted by the market price for primary aluminum and alumina pricing, offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- (2) Eliminates in consolidation.
- (3) Impacted by positions and market prices.

Primary segment operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 reflected non-cash unrealized mark-to-market losses for metal and currency derivative transactions of \$34.1 million compared to an unrealized mark-to-market gain of \$4.3 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. The adverse impact of the Anglesey outage that continued through the third quarter was approximately \$20.1 million. The quarter ended September 30, 2008 was also favorably impacted approximately \$6.7 million by improved realized pricing (after considering the impact of hedging transactions), the components of which were (a) \$ 6.0 million of favorable impact from the higher realized gains on external metal derivative transactions, (b) \$3.7 million of higher losses in intercompany hedging activities with the Fabricated Products segment (these intercompany hedge amounts are eliminated in consolidation), and (c) a \$4.4 million favorable impact from the changes in the LME price for primary aluminum offset by the LME impact on alumina cost (included in Anglesey operations-related in the table above). This was offset by approximately \$5.7 million (including hedging effects) due to foreign currency exchange rate, comprised of (a) \$2.9 million realized within the Anglesey operations-related results and (b) \$2.8 million of less favorable gains on the settlement of foreign currency derivative transactions.

Primary segment operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 reflected non-cash unrealized mark-to-market losses for metal and currency derivative transactions of \$.8 million compared to an unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$3.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The adverse impact of the Anglesey outage that continued from June 12, 2008 through the end of the third quarter was approximately \$26.8 million. The nine months ended September 30, 2008 was also favorably impacted approximately \$18.5 million by improved realized pricing (after considering the impact of hedging transactions), the components of which were (a) \$16.2 million of favorable impact from the higher realized gains on external metal derivative transactions, (b) \$8.8 million of higher losses on intercompany hedging activities with the Fabricated Products segment (these intercompany hedge amounts are eliminated in consolidation), and (c) a \$11.1 million favorable impact from the changes in the LME price for primary aluminum offset by the LME impact on alumina cost (included in Anglesey operations-related in the table above). This was offset by higher power costs of approximately \$4.2 million and an unfavorable impact of approximately \$11.5 million (including hedging effects) due to foreign currency exchange rate, comprised of (a) \$4.7 million realized within the Anglesey operations-related results and (b) \$6.8 million of less favorable gains on the settlement of foreign currency derivative transactions.

On June 12, 2008, Anglesey suffered a significant failure in the rectifier yard that resulted in a localized fire in one of the power transformers. As a result of the fire, Anglesey was operating at one third of its production capacity during the latter half of June and incurred incremental costs, primarily associated with repair and maintenance costs, as well as loss of margin due to the outage. Anglesey has property damage and business interruption insurance that is expected to cover financial losses for Anglesey and its owners (net of applicable deductibles) and is in the process of filing an insurance claim. The timing and amount of such insurance reimbursement is uncertain at this time and no income was recognized in the third quarter with respect to the insurance reimbursement. The unfavorable impact from the Anglesey outage continued through the third quarter and will continue into the fourth quarter until production returns to normal. The unfavorable impact could range from \$4 million to \$6 million in the fourth quarter depending on timing of the return to full production, metal prices, energy cost and other factors. Any insurance reimbursement will be recorded in the period in which the amount of coverage can be reasonably obtained and payment is certain. Anglesey restarted production on the non-operating portion of the potlines at the smelter in late July, completed restart activities at the end of October with approximately 90% of the pots operating and expects to return the remaining pots to production by mid-December.

In the remainder of 2008, we anticipate that the Primary Aluminum segment will be adversely impacted by approximately \$2 million as compared to the comparable periods of 2007 due to changes in Pound Sterling exchange rates, reflecting derivative transactions that set a higher effective exchange rate in 2008 than those in place for 2007.

