

Vulcan Materials CO
Form 10-K
February 26, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

Commission file number: 001-33841

VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey

20-8579133

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1200 Urban Center Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35242

(Address, including zip code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

(205) 298-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, \$1 par value

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2009: **\$ 5,362,319,558**

Number of shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value, outstanding as of February 19, 2010: **126,334,086**

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

(1) Portions of the registrant's annual proxy statement for the annual meeting of its shareholders to be held on May 14, 2010, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY
Annual Report on Form 10-K
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009
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Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references in this report to **Vulcan, the company, we, our, or us** refer to Vulcan Materials Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

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PART I

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain of the matters and statements made herein or incorporated by reference into this report constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All such statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements reflect our intent, belief or current expectation. Often, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as anticipate, may, believe, estimate, project, expect, intend and words of similar addition to the statements included in this report, we may from time to time make other oral or written forward-looking statements in other filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or in other public disclosures. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results could differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements involve certain assumptions, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those included in or contemplated by the statements. These assumptions, risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

general economic and business conditions;

changes in interest rates;

the timing and amount of federal, state and local funding for infrastructure, including the federal stimulus funds;

changes in the level of spending for residential and private nonresidential construction;

the highly competitive nature of the construction materials industry;

the impact of future regulatory or legislative action;

the outcome of pending legal proceedings;

pricing of our products;

weather and other natural phenomena;

energy costs;

costs of hydrocarbon-based raw materials;

healthcare costs;

the amount of long-term debt and interest expense incurred by us;

volatility in pension plan asset values which may require cash contributions to our pension plans;

the timing and amount of any future payments to be received under the 5CP earn-out contained in the agreement for the divestiture of our Chemicals business;

the impact of environmental clean-up costs and other liabilities relating to previously divested businesses;

our ability to secure and permit aggregates reserves in strategically located areas;

our ability to manage and successfully integrate acquisitions;

the impact of the global economic recession on our business and financial condition and access to capital markets;

the potential impact of future legislation or regulations relating to climate change or greenhouse gas emissions;

the risks set forth in Item 1A Risk Factors, Item 3 Legal Proceedings, Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Note 12 Other Commitments and Contingencies to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, all as set forth in this report; and

other assumptions, risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in our filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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All forward-looking statements are made as of the date of filing or publication. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on such forward-looking statements when evaluating the information presented in our filings, and are advised to consult any of our future disclosures in filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission and our press releases with regard to our business and consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

SUMMARY

Largest U.S. aggregates company by production and revenues

We are the nation's largest producer of construction aggregates, primarily crushed stone, sand and gravel. We are also a major producer of asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete and a leading producer of cement in Florida.

We estimate that the ten largest aggregates producers account for approximately 30% to 35% of the total U.S. aggregates production. Although the industry leader, Vulcan's total U.S. market share is less than 10%. Other publicly traded companies among the ten largest U.S. aggregates producers include Cemex, CRH, Heidelberg, Holcim, Lafarge, MDU Resources and Martin Marietta Materials. The U.S. aggregates industry is highly fragmented with approximately 5,000 companies managing more than 10,000 operations. This industry structure provides considerable opportunities for consolidation and it is common for companies in the industry to grow by entering new markets or enhancing their market positions by acquiring existing facilities. Since our inception as a public company in 1956, we have grown mainly through mergers and acquisitions.

Reserves are essential to long-term success in the aggregates business. We have 14.2 billion tons of permitted and proven or probable reserves.

Reporting segments

We have three reporting segments organized around our principal product lines: aggregates, asphalt mix and concrete, and cement.

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STRATEGY

Vulcan provides the basic materials for the infrastructure needed to drive the U.S. economy. Our strategy is based on our strength in aggregates. Aggregates are used in all types of construction and in the production of asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete. Our materials are used to build the roads, tunnels, bridges and airports that connect us, and to build the hospitals, churches, shopping centers and factories that are essential to our lives and the economy.

AGGREGATES-LED VALUE CREATION 2009 NET SALES

* Represents sales to external customers of our aggregates and our downstream products that use our aggregates

Aggregates focus

Attractive industry fundamentals Aggregates are used in virtually all types of public and private construction projects and there are practically no substitutes for quality aggregates. Because of barriers to entry created by zoning and permitting regulations and because of high transportation costs, the location of reserves is critical to long-term success. Our reserves are strategically located in high growth areas throughout the United States that will require large amounts of aggregates to meet construction demand. Aggregates operations have flexible production capabilities and require no raw material inputs other than owned or leased aggregates reserves.

Scale from being largest producer Each aggregates operation is unique because of its location within a local market and its geological characteristics. However, every operation utilizes a similar group of assets to produce saleable aggregates and provide customer service. As the largest aggregates company in the U.S., whether measured by production or revenues, our 317 aggregates facilities provide opportunities to standardize and procure equipment (fixed and mobile), parts, supplies and services either regionally or nationally in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. Additionally, we are able to share best practices across the organization and leverage our size in the areas of administrative support, customer service, accounts receivables and accounts payable, technical support and engineering.

Ability to generate strong cash flows, even in a recession A knowledgeable and experienced workforce and flexible production capabilities have allowed us to aggressively manage costs during the current recession. As a result, operating cash flow was \$453.0 million in 2009 and \$435.2 million in 2008.

Our downstream businesses (asphalt-mix and ready-mixed concrete) use Vulcan-produced aggregates
Virtually all of the aggregates used at our asphalt-mix and ready-mixed concrete plants are produced internally.

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Leverage coast-to-coast footprint

Demand for construction aggregates generally correlates with changes in population growth, household formation and employment. We have pursued a strategy to increase our presence in metropolitan areas that are expected to grow the most rapidly.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PREDICTED U.S. POPULATION GROWTH TO 2020

Source: Woods & Poole Economics and Moody's Economy.com

Large, high-growth markets We have aggregates operations in 9 of the 10 metropolitan areas that demographers expect to have the largest absolute growth in population over the next decade. Vulcan-served states are predicted to have 74% of the total growth in the U.S. population to 2020. Our top five revenue producing states are predicted to have 48% of the total growth in the U.S. population to 2020. This position gives us strategically located reserves where they are most needed. Additionally, many of these reserves are located in areas where zoning and permitting laws have made opening new quarries increasingly difficult.

Diversified regional exposure helps insulate Vulcan from variations in local weather and economies.

Profitable growth

Strategic acquisitions Since its inception as a public company in 1956, Vulcan has principally grown by merger and acquisition. For example, in 1999 we acquired CalMat, Inc., expanding our aggregates operations into California, Arizona and New Mexico and making us one of the nation's leading producers of hot-mix asphalt and ready-mixed concrete. In 2007, we acquired Florida Rock Industries, Inc. (Florida Rock), the largest acquisition in our history. The Florida Rock acquisition expanded our aggregates business in Florida and other southeastern and mid-Atlantic states, and added to our operations an extensive ready-mixed concrete business in Florida, Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. and cement manufacturing and distribution facilities in Florida. In addition to these large acquisitions, we have completed many smaller acquisitions that over time have contributed significantly to our growth.

Tightly manage costs In a business where our aggregates sell, on average, for \$10.30 per ton, we are accustomed to rigorous cost management throughout economic cycles. Small savings per ton of production add up to significant cost reductions. We are able to rationalize production and adjust employment levels to meet changing market demands without jeopardizing our ability to capitalize on future increased demand.

Reinvestment opportunities with high returns It is estimated that 74% of the U.S. population growth over the next decade will occur in Vulcan-served states. The close proximity of our production facilities and our aggregates reserves to this projected population growth creates many opportunities to invest capital in high-return projects — projects that will add reserves, increase production capacity and improve costs.

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Effective land management

Responsible land management is important to Vulcan's success, not only with respect to social responsibility but also as a component of our business strategy. Good stewardship requires the careful use of existing resources. It also requires long-term planning, because mining, ultimately, is an interim use of the land. We therefore strive to achieve a balance between the value we create through our mining activities and the value created when properties can be reused at the conclusion of mining. We continue to expand our thinking and focus our actions on wise decisions regarding the life cycle management of the land we currently hold and will hold in the future.

AGGREGATES

Attractive U.S. market fundamentals for aggregates

There are a number of factors that affect the U.S. aggregates industry and our business.

Primarily local markets

Aggregates have a high weight-to-value ratio and, in most cases, must be produced near where they are used or transportation can cost more than the materials. Exceptions to this typical market structure include areas along the U.S. Gulf Coast and the eastern seaboard where there are limited supplies of locally available aggregates. We serve these markets from inland quarries shipping by barge and rail and from our quarry on Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. We transport aggregates from Mexico to the U.S. principally on our Panamax-class, self-unloading ships.

Location and quality of reserves are critical

Vulcan currently has 14.2 billion tons of permitted and proven or probable reserves. The bulk of these reserves are located in areas we expect to have greater than average rates of growth in population, jobs and households, requiring new infrastructure, housing, offices, schools and other development, all of which require aggregates for construction. Zoning and permitting regulations have made it increasingly difficult for the aggregates industry to expand existing quarries or to develop new quarries in some markets. These restrictions could curtail expansion in certain areas but they could also increase the value of our reserves at existing locations.

Demand cycles characterized by short, steep declines followed by solid recovery

Long-term growth in demand for aggregates is largely driven by growth in population, jobs and households. While short- and medium-term demand for aggregates fluctuates with economic cycles, the declines have historically been followed by strong recovery, with each peak establishing a new historical high. In comparison to all other recent demand cycles, the current downturn has been unusually steep and long. It is therefore difficult to predict the timing or strength of any future recovery.

Diverse markets

Large quantities of aggregates are used in virtually all types of public- and private-sector construction projects highways, water and sewer systems, industrial manufacturing facilities, residential and nonresidential buildings. Aggregates also are widely used as railroad track ballast.

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ESTIMATED U.S. AGGREGATES DEMAND BY END-MARKET

Source: internal estimates

Highway construction is the most aggregates-intensive form of construction and residential construction is the least intensive. A dollar of spending for highway construction is estimated to consume seven times the quantity of aggregates consumed by a dollar of spending for residential construction. Other non-highway infrastructure markets like airports, sewer and waste disposal or water supply plants and utilities also require large quantities of aggregates in their foundations and structures. These types of infrastructure-related construction can be four times more aggregates-intensive than residential construction. Generally, nonresidential buildings require two to three times as much aggregates per dollar of spending as a new home with most of the aggregates used in the foundations, building structure and parking lots.