The nuclear plant that supplies power to Anglesey is currently slated for decommissioning in late 2010. For Anglesey to be able to continue its aluminum reduction operations past September 2009, when its current power contract expires, Anglesey will have to secure power at prices that make its aluminum reduction operation viable. Although Anglesey continues to pursue alternative strategies to address the expiration of its power contract and its ability to continue reduction operations past September 2009, those efforts have become increasingly difficult as a

result of recent declines in LME prices, continuing high power prices and Anglesey's potential exposure to higher pension contributions following recent declines in the value of the assets held by the Rio Tinto pension plan in which Anglesey participates. No assurances can be provided that Anglesey will be successful addressing the expiration of its current power contract and we continue to assess the recoverability of our investment in Anglesey as the facts and circumstances facing Anglesey evolve. In addition, given the potential for future shutdown and related costs, Anglesey suspended dividends during the last half of 2006 and the first half of 2007 while it studied future cash requirements. Based on a review of cash anticipated to be available for future cash requirements, Anglesey began paying dividends again in 2007 until July 2008, when dividends were again suspended while

Anglesey assessed the impact of the rectifier failure and resulting fire described above and the anticipated timing of Anglesey's return to full production and recovery of insurance proceeds. In light of the pending expiration of the current power contract, growing uncertainty with respect to future operation of Anglesey and Anglesey's potential exposure to higher pension contributions as more fully described above, no assurance can be given that Anglesey will declare dividends at any time in the foreseeable future. Dividends over the past five years have fluctuated substantially depending on various operational and market factors. During the last five years, cash dividends received were as follows: 2007 \$14.3, 2006 \$11.8, 2005 \$9.0, 2004 \$4.5, and 2003 \$4.3. Additionally, in April 2008, the Company received a dividend of \$3.9 in respect of the Company's ownership interest resulting in a reduction of Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate

Corporate and Other

Corporate operating expenses represent corporate general and administrative expenses that are not allocated to our business segments. Corporate operating expenses exclude Other operating charges, net discussed above.

Corporate operating expenses for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 were \$1.9 million higher compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2007. The increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 is primarily related to (a) a \$1.0 million increase in environmental related costs, (b) \$.6 million increase in long term incentive compensation relating to new employee equity awards granted in 2008, and (c) a reduction in voluntary employee beneficiary association (VEBA) net periodic benefit income of \$.4 million, which we consider to be non-run-rate item.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, corporate operating expenses were \$2.0 million higher compared to the same period in 2007. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is primarily related to (a) \$2.6 million increase in salaries and benefits and long term incentive compensation primarily relating to non-cash equity compensation expense attributable to new equity awards granted in 2008 and a severance payment to a former executive, (b) a reduction in VEBA net periodic benefit income of \$1.4 million, which we consider to be a non-run-rate item, c) a \$1.2 million increase in environmental related costs, (d) a \$.8 million increase in retiree medical costs, partially offset by (e) a decrease in workers' compensation expense of \$1.9 million as a result of a decrease in the outstanding claims, and (f) a \$2.0 million decrease in professional fees primarily relating to the Sarbanes-Oxley compliance fees.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Summary

Cash and cash equivalents were \$1.1 million as of September 30, 2008, down from \$68.7 million as of December 31, 2007. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the nine months is due to an increase in receivables corresponding with normal seasonal increases in sales, an increase in inventories, capital spending, and stock repurchases and dividends. Working capital, the excess of current assets over current liabilities, was \$297.3 million as of September 30, 2008, up from \$289.2 million as of December 31, 2007. The increase in working capital is primarily driven by increases in accounts receivables, inventories and current derivative assets partially offset by an increase in current derivative liabilities primarily as a result of changing underlying metal prices, natural gas prices, and foreign currency exchange rates. The changes in derivative assets and liabilities did not affect cash. Despite the decrease in cash and cash equivalents, the revolving credit agreement is a source of additional liquidity for operations.