Highly fragmented industry

The U.S. aggregates industry is composed of approximately 5,000 companies managing more than 10,000 operations. This fragmented structure provides considerable opportunities for consolidation and it is common for companies in the industry to enter new markets or expand positions in existing markets through the acquisition of existing facilities.

Relatively stable demand from the public sector

Publicly funded construction activity historically has been more stable than privately funded construction. Public construction also has been less cyclical than private construction and it requires more aggregates per dollar of construction spending. Private construction (primarily residential and nonresidential buildings) typically is more subject to general economic cycles than public construction. Publicly funded projects (particularly highways, roads and bridges) tend to receive consistent levels of funding throughout economic cycles.

Limited product substitution

With few exceptions, there are no practical substitutes for quality aggregates. In some areas, typically urban locations, recycled concrete has limited applications as a lower-cost alternative to virgin aggregates. However, many types of construction projects cannot be serviced by recycled concrete but require the use of virgin aggregates to meet specifications and performance-based criteria for durability, strength and other qualities.

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Widely used in downstream products

In the production process, aggregates are processed for specific applications or uses. Two downstream products that utilize aggregates are asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete. Aggregates comprise approximately 95% of asphalt mix by weight and 78% of ready-mixed concrete by weight.

Flexible production capabilities

The production of aggregates is a mechanical process in which stone is crushed and, through a series of screens, separated into various sizes depending on ultimate use. The production does not require high start-up costs like continuous process manufacturing. Production capacity can be flexed efficiently by adjusting operating hours to meet changing market demand. For example, we reduced production during 2009 in response to the economic downturn and have the capacity to quickly increase production as economic conditions and demand improve.

No raw material inputs

Unlike much industrial manufacturing, the aggregates industry does not require raw material inputs beyond owned or leased aggregates reserves. Stone, sand and gravel are naturally occurring resources. Production does require the use of explosives, hydrocarbon fuels and electric power.

Our markets

Our markets are local yet national. Because transportation is a significant part of the delivered cost of aggregates, we focus on the areas of the U.S. with the greatest expected population growth and where construction is expected to expand. Thus, our distribution facilities are located in the markets they serve.

Public sector

Public sector construction includes spending by federal, state and local governments for highways, bridges and airports as well as other infrastructure construction for sewer and waste disposal systems, water supply systems, dams, reservoirs and other public construction projects. Construction for power plants and other utilities is funded from both public and private sources. In 2009, publicly funded construction accounted for 50% of our total aggregates shipments.

Generally, public sector construction spending is more stable than private sector construction. Public sector spending is less sensitive to interest rates and often is supported by multi-year legislation and programs. The federal transportation bill is a principal source of federal funding for public infrastructure and transportation projects. For over two decades, the federal funding component of these projects has been provided through a series of six-year bills. The multi-year aspect of these bills is critically important because it provides state departments of transportation with the ability to plan and execute long-term and complex highway projects. Federal highway spending has been governed by a six-year authorization bill, the most recent covering fiscal years 2004-2009, and annual budget appropriations using funds largely taken from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. This trust fund receives funding from taxes on gasoline and other levies. The level of state spending on infrastructure varies across the United States and depends on individual state needs and economies. In 2009, approximately 27% of our aggregates sales by volume were used in public highway construction projects.

The most recent federal transportation bill, known as SAFETEA-LU, expired on September 30, 2009. Following the expiration, Congress has yet to extend the legislation or pass a replacement bill. As a result, funds for highway construction are being provided by a series of relatively short continuing resolutions and at funding levels considerably below what would have been available had Congress extended the provisions of SAFETEA-LU. This uncertainty compelled many states to postpone highway maintenance and improvement projects.

Congress currently is working to finalize a jobs bill that includes provisions to restore highway funding at previously budgeted levels through the end of 2010. This action would be funded by the transfer of approximately \$20 billion in interest owed from the General Fund to the Highway Trust Fund. If passed, this legislation would be an important first step on the path to long-term highway funding stability that will occur with the ultimate passage of a multi-year highway bill.

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There is significant need for additional and ongoing investments in the nation's infrastructure. In 2009, a report by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) gave our nation's infrastructure an overall grade of "D" and estimated that an investment of \$2.2 trillion over a five-year period is needed for improvements. While the needs are clear, the source of funding for infrastructure improvements is not. In its report, the ASCE suggests that all levels of government, owners and users need to renew their commitment to infrastructure investments in all categories and that all available financing options should be explored and debated.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) was signed into law on February 17, 2009 to create jobs and restore economic growth through, among other things, the modernization of America's infrastructure and improving its energy resources. Included in the \$787 billion of economic stimulus funding is \$50 to \$60 billion of heavy construction, including \$27.5 billion for highways and bridges. This federal funding for highways and bridges, unlike typical federal funding programs for infrastructure, will not require states to provide matching funds. The nature of the projects that are being funded by ARRA generally will require considerable quantities of aggregates. Also, we expect construction activity will increase due to spending allocated to the following areas: \$1.1 billion for airports; \$8.4 billion for mass transit; \$8.0 billion for high speed rail; \$4.6 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers; \$6.0 billion for water and sewer projects; and \$4.2 billion for United States Department of Defense facilities. Other funding and tax relief that could generate additional demand for our products includes \$6.4 billion to clean nuclear weapon sites; \$6.0 billion to subsidize loans for renewable energy; \$20.0 billion for renewable energy tax incentives; \$6.3 billion to states for energy efficiency and clean energy grants; \$8.8 billion for the renovation of schools; and \$6.6 billion for a first time homebuyer credit of \$8,000.

Economic stimulus funds of \$27.5 billion designated for highway projects under ARRA buoyed contract awards for highways in the second half of 2009. Through December 2009, the Federal Highway Administration reported approximately \$15 billion of stimulus-related highway projects under construction with \$5.6 billion of these stimulus funds having been paid to contractors for work performed. During this same period, Vulcan-served states, which were apportioned 55% more funds than other states, lagged the rest of the country in awarding and starting stimulus-related highway construction projects. These differences in awarding projects and spending patterns result in part from the types of projects planned and the proportion sub-allocated to metropolitan planning organizations where project planning and execution can be more complicated and time consuming.

Despite the failure of Congress to pass a fully-funded extension of SAFETEA-LU, the previous highway authorization that expired on September 30, 2009, contract awards for highways in the fourth quarter increased 9% from the same period in the prior year. Moreover, contract awards for highway projects in Vulcan-served states increased 13% from the prior year fourth quarter versus a 2% increase in other states. We are encouraged by the increased award activity and are optimistic that stimulus-related highway projects in Vulcan-served states, after a slow start, are now moving forward and will increase demand for our products in 2010.

Our available production capacity and ongoing efforts to improve cash margins position Vulcan to participate efficiently and effectively in the \$50 to \$60 billion of stimulus-related heavy construction, including significant remaining portions of the \$27.5 billion for highways and bridges. We expect 2010 to be the largest year of stimulus-related highway demand for our products, followed by another solid year in 2011.

Private sector

This market includes both nonresidential buildings and residential construction and is more cyclical than public construction. In 2009, privately-funded construction accounted for 50% of our total aggregates shipments. Private nonresidential construction includes a wide array of project types and generally is more aggregates intensive per dollar of construction spending than residential construction but less aggregates intensive than public construction. Overall demand in private nonresidential construction is generally driven by job growth, vacancy rates, private infrastructure needs and demographic trends. The growth of the private workforce creates a demand for offices, hotels and restaurants. Likewise, population growth generates demand for stores, shopping centers, warehouses and parking decks as well as hospitals, churches and entertainment facilities. Large industrial projects, such as a new manufacturing facility, can increase the need for other manufacturing plants to supply parts and assemblies. Construction activity in this end market is influenced by a firm's ability to finance a project and the cost of such financing.

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The majority of residential construction is for single-family houses with the remainder consisting of multi-family construction (i.e., two family houses, apartment buildings and condominiums). Public housing comprises a small portion of the housing demand. Household formations in Vulcan's markets have grown faster than the U.S. as a whole in the last 10 years. During that time, U.S. household growth was only 11% compared to 14% in our markets. Construction activity in this end market is influenced by the cost and availability of mortgage financing. Demand for our products generally occurs early in the infrastructure phase of residential construction and later as part of driveways or parking lots.

U.S. housing starts peaked in 2005 at just over 2 million units. By the end of 2009, housing starts had declined to approximately 600,000 units, a 70% decline from the most recent peak and well below prior historical lows of approximately 1 million units annually. Multi-family starts have remained weak. However, in November 2009, single-family housing starts increased 28% as compared to the same period in 2008, breaking a string of 43 consecutive months of year-over-year declines. We believe this data, while not necessarily reflective of a long-term trend, is encouraging. Lower home prices, attractive mortgage interest rates and fewer existing homes for sale provide some optimism in single-family housing construction in 2010 and beyond.

Consistent with past cycles of private sector construction, private nonresidential construction remained strong after residential construction peaked in 2005. However, in late 2007, contract awards for nonresidential buildings peaked. In 2008, contract awards in the U.S. declined 24% from the prior year, and in 2009 fell sharply, declining 56% from 2008 levels. Contract awards for stores and office buildings were the weakest categories of nonresidential construction in 2009, declining more than 60% from the prior year.

Other markets

We sell ballast to railroads for construction and maintenance of railroad track. We also sell riprap and jetty stone for erosion control along waterways. In addition, stone also can be used as a feedstock for cement and lime plants and for making a variety of adhesives, fillers and extenders. Coal-burning power plants use limestone in scrubbers to reduce harmful emissions. Limestone that is crushed to a fine powder also can be sold as agricultural lime.

Our competitive advantage

We are the largest producer of construction aggregates in the United States. The aggregates market is highly fragmented with many small, independent producers. Therefore, depending on the market, we may compete with large national or regional firms as well as relatively small local producers. Since construction aggregates are expensive to transport relative to their value, markets generally are local in nature. Thus, the cost to deliver product to the location where it is used is an important competitive factor.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 2010 TO 2020

Forecasted compound annual growth rate

Source: Woods & Poole Economics and Moody's Economy.com

We focus on serving metropolitan areas that demographers expect will experience the largest absolute growth in population in the future. A market often consists of a single metropolitan area or one or more counties where

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transportation from the producing location to the customer is by truck only. Approximately 84% of our total aggregates shipments are delivered locally by truck. Sales yards and other distribution facilities located on waterways and rail lines allow us to reach markets that do not have locally available sources of aggregates.