Cash equivalents consist primarily of money market accounts and other highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased. Our liquidity is affected by restricted cash that is pledged as collateral for certain letters of credit or restricted to use for workers' compensation requirements and other agreements. Short term restricted cash, included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets, totaled \$1.4 and \$1.5 million as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Long term restricted cash, which was included in Other Assets, was \$18.4 million and \$14.4 million as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 (in millions of dollars):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
Total cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Fabricated Products	\$ 39.2	\$ 118.8
Primary Aluminum	3.7	(1.2)
Corporate and Other	(39.4)	(28.2)
	\$ 3.5	\$ 89.4
Investing activities:		
Fabricated Products	(61.0)	(43.1)
Corporate and Other	(3.9)	9.4
	\$ (64.9)	\$ (33.7)
Financing activities:		
Corporate and Other	(6.2)	(4.3)
	\$ (6.2)	\$ (4.3)

Operating Activities

Fabricated Products During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, Fabricated Products operating activities provided \$39.2 million of cash compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007 when Fabricated Products operating activities provided \$118.8 million of cash. Cash provided in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 was primarily related to operating income offset in part by increased working capital. The decrease in cash provided during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 was primarily a result of additional increase in inventory value.

Primary Aluminum During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, Primary Aluminum operating activities provided approximately \$3.7 million in cash compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007, when Primary Aluminum operating activities used approximately \$1.2 million of cash. The cash provided (used) in both periods are primarily attributable to our interest in and related to Anglesey and related hedging activities. Cash provided in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was primarily due to operating income, a decrease in receivables partially offset by increases in inventory and payable to affiliate. Cash used in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was primarily due to operating income from the Anglesey joint venture that was not remitted through dividend payments.

Corporate and Other Corporate and Other operating activities used \$39.4 million of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. This compares to the nine months ended September 30, 2007, when Corporate and Other operating activities used \$28.2 million of cash. Cash outflows from Corporate and Other operating activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 primarily included \$8.4 million of payments to the VEBAs, payments of \$8.0 million in relation to our short term incentive program, and payments in respect of general and administrative costs. Cash outflows from Corporate and Other operating activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 primarily included payments of \$7.0 million for reorganization costs and payments in respect of general and administrative costs, partially offset by \$8.9 million of proceeds from Other operating (benefits) charges, net.

Investing Activities

Fabricated Products Cash used in investing activities for Fabricated Products was \$61.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2008. This compares to the nine months ended September 30, 2007 when Fabricated Products investing activities used \$43.1 million in cash. See *Capital Expenditures* below for additional information.

Corporate and Other Investing activities in the Corporate and Other segment is primarily related to cash deposits required relating to workers compensation with the State of Washington.

Financing Activities

Corporate and Other Cash used in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$6.2 million. The cash outflow was primarily related to \$28.1 million used in share repurchases and \$12.4 million in cash dividends paid to shareholders, partially offset by \$34.7 million of net borrowings under our revolving credit facility. Cash used in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was primarily related to minimum statutory tax withholding obligations arising from the vesting of non-vested shares where common shares were withheld to satisfy such obligations.

Sources of Liquidity

Our most significant sources of liquidity are funds generated by operating activities, available cash and cash equivalents, and borrowing availability under our revolving credit facility. We believe funds generated from the expected results of operations, together with available cash and cash equivalents, and borrowing availability under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to finance expansion plans and strategic initiatives, which could include acquisitions, for at least the next fiscal year. There can be no assurance, however, that we will continue to generate cash flows at or above current levels or that we will be able to maintain our ability to borrow under our revolving credit facility.

Under the revolving credit facility, we are able to borrow (or obtain letters of credit) from time to time in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of \$265 million and a borrowing base comprised of eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and certain eligible machinery, equipment and real estate, reduced by certain reserves, all as specified in the revolving credit facility. Of the aggregate amount available under the revolving credit facility, a maximum of \$60 million may be utilized for letters of credit. The revolving credit facility matures in July 2011, at which time all principal amounts outstanding thereunder will be due and payable. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest at a rate equal to either a base prime rate or LIBOR, at our option, plus a specified variable percentage determined by reference to the then remaining borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility may, subject to certain conditions and the agreement of lenders thereunder, be increased up to \$275 million. At September 30, 2008, the Company had \$265.0 million available for borrowing and letters of credit under the revolving credit facility, of which \$34.7 million of borrowings and \$10.0 million of letters of credit were outstanding, leaving \$220.3 million for additional borrowing and letters of credit.

Amounts owed under the revolving credit facility may be accelerated upon the occurrence of various events of default set forth in the agreement, including, without limitation, the failure to make interest payments when due and breaches of covenants, representations and warranties set forth in the agreement.

The revolving credit facility is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of our assets and the assets of our US operating subsidiaries that are also borrowers thereunder. The revolving credit facility places restrictions on our ability to, among other things, incur debt, create liens, make investments, pay dividends, sell assets, undertake transactions with affiliates and enter into unrelated lines of business. At October 31, 2008, \$27.6 million of borrowings were outstanding and there were approximately \$10.0 million of outstanding letters of credit under the revolving credit facility.

Capital Expenditures

A component of our long-term strategy is our capital expenditure program including our organic growth initiatives.

The final phase for our \$139 million heat treat plate expansion project at our Trentwood facility in Spokane, Washington, is now completed. This project significantly increased our heat treat plate production capacity and augmented our product offering by increasing the thickness of heat treat stretched plate we can produce for aerospace, defense and general engineering applications. Approximately \$131 million of spending on this project was incurred from 2005 through September 30, 2008, of which \$18 million was spent in the first nine months of 2008. The majority of the remainder, approximately \$8 million, is expected to be spent in the fourth quarter of 2008.

In 2007, we announced a \$91 million investment program in our rod, bar and tube value stream including a facility to be located in Kalamazoo, Michigan, as well as improvements at three existing extrusion and drawing facilities. This investment program is expected to significantly improve the capabilities and efficiencies of our rod and bar and seamless extruded and drawn tube operations and enhance the market position of such products. We

expect the facility in Kalamazoo, Michigan to be equipped with two extrusion presses and a remelt operation. Completion of these investments is expected to occur by late 2009 or early 2010. Approximately \$26 million of spending on these projects was incurred through September 30, 2008. We estimate that an additional \$12 million to \$17 million will be incurred in the remainder of 2008 with the balance being incurred in 2009.

The remainder of our capital spending in the first nine months of 2008 included projects to enhance Kaiser Select[®] capabilities in our Tulsa, Oklahoma and Sherman, Texas extrusion plants, significantly reduce energy consumption at one of the casting units in our Trentwood facility and increase capacity and at our Tennialum facility in Jackson, Tennessee. Remaining amounts were spread among all manufacturing locations on projects expected to reduce operating costs, improve product quality, or increase capacity, or enhance operational security.

The following table presents our capital expenditures, net of accounts payable, for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 (in millions of dollars):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
Heat treat expansion project	\$ 16.7	\$ 31.4
Rod, bar and tube value stream investment	19.5	2.2
Other	24.9	10.4
Capital expenditures in accounts payable	(.1)	(.9)
Total capital expenditures, net of change in accounts payable	\$ 61.0	\$ 43.1

Total capital expenditures for Fabricated Products are currently expected to be in the \$90 million to \$100 million range for all of 2008 and are expected to be funded using cash from operations or borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility. We anticipate capital spending in 2009 on currently approved capital projects and maintenance activities to be in the \$65 million to \$75 million range.

The level of anticipated capital expenditures for future periods may be adjusted from time to time depending on our business plans, price outlook for fabricated aluminum products, our ability to maintain adequate liquidity and other factors. No assurance can be provided as to the timing or success of any such expenditures.

Dividends

During the first nine months of 2008, we paid a total of \$12.4 million, or \$.60 per common share, in cash dividends to our stockholders and in dividend equivalents to the holders of restricted stock, restricted stock units and the holders of performance shares with respect to half of the performance shares. On September 17, 2008, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$4.8 million, or \$.24 per common share, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24, 2008, which is payable on November 14, 2008.