Zoning and permitting regulations in some markets have made it increasingly difficult to expand existing quarries or to develop new quarries. Any such regulations, while potentially curtailing expansion in certain areas, could also increase the value of our reserves at existing locations.

We sell a relatively small amount of construction aggregates outside of the United States principally in the areas surrounding our large quarry on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. Non-domestic sales and long-lived assets outside the United States are reported in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

ASPHALT MIX AND CONCRETE

We produce and sell asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete primarily in our mid-Atlantic, Florida, southwestern and western markets. Additionally, we produce and sell in a limited number of these markets other concrete products such as block, prestressed and precast beams, and resell purchased building materials for use with ready-mixed concrete and concrete block.

This segment relies on our reserves of aggregates, functioning essentially as a customer to our aggregates operations or as a means of distributing products produced by our aggregates and cement businesses. Aggregates are a major component in asphalt mix and in ready-mixed concrete, comprising approximately 95% of asphalt mix by weight and 78% of ready-mixed concrete by weight. Our Asphalt mix and Concrete segment is almost wholly supplied with its aggregates requirements from our Aggregates segment. These product transfers are made at local market prices for the particular grade and quality of material required.

Customers for our Asphalt mix and Concrete segment are generally served locally from our production facilities or by truck. Because ready-mixed concrete and asphalt mix harden rapidly, delivery typically is confined to a radius of approximately 20 to 25 miles from the producing facility. Our Asphalt mix and Concrete segment constituted approximately 30% of our sales dollars before the elimination of intersegment sales in 2009, compared to 32% in 2008 and 24% in 2007.

Ready-mixed concrete production also requires cement. In the Florida market, cement requirements for ready-mixed concrete production is supplied substantially by our Cement segment. In other markets, we purchase cement from third-party suppliers. The asphalt production process requires liquid asphalt, which we purchase entirely from third-party producers. We do not anticipate any material difficulties in obtaining the raw materials necessary for this segment to operate.

CEMENT

Our Newberry, Florida cement plant produces Portland and masonry cement that we sell in both bulk form and bags to the concrete products industry. Our Tampa, Florida facility imports and exports cement and slag. Some of the imported cement is resold, and the balance of the cement is blended, bagged, or reprocessed into specialty cements that are then sold. The slag is ground and sold in blended or unblended form. Our Port Manatee, Florida facility imports cement clinker that is ground into bulk cement and sold. Our Brooksville, Florida plant produces calcium products for the animal feed, paint, plastics and joint compound industries.

The Cement segment's largest single customer is our ready-mixed concrete operations within the Asphalt mix and Concrete segment.

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During 2009, we substantially completed the project to expand our Newberry cement facility to double its production capacity to 1.6 million tons per year. This plant is supplied by limestone mined at the facility. These limestone reserves total 193.9 million tons. The new capacity is expected to become fully operational in 2010.

Our Brooksville calcium facility is supplied with high quality calcium carbonate material mined at the Brooksville quarry. The calcium carbonate reserves at this quarry total approximately 6.6 million tons.

OTHER BUSINESS RELATED ITEMS

Seasonality and cyclical nature of our business

Almost all our products are produced and consumed outdoors. Our financial results for any quarter do not necessarily indicate the results expected for the year because seasonal changes and other weather-related conditions can affect the production and sales volumes of our products. Normally, the highest sales and earnings are in the third quarter and the lowest are in the first quarter. Further, our sales and earnings are sensitive to national, regional and local economic conditions and particularly to cyclical swings in construction spending, primarily in the private sector. The levels of construction spending are affected by changing interest rates, and demographic and population fluctuations.

Customers

No material part of our business is dependent upon one or a few customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on our business. In 2009, our top five customers accounted for 4.2% of our total revenues (excluding internal sales), and no single customer accounted for more than 1.3% of our total revenues. Our products typically are sold to private industry and not directly to governmental entities. Although approximately 45% to 55% of our aggregates shipments have historically gone into publicly funded construction, such as highways, airports and government buildings, relatively insignificant sales are made directly to federal, state, county or municipal governments/agencies. Therefore, although reductions in state and federal funding can curtail publicly funded construction, our business is not directly subject to renegotiation of profits or termination of contracts with state or federal governments.

Research and development costs

We conduct research and development and technical service activities at our Technical Service Center in Birmingham, Alabama. In general, these efforts are directed toward new and more efficient uses of our products and in supporting customers in pursuing the most efficient use of our products. We spent \$1.5 million in 2009 and 2008 and \$1.6 million in 2007 on research and development activities.

Environmental costs and governmental regulation

Our operations are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the environment and to health and safety, including noise, water discharge, air quality, dust control, zoning and permitting. We estimate that capital expenditures for environmental control facilities in 2010 and 2011 will be approximately \$8.1 million and \$7.2 million, respectively.

Frequently we are required by state and local regulations or contractual obligations to reclaim our former mining sites. These reclamation liabilities are recorded in our financial statements as a liability at the time the obligation arises. The fair value of such obligations is capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the owned or leased site. The liability is accreted through charges to operating expenses. To determine the fair value, we estimate the cost for a third party to perform the legally required reclamation, adjusted for inflation and risk and including a reasonable profit margin. All reclamation obligations are reviewed at least annually. For additional information regarding reclamation obligations (referred to in our financial statements as asset retirement obligations), see Notes 1 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Reclaimed quarries often have potential for use in commercial or residential development or as reservoirs or landfills. However, no projected cash flows from these anticipated uses have been considered to offset or reduce the estimated reclamation liability.

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Patents and trademarks

We do not own or have a license or other rights under any patents, trademarks or trade names that are material to any of our reporting segments.

Other information regarding Vulcan

Vulcan is a New Jersey corporation incorporated on February 14, 2007, but its predecessor company was incorporated on September 27, 1956. Our principal sources of energy are electricity, diesel fuel, natural gas and coal. We do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining sources of energy required for operation of any of our reporting segments (i.e., Aggregates, Asphalt mix and Concrete, and Cement).

As of January 1, 2010, we employed 8,227 people in the U.S., a reduction of 1,093 from January 1, 2009. Of these employees, 795 are represented by labor unions. We also employ 252 union hourly employees in Mexico. We do not anticipate any significant issues with such unions in 2010.

We do not consider our backlog of orders to be material to, or a significant factor in, evaluating and understanding our business.

INVESTOR INFORMATION

We make available on our website, *www.vulcanmaterials.com*, free of charge, copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as well as all Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed with the SEC by our executive officers and directors, as soon as the filings are made publicly available by the SEC on its EDGAR database (*www.sec.gov*). The public may read and copy materials filed with the SEC at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D. C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-732-0330. In addition to accessing copies of our reports online, you may request a copy of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, including financial statements, by writing to Jerry F. Perkins Jr., Secretary, Vulcan Materials Company, 1200 Urban Center Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35242.

We have a Business Conduct Policy applicable to all employees and directors. Additionally, we have adopted a Code of Ethics for the CEO and Senior Financial Officers. Copies of the Business Conduct Policy and the Code of Ethics are available on our website under the heading Corporate Governance. If we make any amendment to, or waiver of, any provision of the Code of Ethics, we will disclose such information on our website as well as through filings with the SEC. Our Board of Directors has also adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines and charters for its Audit, Compensation and Governance Committees that are designed to meet all applicable SEC and New York Stock Exchange regulatory requirements. Each of these documents is available on our website under the heading, Corporate Governance, or you may request a copy of any of these documents by writing to Jerry F. Perkins Jr., Secretary, Vulcan Materials Company, 1200 Urban Center Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35242.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves risks. You should carefully consider the following risks, together with the information included in or incorporated by reference in this report, before deciding whether an investment in our common stock is suitable for you. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. In such an event, the trading prices of our common stock could decline and you might lose all or part of your investment.

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Our incurrence of additional debt to finance a portion of the Florida Rock merger significantly increased our interest expense, financial leverage and debt service requirements We incurred considerable short-term and long-term debt to finance the Florida Rock merger. Incurrence of this debt significantly increased our leverage and caused downgrades in our credit rating. There may be circumstances in which required payments of principal and/or interest on this debt could adversely affect our cash flows.

There are various financial and restrictive covenants in our debt instruments. If we fail to comply with any of these requirements, the related indebtedness (and other unrelated indebtedness) could become due and payable prior to its stated maturity. A default under our debt instruments may also significantly affect our ability to obtain additional or alternative financing.

Our ability to make scheduled payments or to refinance our obligations with respect to indebtedness will depend on our operating and financial performance, which in turn is subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors beyond our control.

Construction, both commercial and residential, is dependent upon the overall U.S. economy which remains weak and could weaken further Commercial and residential construction levels generally move with economic cycles; when the economy is strong, construction levels rise and when the economy is weak, construction levels fall. The overall U.S. economy has been hurt by the changes in the financial services sector, including failures of several large financial institutions, significant merger and acquisition activity within that industry and the resulting constraints on credit availability. The commercial construction market declined in 2008 and 2009, due mostly to the recession and disruptions in credit availability. Also, continued weakness in the residential construction market negatively affected the commercial construction market. The residential construction market further softened in 2009 as a result of the housing market downturn. The overall weakness in the economy and the uncertainty in the credit markets could cause commercial and residential construction to remain at low levels or weaken further.

The collapse of the subprime mortgage market and, in turn, the housing market could continue to negatively affect demand for our products In most of our markets, particularly Florida and California, sales volumes have been negatively impacted by the collapse of the subprime mortgage market and a significant decline in residential construction. Our sales volumes and earnings could continue to be depressed and negatively impacted by this segment of the market until the slowdown in residential construction improves.

A decline in public sector construction and reductions in governmental funding could adversely affect our operations and results In 2009, 50% of our sales volume of construction aggregates was made to contractors on publicly funded construction projects. If, as a result of a loss of federal funding, a protracted delay by Congress to extend or replace the multi-year federal transportation bill that expired on September 30, 2009, or a significant reduction in state or federal budgets, spending on publicly funded construction were to be reduced significantly, our earnings and cash flows could be negatively affected. Further, any delays in expenditure of stimulus funds designated for highways and other public work projects pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 could negatively impact our earnings for 2010.

Difficult and volatile conditions in the credit markets could affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows The current credit environment has negatively affected the U.S. economy and demand for our products. Commercial and residential construction could continue to decline if companies and consumers are unable to finance construction projects or if the economic slowdown continues to cause delays or cancellations of capital projects. A recessionary economy can also increase the likelihood we will not be able to collect on our accounts receivable from our customers. We have experienced payment delays from some of our customers during this economic downturn.

The credit environment could limit our ability to issue commercial paper. Additional financing or refinancing might not be available and, if available, may not be at economically favorable terms. Interest rates on new issuances of long-term public debt in the market may increase due to higher credit and risk premiums. There is no guarantee we will be able to access the capital markets at economical interest rates, which could negatively affect our business.

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We may be required to obtain financing in order to fund certain strategic acquisitions, if they arise, or to refinance our outstanding debt. We are also exposed to risks from tightening credit markets, through the interest payable on our outstanding short-term debt and the interest cost on our commercial paper, to the extent it is available to us. While it is our objective to maintain our credit ratings at investment grade levels, we cannot be assured these ratings will remain at those levels. While we believe that we will continue to have adequate credit available to meet our needs, there can be no assurance of such credit availability.

Weather can materially affect our quarterly results Almost all of our products are used in the public or private construction industry, and our production and distribution facilities are located outdoors. Inclement weather affects both our ability to produce and distribute our products and affects our customers' short-term demand since their work also can be hampered by weather. Therefore, our results can be negatively affected by inclement weather.

Within our local markets, we operate in a highly competitive industry The construction aggregates industry is highly fragmented with a large number of independent local producers in a number of our markets. However, in most markets, we also compete against large private and public companies, some of which are more vertically integrated than we are. This results in intense competition in a number of markets in which we operate. Significant competition could lead to lower prices, lower sales volumes and higher costs in some markets, negatively affecting our earnings and cash flows. In certain markets, vertically integrated competitors have acquired some asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete customers and this trend may continue to accelerate.

Our long-term success is dependent upon securing and permitting aggregates reserves in strategically located areas

Construction aggregates are bulky and heavy and, therefore, difficult to transport efficiently. Because of the nature of the products, the freight costs can quickly surpass the production costs. Therefore, except for geographic regions that do not possess commercially viable deposits of aggregates and are served by rail, barge or ship, the markets for our products tend to be very localized around our quarry sites. New quarry sites often take a number of years to develop, so our strategic planning and new site development must stay ahead of actual growth. Additionally, in a number of urban and suburban areas in which we operate, it is increasingly difficult to permit new sites or expand existing sites due to community resistance. Therefore, our future success is dependent, in part, on our ability to accurately forecast future areas of high growth in order to locate optimal facility sites and on our ability to secure operating and environmental permits to operate at those sites.

Our future growth is dependent in part on acquiring other businesses in our industry and successfully integrating them with our existing operations The expansion of our business is dependent in part on the acquisition of existing businesses that own or control aggregates reserves. Credit and financing availability could make it more difficult to capitalize on potential acquisitions. Additionally, with regard to the acquisitions we are able to complete, our future results will be dependent in part on our ability to successfully integrate these businesses with our existing operations.

Changes in legal requirements and governmental policies concerning zoning, land use, environmental and other areas of the law impact our business Our operations are affected by numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations related to zoning, land use and environmental matters. Despite our compliance efforts, there is the inherent risk of liability in the operation of our business, especially from an environmental standpoint. These potential liabilities could have an adverse impact on our operations and profitability. Our operations require numerous governmental approvals and permits, which often require us to make significant capital and maintenance expenditures to comply with zoning and environmental laws and regulations. Stricter laws and regulations, or more stringent interpretations of existing laws or regulations, may impose new liabilities on us, reduce operating hours, require additional investment by us in pollution control equipment, or impede our opening new or expanding existing plants or facilities.

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Our industry is capital intensive, resulting in significant fixed and semi-fixed costs. Therefore, our earnings are highly sensitive to changes in volume Due to the high levels of fixed capital required for the extraction and production of construction aggregates, profitability as measured in absolute dollars and as a percentage of net sales (margins) can be greatly impacted due to changes in volume.

Our products are transported by truck, rail, barge or ship, primarily by third-party providers. Significant delays or increased costs affecting these transportation methods could materially affect our operations and earnings Our products are distributed either by truck to local markets or by rail, barge or oceangoing vessel to remote markets. Costs of transporting our products could be negatively affected by factors outside of our control, including rail service interruptions or rate increases, tariffs, rising fuel costs and capacity constraints. Additionally, inclement weather, including hurricanes, tornadoes and other weather events, can negatively impact our distribution network.

Our future success depends greatly upon attracting and retaining qualified personnel, particularly in sales and operations A significant factor in our future profitability is our ability to attract, develop and retain qualified personnel. Our success in attracting qualified personnel, particularly in the areas of sales and operations, is affected by changing demographics of the available pool of workers with the training and skills necessary to fill the available positions, the impact on the labor supply due to general economic conditions, and our ability to offer competitive compensation and benefit packages.

We use large amounts of electricity, diesel fuel, liquid asphalt and other petroleum-based resources that are subject to potential supply constraints and significant price fluctuation In our production and distribution processes, we consume significant amounts of electricity, diesel fuel, liquid asphalt and other petroleum-based resources. The availability and pricing of these resources are subject to market forces that are beyond our control. Our suppliers contract separately for the purchase of such resources and our sources of supply could be interrupted should our suppliers not be able to obtain these materials due to higher demand or other factors interrupting their availability. Variability in the supply and prices of these resources could materially affect our operating results from period to period and rising costs could erode our profitability.

The costs of providing pension and healthcare benefits to our employees have risen in recent years. Continuing increases in such costs could negatively affect our earnings The costs of providing pension and healthcare benefits to our employees have increased substantially over the past several years. We have instituted measures to help slow the rate of increase. However, if these costs continue to rise, this could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

We are involved in a number of legal proceedings. We cannot predict the outcome of litigation and other contingencies with certainty We are involved in several class action and complex litigation proceedings, some arising from our previous ownership and operation of our Chemicals business. Although we divested our Chemicals business in June 2005, we retained certain liabilities related to the business. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, we establish reserves when a loss is determined to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Our assessment of probability and loss estimates are based on the facts and circumstances known to us at a particular point in time. Subsequent developments in legal proceedings may affect our assessment and estimates of a loss contingency, and could result in an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. For a description of our current significant legal proceedings see Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Climate change and climate change legislation or regulations may adversely impact our business A number of governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating legislative and regulatory change in response to the potential impacts of climate change including pending U.S. legislation that, if enacted, would limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a cap and trade system of allowances and credits, among other provisions. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has for the first time required large emitters of greenhouse gases to collect and report data with respect to their greenhouse gas emissions and has proposed a permitting process for large emitters. We have determined that our Newberry cement plant would likely be subject to this permitting under the regulations as currently proposed. These regulatory mechanisms may be either voluntary or legislated and may impact our operations directly or indirectly through customers or our supply chain. Any such cap-and-trade

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system or other limitations imposed on the emission of greenhouse gases could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

The potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain, and will be particular to the specific geographic location of our facilities and operations. These may include changes in rainfall patterns, shortages of water or other natural resources, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperature levels. The impact of these laws and regulations could also potentially increase our energy costs. These effects may adversely impact the cost, production and financial performance of our operations.

We use estimates in accounting for a number of significant items. Changes in our estimates could affect our future financial results As discussed more fully in Critical Accounting Policies under Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, we use significant judgment in accounting for goodwill and goodwill impairment; impairment of long-lived assets excluding goodwill; reclamation costs; pension and other postretirement benefits; environmental compliance; claims and litigation including self-insurance; and income taxes. Although we believe we have sufficient experience and reasonable procedures to enable us to make appropriate assumptions and formulate reasonable estimates, these assumptions and estimates could change significantly in the future and could result in a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Aggregates

As the largest U.S. producer of construction aggregates, we have operating facilities across the U.S. and in Mexico and the Bahamas. We principally serve markets in 21 states, the District of Columbia and the local markets surrounding our operations in Mexico and the Bahamas. Our primary focus is serving states and metropolitan markets in the U.S. that are predicted to experience the most significant growth in population, households and employment. These three demographic factors are significant drivers of demand for aggregates.

Our current estimate of 14.2 billion tons of proven and probable aggregates reserves reflects a decrease of 0.2 billion tons, on a comparable basis, from the estimate at the end of 2008. Estimates of reserves are of recoverable stone, sand and gravel of suitable quality for economic extraction, based on drilling and studies by our geologists and engineers, recognizing reasonable economic and operating restraints as to maximum depth of overburden and stone excavation, and subject to permit or other restrictions.

Proven, or measured, reserves are those reserves for which the quantity is computed from dimensions revealed by drill data, together with other direct and measurable observations such as outcrops, trenches and quarry faces; the grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and the sampling and measurement data are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established. Probable, or indicated, reserves are those reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed partly from specific measurements and partly from projections based on reasonable, though not drilled, geologic evidence. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Reported proven and probable reserves include only quantities that are owned in fee or under lease, and for which all appropriate zoning and permitting have been obtained. Leases, zoning, permits, reclamation plans and other government or industry regulations often set limits on the areas, depths and lengths of time allowed for mining, stipulate setbacks and slopes that must be left in place, and designate which areas may be used for surface facilities,

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berms, and overburden or waste storage, among other requirements and restrictions. Our reserve estimates take into account these factors. Technical and economic factors also affect the estimates of reported reserves regardless of what might otherwise be considered proven or probable based on a geologic analysis. For example, excessive overburden or weathered rock, rock quality issues, excessive mining depths, groundwater issues, overlying wetlands, endangered species habitats, and rights of way or easements may effectively limit the quantity of reserves considered proven and probable. In addition, computations for reserves in-place are adjusted for estimates of unsaleable sizes and materials as well as pit and plant waste.