Stock Repurchase Plan

During the second quarter of 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$75 million of our common shares. Repurchase transactions are expected to occur at such times and prices as management deems appropriate and are funded with our excess liquidity after giving consideration to internal and external growth opportunities and future cash flows. The length of time over which the authorization would be utilized will depend on the market conditions. Repurchases may be in open-market transactions or in privately negotiated transactions and the program may be modified, extended or terminated by our Board of Directors at any time. We repurchased 572,700 shares of common stock at the weighted-average price of \$49.05 per share during the third quarter of 2008. As of September 30, 2008, \$46.9 remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization.

Environmental Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to a number of environmental laws, to fines or penalties assessed for alleged breaches of the environmental laws, and to claims and litigation based upon such laws. Based on our evaluation of these and other environmental matters, we have established environmental accruals of \$9.4 million at September 30, 2008. However, we believe that it is reasonably possible that changes in various factors could cause costs associated with these

environmental matters to exceed current accruals by amounts that could be, in the aggregate, up to an estimated \$15.4 million, primarily in connection with our ongoing efforts to address the historical use of oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, at the Trentwood facility where we are working with regulatory authorities and performing studies and remediation pursuant to several consent orders with the State of Washington.

Contractual Obligations, Commercial Commitments, and Off-Balance Sheet and Other Arrangements

On August 29, 2008, we entered into a lease in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The minimum rental commitment under this lease is as follows: years ending December 31, 2008 \$.4 million; 2009 \$1.5 million; 2010 \$1.5 million; 2011 \$1.5 million and 2012 and thereafter \$38.4 million.

On September 17, 2008, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$4.8 million, or \$.24 per common share, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24, 2008, which is payable on November 14, 2008. The declared and unpaid dividend is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Other accrued liabilities as of September 30, 2008.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we granted additional stock-based awards to certain members of management under our stock-based long term incentive plan (see Note 10 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this Report). Additional awards are expected to be made in future years.

With the exception of the new Kalamazoo lease commitment, stock-based awards granted and the dividend declared in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, there has been no other material change in our contractual obligations other than in the ordinary course of business since the end of fiscal 2007. See Part II, Item 7,

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, for additional information regarding our contractual obligations, commercial commitments, and off-balance-sheet and other arrangements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP). In connection with the preparation of our financial statements, we are required to make assumptions and estimates about future events, and apply judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the related disclosures. We base our assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared. On a regular basis, management reviews the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that our financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with US GAAP. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material.

Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. We discuss our critical accounting estimates in Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. With the exception of the item discussed below, there has been no material change in our critical accounting estimates since the end of fiscal 2007.

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Potential Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Stock-based compensation.		
We have a stock-based compensation plan, which includes, among other awards, non-vested share awards, non-qualified stock options and performance share awards. See Note 10 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this Report and Note	Non-vested share awards require management to make assumptions regarding future employee turnover. Performance share awards require management to make assumptions regarding the likelihood of achieving company performance goals and future employee	We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions we use to determine stock-based compensation expense. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, we may be exposed to changes in stock-based compensation expense

11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, for additional information regarding our stock-based compensation programs.

turnover.

Option-pricing models and generally accepted valuation techniques require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to determine the fair

that could be material.

If actual results are not consistent with the assumptions used, the stock-based compensation expense reported in our financial statements may not be representative of the actual

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Potential Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<p>We determine the fair value of our non-vested share awards and performance shares awards based on the closing market price of our stock on the date of grant.</p>	<p>value of our awards. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of our stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.</p>	<p>economic cost of the stock-based compensation.</p>
<p>We determine the fair value of our non-qualified stock option awards at the date of grant using option-pricing models.</p>	<p>value of our awards. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of our stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.</p>	<p>A 10% change in our stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, would have affected net earnings by approximately \$0.9 million.</p>
<p>Non-qualified stock option awards granted in April 2007 were valued using a Black-Scholes model.</p>	<p>value of our awards. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of our stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.</p>	<p>A 10% change in our stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, would have affected net earnings by approximately \$0.9 million.</p>

Management reviews its assumptions and the valuations provided by independent third-party valuation advisors, when necessary, to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation awards.

New Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2008, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with US GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of this standard apply to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and are to be applied prospectively with limited exceptions.

SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This standard is now the single source in US GAAP for the definition of fair value, except for the fair value of leased property as defined in Statement of Accounting Standards No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under SFAS No. 157 are described below:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Our derivative contracts are valued at fair value using significant other observable and unobservable inputs. Such financial instruments consist of primary aluminum, natural gas, and foreign currency contracts. The fair values of majority of these derivative contracts are based upon trades in liquid markets, such as aluminum options. Valuation model inputs can generally be verified and valuation techniques do not involve significant judgment. The fair values of such financial instruments are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

We have some derivative contracts that do not have observable market quotes. For these financial instruments, management uses significant other observable inputs (i.e., information concerning regional premiums for swaps). Where appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as bid/offer spreads.

The following table presents our assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis classified under the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2008:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets:				
Aluminum swap contracts	\$	\$ 24.4	\$	\$ 24.4
Aluminum option contracts		16.1		16.1
Midwest premium swap contracts			.1	.1
Total	\$	\$ 40.5	\$.1	\$ 40.6
Derivative liabilities:				
Aluminum swap contracts	\$	\$ (12.2)		\$ (12.2)
Aluminum option contracts		(.5)		(.5)
Pound Sterling forward contract		(6.7)		(6.7)
Euro dollar forward contracts		(.9)		(.9)
Krona forward contract		(.8)		(.8)
Natural gas swap contracts		(4.1)		(4.1)
Midwest premium swap contracts			(.8)	(.8)
Total	\$	\$ (25.2)	\$ (.8)	\$ (26.0)

Financial instruments classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy represent derivative contracts in which management has used at least one significant unobservable input in the valuation model. The following table presents a reconciliation of activity for such derivative contracts on a net basis:

	Level 3
Balance at January 1, 2008:	\$
Total realized/unrealized losses included in:	
Cost of goods sold excluding depreciation expense	.7
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	
Transfers in and (or) out of Level 3	
Balance at September 30, 2008	\$.7
Total losses included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses relating to derivative contracts still held at September 30, 2008:	\$.7

For all other recently issued and recently adopted accounting pronouncements, see the section *New Accounting Pronouncements* from Note 1 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this Report.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our operating results are sensitive to changes in the prices of alumina, primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, and also depend to a significant degree upon the volume and mix of all products sold. As discussed more fully in Note 12 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this Report, we historically have utilized hedging transactions to lock-in a specified price or range of prices for certain products which we sell or consume in our production process and to mitigate our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and energy prices.

Primary Aluminum. Our share of primary aluminum production from Anglesey, at maximum production capacity, is approximately 150 million pounds annually. Because we purchase alumina for Anglesey at prices linked to primary aluminum prices, only a portion of our net revenues associated with Anglesey is exposed to price risk. We estimate the maximum net portion of our share of Anglesey production exposed to primary aluminum price risk to be approximately 100 million pounds annually (before considering income tax effects).

Our pricing of fabricated aluminum products is generally intended to lock-in a conversion margin (representing the value added from the fabrication process(es)) and to pass metal price risk on to customers. However, in certain instances, we do enter into firm price arrangements. In such instances, we do have price risk on anticipated primary aluminum purchases in respect of the customer orders. Total fabricated products shipments during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 for which we had price risk were (in millions of pounds) 184.9 and 155.1, respectively.

During the last three years, the volume of fabricated products shipments with underlying primary aluminum price risk was at least as much as our net exposure to primary aluminum price risk at Anglesey. As such, we

consider our access to Anglesey production overall to be a natural hedge against fabricated products firm metal-price risks. However, since the volume of fabricated products shipped under firm prices may not match up on a month-to-month basis with expected Anglesey-related primary aluminum shipments and to the extent that firm price contracts from our Fabricated Products segment exceed the Anglesey-related primary aluminum shipments, the Company may use third party hedging instruments to eliminate any net remaining primary aluminum price exposure existing at any time.