The 14.2 billion tons of estimated aggregates reserves reported at the end of 2009 include reserves at inactive and greenfield (undeveloped) sites. We reported proven and probable reserves of 13.3 billion tons at the end of 2008. That determination excluded reserves at inactive and greenfield sites that otherwise qualified as proven or probable reserves and could be economically and legally extracted. Including inactive and greenfield sites, proven and probable reserves at the end of 2008 were 14.4 billion tons. This table presents, by division, the tons of proven and probable aggregates reserves as of December 31, 2009 and the types of facilities operated.

	Reserves (billions of tons)	Number of Aggregates Operating Facilities ¹		
		Stone	Sand and Gravel	Sales Yards
By Division:				
Florida Rock	0.5	5	11	6
Mideast	3.7	39	2	25
Midsouth	2.1	40	1	0
Midwest	1.9	17	5	4
Southeast	2.2	34	0	3
Southern and Gulf Coast	2.0	23	1	27
Southwest	0.9	13	1	13
Western	0.9	2	27	1
Total	14.2	173	48	79

¹ In addition to the facilities included in the table above, we operate 17 recrushed concrete plants which are not dependent on reserves.

Of the 14.2 billion tons of aggregates reserves, 8.0 billion tons or 56% are located on owned land and 6.2 billion tons or 44% are located on leased land. While some of our leases run until reserves at the leased sites are exhausted, generally our leases have definite expiration dates, which range from 2010 to 2159. Most of our leases have renewal options to extend them well beyond their current terms at our discretion.

The following table lists our ten largest active aggregates facilities based on the total proven and probable reserves at the sites. None of our aggregates facilities contributes more than 5% to our net sales.

Location**Reserves**

(nearest major metropolitan area)	(millions of tons)
Playa del Carmen (Cancun), Mexico	665.2
Hanover (Harrisburg), Pennsylvania	563.7
McCook (Chicago), Illinois	445.9
Dekalb (Chicago), Illinois	366.5
Gold Hill (Charlotte), North Carolina	294.9
Rockingham (Charlotte), North Carolina	259.3
1604 Stone (San Antonio), Texas	214.1
Grand Rivers (Paducah), Kentucky	179.6
Macon, Georgia	179.5
Gray Court (Greenville), South Carolina	170.2

Table of Contents**Asphalt mix, Concrete and Cement**

We also operate a number of other facilities in several of our divisions:

Division	Asphalt mix Facilities	Concrete Facilities¹	Cement Facilities²
Florida Rock	0	75	4
Northern Concrete	0	32	0
Southwest	11	4	0
Western	27	15	0

¹ Includes ready-mixed concrete, concrete block and other concrete products facilities.

² Includes one cement manufacturing facility, two cement import terminals and a calcium plant.

The asphalt mix and concrete facilities are able to meet their needs for raw material inputs with a combination of internally sourced and purchased raw materials. Our Cement segment operates two limestone quarries in Florida:

Location	Reserves (millions of tons)
Newberry	193.9
Brooksville	6.6

Headquarters

Our headquarters are located in an office complex in Birmingham, Alabama. The office space is leased through December 31, 2013, with two five-year renewal periods, and consists of approximately 184,125 square feet. The annual rental costs for the current term of the lease is \$3.4 million.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to occasional governmental proceedings and orders pertaining to occupational safety and health or to protection of the environment, such as proceedings or orders relating to noise abatement, air emissions or water discharges. As part of our continuing program of stewardship in safety, health and environmental matters, we have been able to resolve such proceedings and to comply with such orders without any material adverse effects on our business.

We are a defendant in various lawsuits in the ordinary course of business. It is not possible to determine with precision the outcome of, or the amount of liability, if any, under these lawsuits, especially where the cases involve possible jury trials with as yet undetermined jury panels.

See Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for a discussion of our material legal proceedings.

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No matter was submitted to our security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the fourth quarter of 2009.

Executive officers of the registrant

The names, positions and ages, as of February 20, 2010, of our executive officers are as follows:

Name	Position	Age
Donald M. James	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	61
Robert A. Wason IV	Senior Vice President, General Counsel	58
Ronald G. McAbee	Senior Vice President, Construction Materials-West	62
Daniel F. Sansone	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	57
Danny R. Shepherd	Senior Vice President, Construction Materials-East	58
Ejaz A. Khan	Vice President, Controller and Chief Information Officer	52

The principal occupations of the executive officers during the past five years are set forth below:

Donald M. James was named Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1997.

Robert A. Wason IV was elected Senior Vice President, General Counsel in August 2008. Prior to that, he served as Senior Vice President, Corporate Development since December 1998.

Ronald G. McAbee was elected Senior Vice President, Construction Materials-West in February 2007. Prior to that date, he served as President, Western Division from June 2004 through January 2007. Prior to that, he served as President, Mideast Division.

Daniel F. Sansone was elected Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer in May 2005. Prior to that date, he served as President, Southern and Gulf Coast Division and its predecessor businesses from May 1997 through May 2005.

Danny R. Shepherd was elected Senior Vice President, Construction Materials-East in February 2007. Prior to that date, he served as President, Southeast Division from May 2002 through January 2007.

Ejaz A. Khan was elected Vice President and Controller in February 1999. He was appointed Chief Information Officer in February 2000.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (ticker symbol VMC). As of February 19, 2010, the number of shareholders of record was 5,201. The prices in the following table represent the high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and the quarterly dividends declared by our Board of directors in 2009 and 2008.

	Common Stock Prices		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
2009			
First quarter	\$ 71.26	\$ 34.30	\$ 0.49
Second quarter	53.94	39.65	0.49
Third quarter	62.00	39.14	0.25
Fourth quarter	54.37	44.70	0.25
2008			
First quarter	\$ 79.75	\$ 60.20	\$ 0.49
Second quarter	84.73	59.26	0.49
Third quarter	100.25	49.39	0.49
Fourth quarter	77.95	39.52	0.49

Our policy is to pay out a reasonable share of net cash provided by operating activities as dividends, while maintaining debt ratios within what we believe to be prudent and generally acceptable limits. The future payment of dividends is within the discretion of our Board of Directors and depends on our profitability, capital requirements, financial condition, debt reduction, growth, business opportunities and other factors which our Board of Directors may deem relevant. We are not a party to any contracts or agreements that currently materially limit, or are likely to limit in the future, our ability to pay dividends.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not have any repurchases of stock during the fourth quarter of 2009. We did not have any unregistered sales of equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2009.

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The selected statement of earnings, per share data and balance sheet data for each of the five years ended December 31, 2009, set forth below have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The following data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data:

*Amounts in millions,
except per share data*

<i>For the years ended December 31</i>	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
		(As Restated 1)			
Net sales	\$ 2,543.7	\$ 3,453.1	\$ 3,090.1	\$ 3,041.1	\$ 2,615.0
Total revenues	\$ 2,690.5	\$ 3,651.4	\$ 3,327.8	\$ 3,342.5	\$ 2,895.3
Gross profit	\$ 446.0	\$ 749.7	\$ 950.9	\$ 931.9	\$ 708.8
Earnings from continuing operations ²	\$ 18.6	\$ 3.4	\$ 463.1	\$ 480.2	\$ 344.1
Earnings (loss) on discontinued operations, net of tax ³	\$ 11.7	\$ (2.4)	\$ (12.2)	\$ (10.0)	\$ 44.9
Net earnings	\$ 30.3	\$ 0.9	\$ 450.9	\$ 470.2	\$ 389.1
Basic earnings (loss) per share					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.92	\$ 3.37
Discontinued operations	0.09	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.10)	0.44
Net earnings	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.82	\$ 3.81
Diluted earnings (loss) per share					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.81	\$ 3.31
Discontinued operations	0.09	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.10)	0.43
Net earnings	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.71	\$ 3.74
Total assets	\$ 8,533.0	\$ 8,916.6	\$ 8,936.4	\$ 3,427.8	\$ 3,590.4
Long-term debt	\$ 2,116.1	\$ 2,153.6	\$ 1,529.8	\$ 322.1	\$ 323.4
Shareholders' equity	\$ 4,052.0	\$ 3,553.8	\$ 3,785.6	\$ 2,036.9	\$ 2,133.6
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.16

¹ See Note 20
Correction of
Prior Period
Financial
Statements in
Item 8 Financial
Statements and

Supplementary
Data.

- 2 Earnings from continuing operations during 2008 includes an after tax goodwill impairment charge of \$227.6 million, or \$2.05 per diluted share, for our Cement segment in Florida.
- 3 Discontinued operations include the results from operations attributable to our former Chloralkali and Performance Chemicals businesses, divested in 2005 and 2003, respectively.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY DRIVERS OF VALUE CREATION

**Source: Woods & Poole Economics and Moody's Economy.com*

Financial highlights for 2009

Net earnings from continuing operations were \$18.6 million compared to \$3.4 million in the prior year

EBITDA was \$548.4 million compared to adjusted EBITDA of \$886.5 million in the prior year

Aggregates shipments declined 26%, reducing earnings by \$333.7 million

Aggregates pricing increased 3%, increasing earnings by \$48.3 million

Cost management and productivity improvements reduced the effects of lower volumes on our earnings and cash flow

Aggregates cash fixed costs decreased \$48.7 million, or 14%

Selling, administrative and general expense decreased 6%

Cash provided by operating activities increased 4% to \$453.0 million in 2009 compared to \$435.2 million in 2008

Full year capital spending was reduced 69% to \$109.7 million compared to \$353.2 million in the prior year

Free cash flow increased to \$343.3 million in 2009 compared to \$82.0 million in 2008

Private placement debt offering in the first quarter raised \$394.6 million in net proceeds

Public offering of equity in the second quarter raised \$520.0 million in net proceeds

Total debt was reduced by \$809.8 million

In 2009, we faced declining demand for our products due to economic conditions that resulted in a sharp slowdown in the private construction market. New home construction declined to historically low levels, while tight credit and business failures contributed to a sharp decrease in construction of nonresidential buildings, particularly stores and offices. Construction activity funded by the public sector, typically less affected in economic cycles, was weak as

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well in 2009. Declining state revenues reduced the amount of funds available at the state level for public construction projects. The effects of The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) were helpful, but the bulk of funds for transportation infrastructure under this Act will be spent in 2010 and 2011. The positive effects of ARRA spending in 2009 were somewhat offset by the failure of Congress to extend or reauthorize the most recent multi-year federal transportation bill, which expired on September 30, 2009. As a result, funds for highway construction are being provided by a series of relatively short continuing resolutions and at funding levels considerably below what would have been available had Congress extended the provisions of SAFETEA-LU. This uncertainty compelled many states to postpone highway maintenance and improvement projects.