On June 12, 2008, Anglesey suffered a significant failure in the rectifier yard that resulted in a localized fire in one of the power transformers. As a result of the fire, Anglesey was operating at one third of its production capacity during the latter half of June 2008. Anglesey restarted production on the non-operating portion of the potlines at the smelter in late July, completed restart activities at the end of October with approximately 90% of the pots operating and expects to return the remaining pots to production by mid-December. Until such time, Anglesey's production has been and will be below its maximum capacity. Anglesey has property damage and business interruption insurance policies in place and expects to recover (net of applicable deductibles) the incremental costs and any loss of margin (assuming production that will be lost due to the outage sold at primary aluminum prices that would have been applicable on such volume) due to business interruption through its insurance coverage. The timing and amount of such insurance recovery is uncertain. However, the Company expects to recover, through its equity income in Anglesey, amounts that preserve the natural hedge for its firm price Fabricated Products contracts. Accordingly, the Company has not adjusted and does not expect to adjust third party hedging volume for the lower production rate of Anglesey for the latter half of 2008 (see additional discussion included in Part I, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Report).

At September 30, 2008, the Fabricated Products segment held contracts for the delivery of fabricated aluminum products that have the effect of creating price risk on anticipated primary aluminum purchases for the period 2008 through 2012 totaling approximately (in millions of pounds): 2008 57.5, 2009 113.3, 2010 90.4, 2011 78.4, and 2012 8.9.

Foreign Currency. We from time to time will enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge material exposures for foreign currencies. Our primary foreign exchange exposure is the Anglesey-related commitment that we fund in Pounds Sterling. We estimate that, before consideration of any hedging activities, a US \$0.01 increase (decrease) in the value of the Pound Sterling results in an approximate \$.4 million (decrease) increase in our annual pre-tax operating income.

From time to time in the ordinary course of business, we enter into hedging transactions for Pounds Sterling. As of September 30, 2008, we had forward purchase agreements for a total of 42.0 million Pounds Sterling for the months of October 2008 through September 2009.

Energy. We are exposed to energy price risk from fluctuating prices for natural gas. We estimate that, before consideration of any hedging activities and the potential to pass through higher natural gas prices to customers, each \$1.00 change in natural gas prices (per mmbtu) impacts our annual operating costs by approximately \$4.0 million.

We from time to time in the ordinary course of business enter into hedging transactions with major suppliers of energy and energy-related financial investments. As of September 30, 2008, the Company's exposure to increases and decreases in natural gas prices had been substantially limited for approximately 86% of the natural gas purchases for October 2008 through December 2008, approximately 36% of natural gas purchases for January 2009 through March 2009 and approximately 6% of the natural gas purchases for April 2009 through July 2009.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and

procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures was performed as of the end of the period covered by this Report under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Report at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. We had no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Reference is made to Part I, Item 3. *Legal Proceedings* included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for information concerning material legal proceedings with respect to the Company. There have been no material developments since December 31, 2007.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Reference is made to Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for information concerning risk factors. Except as noted below, there have been no material changes in the risk factors since December 31, 2007.

We could engage in or approve transactions involving our common shares that inadvertently impair the use of our federal income tax attributes.

Section 382 of the Code affects our ability to use our federal income tax attributes, including our net operating loss carry-forwards, following a more than 50% change in ownership during any period of 36 consecutive months, all as determined under the Code, an ownership change. Certain transactions may be included in the calculation of an ownership change, including transactions involving our repurchase of our common shares. When we engage in or approve any transaction involving our common shares that may be included in the calculation of an ownership change as determined under the Code, such as our recently announced share repurchase program, our practice is to first perform the calculations necessary to confirm that such transaction will not affect our ability to use our federal income tax attributes, including our net operating loss carry-forwards. Such calculations are complex and are necessarily based on the public filings made by our 5% stockholders with the SEC and certain related assumptions. Accordingly, it is possible that, notwithstanding our practice of performing such calculations and our efforts to use the best available information and conservative assumptions, we could approve or engage in a transaction involving our common shares that causes an ownership change as determined under the Code and such transaction could inadvertently impair the use of our federal income tax attributes.