ARRA includes economic stimulus funding of \$50 to \$60 billion for heavy construction projects that use our products, including \$27.5 billion for highways and bridges. Vulcan-served states were apportioned 55% more funds than other states, with California, Texas and Florida receiving nearly 23% of the total for highways and bridges. Beginning in mid-year 2009, highway construction awards were buoyed by stimulus-related funding. Through December 2009, the Federal Highway Administration reported that approximately 85% of the \$27.5 billion of funding for highway and bridge projects had been obligated, \$15 billion was under construction and \$5.6 billion had been paid to contractors for work performed. During this period, most Vulcan-served states lagged the rest of the country in awarding and starting stimulus-related highway construction projects. These differences in awarding projects and spending patterns were due in part to the types of projects planned and to the proportion sub-allocated to metropolitan planning organizations where project planning and execution can be more complicated and time consuming. However, in the fourth quarter, contract awards for highways in Vulcan-served states increased 13% from 2008 compared to a 2% increase in other states. This provides some evidence that construction activity in Vulcan-served states will improve in 2010.

Despite these challenging conditions, we have worked diligently to manage effectively those aspects of the business that we are able to control. We were able to achieve modest price increases, which helped offset lower sales volumes. We reduced selling, administrative and general expenses by \$21.0 million compared to 2008. We adjusted production levels to meet demand and, as a result, employment levels across the company were 12% lower than in 2008. These effective cost management efforts have allowed us to maximize cash flow in a period of unprecedented and prolonged economic downturn.

RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Free cash flow and EBITDA are not defined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP); thus, they should not be considered as an alternative to net cash provided by operating activities or any other liquidity or earnings measure defined by GAAP. These metrics are presented for the convenience of investment professionals that use such metrics in their analysis and to provide our shareholders with an understanding of the metrics we use to assess performance and to monitor our cash and liquidity positions. These metrics are often used by the investment community as indicators of a company's ability to incur and service debt. We internally use free cash flow, EBITDA and other such measures to assess the operating performance of our various business units and the consolidated company. We do not use these metrics as a measure to allocate resources internally. Reconciliations of these metrics to their nearest GAAP measures are presented below:

Free cash flow

Free cash flow deducts purchases of property, plant & equipment from net cash provided by operating activities.

<i>in millions</i>	2009	2008	2007
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$453.0	\$ 435.2	\$ 708.1
Less			
Purchases of property, plant & equipment	(109.7)	(353.2)	(483.3)
Free cash flow	\$343.3	\$ 82.0	\$ 224.8

Table of Contents**EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA**

EBITDA is an acronym for Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization. We adjusted EBITDA in 2008 to exclude the noncash charge for goodwill impairment.

<i>in millions</i>	2009	2008	2007
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 453.0	\$ 435.2	\$ 708.1
Decrease in assets before initial effects of business acquisitions and dispositions	(95.7)	(16.7)	(25.2)
(Increase) decrease in liabilities before initial effects of business acquisitions and dispositions	5.4	101.9	(4.4)
Other net operating items (providing) using cash	62.2	(130.4)	43.9
(Earnings) loss on discontinued operations, net of tax	(11.7)	2.4	12.2
Provision for income taxes	(37.8)	71.7	204.4
Interest expense, net	173.0	169.7	41.6
EBITDA	\$ 548.4	\$ 633.8	\$ 980.6
Plus			
Goodwill impairment		252.7	
Adjusted EBITDA	n/a	\$ 886.5	n/a

<i>in millions</i>	2009	2008	2007
Operating earnings	\$ 148.5	\$ 249.1	\$ 714.4
Other income (expense), net	5.3	(4.4)	(5.3)
Plus			
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	394.6	389.1	271.5
EBITDA	\$ 548.4	\$ 633.8	\$ 980.6
Plus			
Goodwill impairment		252.7	
Adjusted EBITDA	n/a	\$ 886.5	n/a

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

On November 16, 2007, we acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of Florida Rock Industries, Inc., a leading producer of construction aggregates, cement, ready-mixed concrete and concrete products in the southeastern and mid-Atlantic states. The results of operations discussed below include Florida Rock for the periods from November 16, 2007 through December 31, 2007, and the full calendar years 2008 and 2009. We include intersegment sales in our comparative analysis of segment revenue at the product line level. Net sales and cost of goods sold exclude intersegment sales and delivery revenues and cost. This presentation is consistent with the basis on which we review results of operations. We discuss separately our discontinued operations, which consist of our former Chemicals business.

Table of Contents**Consolidated operating results**

*Amounts and shares in millions,
except per share data*

<i>For the years ended December 31</i>	2009	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 2,543.7	\$ 3,453.1	\$ 3,090.1
Cost of goods sold	2,097.7	2,703.4	2,139.2
Gross profit	\$ 446.0	\$ 749.7	\$ 950.9
Operating earnings	\$ 148.5	\$ 249.1	\$ 714.4
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (19.2)	\$ 75.1	\$ 667.5
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 18.6	\$ 3.4	\$ 463.1
Earnings (loss) on discontinued operations, net of income taxes	11.7	(2.5)	(12.2)
Net earnings	\$ 30.3	\$ 0.9	\$ 450.9
Basic earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.77
Discontinued operations	0.09	(0.02)	(0.12)
Net earnings	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.65
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.66
Discontinued operations	0.09	(0.02)	(0.12)
Net earnings	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.54
EBITDA (adjusted EBITDA in 2008)	\$ 548.4	\$ 886.5	\$ 980.6

The economic downturn and other external factors affecting the construction industry continued to present challenges for our business. Continued weakness in private construction activity, both residential and nonresidential, and the uncertainty surrounding the timing and amount of either a formal extension or reauthorization of the multi-year federal highway program offset the benefits of stimulus-related construction activity in 2009. Furthermore, construction activity on stimulus-related highway projects varied widely in Vulcan-served states, and in certain key states lagged the rest of the country.

We continue to run the business in a cost-efficient manner, with a focus on effectively managing those aspects of cost we can control or influence in order to maximize our cash generation during the economic downturn. Our efforts

contributed to reductions in cash fixed costs in our operations as well as reductions in overhead expenses. The average selling price for aggregates increased 3% in 2009 despite lower shipments, reflecting attractive pricing fundamentals of our business. The higher selling price for aggregates reflects increased market prices as well as proportionately greater levels of higher priced aggregates used for highway construction. As a result of these actions, the cash earnings generated on each ton of aggregates sold in 2009 nearly matched the record level achieved in 2008. The increased level of unit profitability supports our optimism about the earnings potential of our business when demand begins to recover.

The 2008 results include an estimated \$227.6 million, or \$2.05 per diluted share, after tax goodwill impairment charge for our Cement segment which is located in Florida. The 2008 results also include net earnings per diluted share of \$0.34 from the sale of mining operations divested as a condition for approval by the Department of Justice of the Florida Rock acquisition. Results in 2007 include net earnings per diluted share of \$0.24 from the sale of real estate in California. Additionally, higher energy-related costs lowered earnings by \$0.86 per diluted share in 2008 as compared to 2007.

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Year-over-year changes in earnings from continuing operations before income taxes are summarized below (in millions of dollars):

2007	\$ 668
Lower aggregates earnings due to	
Lower volumes	(210)
Higher selling prices	115
Higher costs	(76)
Lower asphalt mix and concrete earnings	(48)
Higher cement earnings	18
Higher selling, administrative and general expenses	(53)
Goodwill impairment cement	(253)
Gain on divestitures	74
Gain on 2007 sale of California real estate	(44)
Higher interest expense, net	(128)
All other	12
2008	\$ 75
Lower aggregates earnings due to	
Lower volumes	(334)
Higher selling prices	48
Lower costs	21
Lower asphalt mix and concrete earnings	(20)
Lower cement earnings	(20)
Lower selling, administrative and general expenses	21
2008 goodwill impairment cement	253
Lower gain on sale of PP&E and divestitures	(67)
All other	4
2009	\$ (19)

Operating results by segment

We present our results of operations by segment at the gross profit level. We have three reporting segments organized around our principal product lines: aggregates, asphalt mix and concrete, and cement. Management reviews earnings for the product line segments principally at the gross profit level.

Aggregates**Revenues and Gross Profits**

in millions

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Unit Shipments

Customer and internal¹ tons, in millions

¹ Represents tons shipped primarily to our downstream operations (e.g., asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete)

Our year-over-year aggregates shipments declined 26% in 2009, 12% in 2008 and 9% in 2007. Most of our geographic markets reported double-digit percentage declines in aggregates volumes in 2009. Pricing for our products remained strong and helped to partially offset the earnings effect of lower volumes. Our year-over-year pricing improved 3% in 2009, 7% in 2008 and 13% in 2007. We are tightly managing plant operating costs and overhead expenses as we continue to adjust our cost structure to match weak demand. We have limited operating hours, streamlined our work force, and focused on achieving production efficiencies at reduced operating rates in the face of a sharp decline in demand for our products. As a result, our cash earnings per ton of aggregates, while essentially flat compared to 2008 and 2007, is 45% higher than the 2005 level, which was a year of peak demand for aggregates. We will continue to manage controllable costs aggressively and to focus on cash margins and earnings.

Asphalt mix and Concrete

Revenues and Gross Profits

in millions

Shipments of asphalt mix declined 22% in 2009 compared to 2008 and declined by 9% in 2008 compared to 2007. Asphalt materials margins were higher than the prior year as slightly lower selling prices for asphalt mix were more than offset by a 29% decline in the costs for liquid asphalt. Ready-mixed concrete shipments declined by 32% in 2009. From 2007 to 2008, the sharp increase in ready-mixed concrete shipments resulted from the inclusion of a full year of sales from the acquired Florida Rock concrete operations. Ready-mixed concrete pricing remained relatively flat during the three-year period.