We could engage in or approve transactions involving our common shares that adversely affect significant stockholders.

In order to reduce the risk that any change in our ownership would jeopardize the preservation of our U.S. federal income tax attributes, including net operating loss carry-forwards, for purposes of Sections 382 and 383 of the Code, upon emergence from chapter 11 bankruptcy, we entered into a stock transfer restriction agreement with our largest stockholder, the Union VEBA, and amended and restated our certificate of incorporation to include restrictions on transfers involving 5% ownership. These transfer restrictions could hinder the market for our common stock. Under the transfer restrictions in our certificate of incorporation, our 5% stockholders are, in effect, required to seek the approval of, or a determination by, our board of directors before they engage in transactions involving our common stock. We could engage in or approve transactions involving our common stock that limit our ability to approve future transactions involving our common stock by our 5% stockholders in accordance with

the transfer restrictions in our certificate of incorporation without impairing the use of our federal income tax attributes. In addition, we could engage in or approve transactions involving our common stock that cause stockholders owning less than 5% to become 5% stockholders, resulting in such stockholders having to seek the approval of, or a determination by, our board of directors under our certificate of incorporation before they could engage in future transactions involving our common stock. For example, share repurchases made pursuant to our share repurchase program reduce the number of our common shares outstanding and could cause a stockholder holding less than 5% to become a 5% stockholder even though it has not acquired any additional shares. These transfer restrictions could hinder the market for our common stock.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

The following table provides information regarding our purchases of our common shares during the quarter ended September 30, 2008:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program (2)	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program (2) (millions)
July 1, 2008 - July 31, 2008	4,529(1)	\$ 49.44		
August 1, 2008 - August 31, 2008	158,100	\$ 48.78	158,100	\$ 67
September 1, 2008 - September 30, 2008	414,600	\$ 49.16	414,600	\$ 47
Total	577,229	\$ 49.06	572,700	\$ 47

(1) Under our Amended and Restated 2006 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, we allow participants to elect to have us withhold common shares to satisfy minimum statutory tax withholding obligations arising in

connection with non-vested shares, restricted stock units, stock options, and performance shares. When we withhold these shares, we are required to remit to the appropriate taxing authorities the market price of the shares withheld, which could be deemed a purchase of the common shares by us on the date of withholding. During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, we withheld a total of 4,529 shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations. Such shares were withheld on the applicable vesting dates of the non-vested stock, and the number of the shares withheld was determined based on a closing price per common share as reported the Nasdaq Global Select Market

on such vesting dates. All shares that we withheld during the quarter ended September 30, 2008 to satisfy tax withholding obligations were cancelled and returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares in connection therewith.

- (2) In June 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$75 million of our common shares. Repurchase transactions are expected to occur at such times and prices as management deems appropriate and are funded with the Company's excess liquidity after giving consideration to internal and external growth opportunities and future cash flows. Repurchases were not authorized to commence until after July 6, 2008. Repurchases may be in

open-market transactions or in privately negotiated transactions and the program may be modified, extended, or terminated by the Company's Board of Directors at any time.

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

None.

Item 5. *Other Information.*

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed by the Company on July 6, 2006, File No. 000-52105).
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 7, 2008, File No. 000-52105).
- *31.1 Certification of Jack A. Hockema pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *31.2 Certification of Daniel J. Rinkenberger pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *32.1 Certification of Jack A. Hockema pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *32.2 Certification of Daniel J. Rinkenberger pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- * Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION

/s/ Daniel J. Rinkenberger

Daniel J. Rinkenberger
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ Neal West

Neal West
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: November 5, 2008

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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