Selling Price

Freight-adjusted average sales price per ton²

² Freight-adjusted sales price is calculated as total sales dollars (internal and external) less freight to remote distribution sites divided by total sales units (internal and external)

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Cement

Revenues and Gross Profits

in millions

Cement earnings declined from last year because of weaker sales volumes, slightly offset by lower energy costs. Cement pricing declined 1% year over year. We acquired the Cement segment in November 2007 as part of the Florida Rock acquisition, so we reported no comparable revenues or earnings for the first ten months of 2007.

Selling, administrative and general expenses

in millions

Selling, administrative and general expenses (SAG) include \$8.5 million in 2009 and \$10.5 million in 2008 of expenses for property donations recorded at fair value. The gains from these donations, which are equal to the excess of the fair value over the carrying value, are included in gain on sale of property, plant & equipment in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Excluding the effect of these property donations, SAG in 2009 declined \$19.0 million, or 5.5%. The year-over-year decline is due mostly to reductions in employee-related expenses which more than offset a year-over-year increase in project costs related to the replacement of legacy IT systems. Employment levels across Vulcan are down 12% from the prior year. The SAG increase in 2008 over 2007 was primarily attributable to including a full year of expenses for the former Florida Rock businesses. Employment levels in 2008 were down 14% from 2007.

Goodwill impairment

There were no charges for goodwill impairment in 2009 and 2007. During 2008, we recorded a \$252.7 million pretax goodwill impairment charge related to our Cement segment in Florida, representing the entire balance of goodwill at this reporting unit. We acquired these operations as part of the Florida Rock transaction in November 2007. For additional details regarding this impairment, see the Goodwill and Goodwill Impairment Critical Accounting Policy.

Table of Contents**Gain on sale of property, plant & equipment and businesses, net***in millions*

The 2009 gains were primarily related to sales and donations of real estate, mostly in California. Included in the 2008 gains was a \$73.8 million pretax gain for quarry sites divested as a condition for approval by the Department of Justice of the Florida Rock acquisition. The 2007 gain includes a \$43.8 million pretax gain on the sale of real estate in California.

Interest expense*in millions*

The increase in interest expense in 2009 and 2008 was due primarily to debt incurred for the acquisition of Florida Rock. Excluding capitalized interest credits, gross interest expense for 2009 was \$186.0 million compared to \$187.1 million in 2008 and \$53.3 million in 2007.

Income taxes

Our income tax (benefit) provision for continuing operations for the years ended December 31 are shown below:

<i>in millions</i>	2009	2008	2007
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (19.2)	\$ 75.1	\$ 667.5
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(37.9)	71.7	204.4
Effective tax rate	197.0%	95.5%	30.6%

The change in our 2009 tax provision resulted from the relatively greater effect of certain items such as statutory depletion, undistributed earnings from foreign operations, loss on the sale of the stock of a subsidiary, and charitable contributions of property, coupled with the significantly lower level of earnings. The 2008 provision included the unfavorable impact of the goodwill impairment charge. Excluding the impact of the goodwill impairment charge, the 2008 income tax provision for continuing operations was \$96.8 million, or an effective tax rate of 29.5%. A reconciliation of the federal statutory rate of 35% to our effective tax rates for 2009, 2008 and 2007 is presented in Note 9, *Income Taxes* in Item 8 *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*.

Discontinued operations

Pretax operating results from discontinued operations were a gain of \$18.6 million in 2009 compared to losses of \$4.1 million in 2008 and \$19.3 million in 2007. The 2009 pretax gain from discontinued operations resulted primarily from settlements with two of our insurers in the Modesto perchloroethylene cases which are associated with our former Chemicals business. These settlements resulted in pretax gains of \$23.5 million. The insurance proceeds and associated gain represent a partial recovery of legal and settlement costs recognized in prior years. The

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2008 and 2007 pretax losses from discontinued operations, and the remaining results from 2009, reflect charges primarily related to general and product liability costs, including legal defense costs, and environmental remediation costs associated with our former Chemicals businesses. For additional information regarding discontinued operations, see Note 2 Discontinued Operations in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

CASH AND LIQUIDITY

Our primary source of liquidity is cash provided by our operating activities. Our additional financial resources include unused bank lines of credit and access to the capital markets. We believe these financial resources are sufficient to fund our business requirements in the future, including debt service obligations, cash contractual obligations, capital expenditures, dividend payments and potential future acquisitions.

We operate a centralized cash management system using zero-balance disbursement accounts; therefore, our operating cash balance requirements are minimal. When cash on hand is not sufficient to fund daily working capital requirements, we issue commercial paper or draw down on our bank lines of credit. During 2009, bank borrowings generally were more expensive than commercial paper. Since July 2009, we have funded all our short-term cash needs by issuing commercial paper ranging in maturity from overnight to 91 days. The amount outstanding during the second half of 2009 averaged \$279.8 million. The weighted average all-in interest rate, including commissions paid to commercial paper broker dealers and the cost of back-up lines of credit, was 0.59% during that period and was 0.49% at year-end.

Current maturities and short-term borrowings

As of December 31, 2009, we have \$385.4 million of current maturities of long-term debt that are due as follows:

<i>in millions</i>	2010 Maturities
First quarter	\$ 15.0
Second quarter	15.0
Third quarter	15.0
Fourth quarter	340.0

There are various maturity dates for the remaining \$0.4 million. We expect to retire this debt using available cash generated from operations, by issuing commercial paper or drawing on our line of credit or by accessing the capital markets.

Net short-term borrowings at December 31 consisted of the following (in millions of dollars):

	2009	2008
Bank borrowings	\$ 0.0	\$ 1,082.5
Commercial paper	236.5	0.0
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 236.5	\$ 1,082.5
Bank borrowings		
Maturity	n/a	2 days
Weighted-average interest rate	n/a	1.63%
Commercial paper		
Maturity	42 days	n/a
Weighted-average interest rate	0.39%	n/a

Our outstanding bank credit facility, which provides \$1.5 billion of liquidity, expires November 16, 2012. Borrowings under this credit facility, which are classified as short-term, bear an interest rate based on London Interbank Offer

Rate (LIBOR) plus a credit spread. This credit spread was 30 basis points (0.3%) based on our long-term debt ratings at December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, there were no borrowings under the \$1.5 billion line of credit, \$236.5 million was used to support outstanding commercial paper and \$59.2 million was used to back outstanding letters of credit, resulting in available lines of credit of \$1,204.3 million. This amount provides a

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sizable level of borrowing capacity that strengthens our financial flexibility. Not only does it enable us to fund working capital needs, it provides liquidity to fund large expenditures, such as long-term debt maturities, on a temporary basis without being forced to issue long-term debt at times that are disadvantageous. Interest rates referable to borrowings under these credit lines are determined at the time of borrowing based on current market conditions for LIBOR. Our policy is to maintain committed credit facilities at least equal to our outstanding commercial paper.

Short-term debt ratings/outlook

Standard and Poor's A-2/stable (last rating attained in August 2009)

Moody's P-2/negative (last rating attained in September 2009)

Working capital

Working capital, current assets less current liabilities, is a common measure of liquidity used to assess a company's ability to meet short-term obligations. Our total current liabilities exceeded total current assets as follows:

\$113.4 million in 2009

\$769.2 million in 2008

The \$655.8 million improvement in working capital reflects our focus on generating and conserving cash. During 2009, we managed production of aggregates to levels below current demand, resulting in reduced levels of inventory. While lowering inventory levels negatively impacted our earnings, it generated cash. Accounts and notes receivable decreased \$89.0 million from 2008 to 2009 resulting from a 26% year-over-year decline in net sales. Despite the weak economy and lower sales, the collection period on our accounts receivable was relatively flat from 2008 to 2009. Proceeds from long-term debt issued in February and proceeds from stock issued in June were primarily used to reduce short-term borrowings by \$846.0 million.

Cash flows***Cash flows from operating activities***

Net cash provided by operating activities is derived primarily from net earnings before deducting noncash charges for depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization and goodwill impairment.

<i>in millions</i>	2009	2008	2007
Net earnings	\$ 30.3	\$ 0.9	\$450.9
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	394.6	389.1	271.5
Goodwill impairment	0.0	252.7	0.0
Other operating cash flows, net	28.1	(207.5)	(14.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$453.0	\$ 435.2	\$708.1

Net earnings before noncash deductions for depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization, and goodwill impairment were \$424.9 million in 2009 compared to \$642.6 million in 2008. Despite the \$217.7 million decrease in earnings before these noncash deductions, we were able to increase cash provided by operating activities by \$17.8 million in 2009 compared to 2008. Our efforts to manage the business to generate cash are reflected in favorable year-over-year changes in our working capital accounts. Changes in working capital accounts generated \$89.7 million of cash in 2009 as compared to using \$86.7 million of cash in 2008.

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$272.9 million in 2008 compared to 2007. Net earnings before deducting noncash charges for depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization and goodwill impairment accounted for \$79.7 million of the decrease. Reductions in trade payables and other accruals accounted for an additional \$102.6 million decrease in cash provided by operating activities.

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Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used for investing activities totaled \$80.0 million in 2009 compared to \$189.0 million in 2008, a decrease of \$109.0 million. We closely evaluated the nature and timing of all capital projects in an effort to conserve cash. The generally good condition of our property, plant & equipment afforded us the opportunity to delay expending replacement capital without reducing operating efficiency. Cash used for the purchase of property, plant & equipment totaled \$109.7 million in 2009, down \$243.5 million from 2008. These cash savings were partially offset by a year-over-year reduction in proceeds from the sale of businesses of \$209.7 million. Cash used for investing activities in 2007 of \$3,654.3 million was largely attributable to the acquisition of Florida Rock, which required cash payments of \$3,239.0 million, net of cash acquired and including our direct transaction costs.

Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash used for financing activities totaled \$361.0 million in 2009, compared to \$270.8 million during 2008. Debt reduction and achieving target debt ratios remain a priority use of cash flows. During 2009, proceeds from issuing long-term debt of \$394.6 million, net of debt issuance costs, and common stock of \$606.5 million were primarily used to reduce total debt by \$809.8 million. We reduced our dividend per share beginning in the third quarter of 2009 from \$0.49 per quarter to \$0.25 per quarter, resulting in \$43.3 million of cash savings that further contributed to debt reduction. During 2008, proceeds from issuing long-term debt of \$943.4 million were used to pay down short-term borrowings drawn during 2007 to fund the Florida Rock acquisition. Refer to Note 6 Credit Facilities, Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for further discussion.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

We actively manage our capital structure and resources consistent with the policies, guidelines and objectives listed below in order to maximize shareholder wealth, as well as to attract equity and fixed income investors who support us by investing in our stock and debt securities. We pursue attractive investment opportunities and fund acquisitions using internally generated cash or by issuing debt or equity securities.

Maintain our investment grade ratings

Maintain debt ratios within what we believe to be prudent and generally acceptable limits of 35% to 40% of total capital

Pay out a reasonable share of net cash provided by operating activities as dividends

Being a leader in the U.S. aggregates industry and maintaining investment grade credit ratings has afforded us the opportunity to raise debt and equity capital even in some of the most challenging times in the modern history of U.S. capital markets. During 2009, we completed two financing transactions in the face of unsettled economic conditions and during a period of very weak markets for our products. These transactions strengthened our balance sheet and improved our financial flexibility. In February, we issued \$400 million of debt capital, using the proceeds to retire \$250 million of 10-year notes (that matured April 1, 2009) and increase liquidity. In June, we completed a public equity offering that was significantly oversubscribed and yielded \$520.0 million in net proceeds. Proceeds were used to reduce leverage to a level closer to our target debt to equity ratio of 35% to 40%. At the same time as our equity offering, we reduced the quarterly dividend for the first time in our history. The lower quarterly dividend will reduce annualized cash outflows by about \$120 million. We issued an additional \$86.6 million of equity in 2009 to fund the acquisition of two quarries and to fund share requirements in our 401(k) plans.

Table of Contents**Long-term debt**

The calculations of our total debt as a percentage of total capital and the weighted-average stated interest rates on our long-term debt as of December 31 are summarized below (amounts in millions, except percentages):

	2009	2008
Debt		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 385.4	\$ 311.7
Short-term borrowings	236.5	1,082.5
Long-term debt	2,116.1	2,153.6
Total debt	\$2,738.0	\$3,547.8
Capital		
Total debt	\$2,738.0	\$3,547.8
Shareholders' equity ¹	4,052.0	3,553.8
Total capital	\$6,790.0	\$7,101.6
Total debt as a percentage of total capital	40.3%	50.0%
Long-term debt weighted-average stated interest rate	7.69%	6.72%

¹ As restated for 2008, see Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our debt agreements do not subject us to contractual restrictions with regard to working capital or the amount we may expend for cash dividends and purchases of our stock. The percentage of consolidated debt to total capitalization (total debt as a percentage of total capital), as defined in our bank credit facility agreements, must be less than 65%. In the future, our total debt as a percentage of total capital will depend on specific investment and financing decisions. We have made acquisitions from time to time and will continue to pursue attractive investment opportunities. Such acquisitions could be funded by using internally generated cash or issuing debt or equity securities.

Long-term debt ratings/outlook

Standard and Poor's BBB/stable (last rating attained in August 2009)

Moody's Baa2/negative (last rating attained in September 2009)

Equity

Common stock activity is summarized below (in thousands of shares):

	2009	2008	2007
Common stock shares at January 1, issued and outstanding	110,270	108,234	139,705
Common stock issuances			
Public offering	13,225	0	0

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Acquisitions	789	1,152	12,604
401(k) savings and retirement plan	1,135	0	0
Share-based compensation plans	493	884	26
Cancellation of treasury stock	0	0	(44,101)
Common stock shares at December 31, issued and outstanding	125,912	110,270	108,234

In June 2009, we completed a public offering of common stock (\$1 par value) resulting in the issuance of 13.2 million shares for net proceeds of \$520.0 million.

As explained in more detail in Note 13 Shareholders' Equity in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, common stock issued in connection with business acquisitions were 0.8 million shares in 2009, 1.2 million shares in 2008 and 12.6 million shares in 2007.

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During 2009, we issued 1.1 million shares of common stock to the trustee of our 401(k) savings and retirement plans and received proceeds of \$52.7 million. These issuances were made to satisfy the plan participants' elections to invest in Vulcan's common stock. This arrangement provides a means of improving cash flow, increasing shareholders' equity and reducing leverage.

There were no shares held in treasury as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. The number of shares remaining under the current purchase authorization of the Board of Directors was 3,411,416 as of December 31, 2009.

CASH CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Our obligations to make future payments under contracts as of December 31, 2009 are summarized in the table below (in millions of dollars):

	Note Reference	Payments Due by Year				Total
		2010	2011-2012	2013-2014	Thereafter	
Cash Contractual Obligations						
Short-term borrowings						
Lines of credit / commercial paper ¹	Note 6	\$236.5	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 236.5
Interest payments		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt						
Principal payments	Note 6	385.4	437.7	260.3	1,422.0	2,505.4
Interest payments	Note 6	165.0	289.5	228.0	699.0	1,381.5
Operating leases	Note 7	27.1	41.1	20.4	29.5	118.1
Mineral royalties	Note 12	15.6	24.8	18.6	134.2	193.2
Unconditional purchase obligations						
Capital	Note 12	8.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.9
Noncapital ²	Note 12	20.9	28.2	14.7	13.8	77.6
Benefit plans ³	Note 10	42.6	94.6	107.9	313.7	558.8
Total cash contractual obligations ^{4,5}		\$901.1	\$916.8	\$649.9	\$2,612.2	\$5,080.0

¹ Lines of credit represent borrowings under, or commercial paper backed by, our five-year credit facility which expires November 16, 2012.

² Noncapital unconditional purchase obligations relate primarily to transportation and electrical

contracts.

- 3 Payments in
Thereafter
column for
benefit plans are
for the years
2015-2019.

- 4 The above table
excludes
discounted asset
retirement
obligations in
the amount of
\$167.8 million
at December 31,
2009, the
majority of
which have an
estimated
settlement date
beyond 2014
(see Note 17
Asset
Retirement
Obligations in
Item 8 Financial
Statements and
Supplementary
Data).

- 5 The above table
excludes
unrecognized
tax benefits in
the amount of
\$21.0 million at
December 31,
2009, as we
cannot make a
reasonably
reliable estimate
of the amount
and period of
related future
payment of
these uncertain
tax positions
(for more
details, see Note

9 Income Taxes
in Item 8
Financial
Statements and
Supplementary
Data.)

We estimate cash requirements for income taxes in 2010 to be \$23.5 million, including the effect of refunds from overpayments during 2009.

We have a number of contracts containing commitments or contingent obligations that are not material to our earnings. These contracts are discrete in nature, and it is unlikely that the various contingencies contained within the contracts would be triggered by a common event. The future payments under these contracts are not included in the table set forth above.

Table of Contents**STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT**

We provide certain third parties with irrevocable standby letters of credit in the normal course of business. We use commercial banks to issue standby letters of credit to back our obligations to pay or perform when required to do so pursuant to the requirements of an underlying agreement. The standby letters of credit listed below are cancelable only at the option of the beneficiaries who are authorized to draw drafts on the issuing bank up to the face amount of the standby letter of credit in accordance with its terms. Since banks consider letters of credit as contingent extensions of credit, we are required to pay a fee until they expire or are canceled. Substantially all of our standby letters of credit have a one-year term and are renewable annually at the option of the beneficiary.

Our standby letters of credit as of December 31, 2009 are summarized in the table below (in millions of dollars):

Standby Letters of Credit

Risk management requirement for insurance claims	\$36.2
Payment surety required by utilities	0.1
Contractual reclamation/restoration requirements	11.9
Financing requirement for industrial revenue bond	14.2
Total standby letters of credit	\$62.4

Of the total \$62.4 million outstanding standby letters of credit, \$59.2 million is backed by our \$1,500.0 million bank credit facility which expires November 16, 2012.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements, such as financing or unconsolidated variable interest entities, that either have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our results of operations, financial position, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We follow certain significant accounting policies when preparing our consolidated financial statements. A summary of these policies is included in Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. We evaluate these estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis and base our estimates on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities as well as identifying and assessing the accounting treatment with respect to commitments and contingencies. Our actual results may materially differ from these estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies require the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill and goodwill impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently whenever events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The impairment evaluation is a critical accounting policy because goodwill is material to our total assets and the evaluation involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions and considerable management judgment. As of December 31, 2009, goodwill totaled \$3,094.0 million and represents 36% of total assets.

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How we test goodwill for impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level using a two-step process. We have identified 13 reporting units, representing operations or groups of operations one level below our operating segments.

Step One

Compares the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill.

If the fair value exceeds its carrying value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired.

If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, we go to step two to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any.

Step Two

Compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill.

The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by hypothetically allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to its identifiable assets and liabilities in a manner consistent with a business combination, with any excess fair value representing implied goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

How we determine carrying value and fair value

The carrying value of each reporting unit is determined by assigning assets and liabilities, including goodwill, to those reporting units as of the measurement date. We estimate the fair values of the reporting units by considering the indicated fair values derived from both an income approach, which involves discounting estimated future cash flows, and a market approach, which involves the application of revenue and earnings multiples of comparable companies. We consider market factors when determining the assumptions and estimates used in our valuation models. To substantiate the fair values derived from these valuations, we reconcile the implied fair values to our market capitalization.

Our assumptions

We base our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable at the time, but such assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainty. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates. Any changes in key assumptions or management judgment with respect to a reporting unit or its prospects, which may result from a change in market conditions, market trends, interest rates or other factors outside of our control, or significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, could result in a significantly different estimate of the fair value of our reporting units, which could result in an impairment charge in the future.

The significant assumptions in our discounted cash flow models include our estimate of future profitability, capital requirements, and the discount rate. The profitability estimates used in the models were derived from internal operating budgets and forecasts for long-term demand and pricing in our industry. Estimated capital requirements reflect replacement capital estimated on a per ton basis and acquisition capital necessary to support growth estimated in the models. The discount rate was derived using a capital asset pricing model.

Results of our 2009 impairment tests

Historically, we performed our annual goodwill impairment test as of January 1. In order to better align our annual goodwill impairment test with our budgeting and forecasting process, to meet the accelerated reporting deadlines and to provide adequate time to complete the analysis each year, during the fourth quarter of 2009, we changed the date on which we perform our annual goodwill impairment test from January 1 to November 1. We believe that this accounting change is an alternative method of applying an accounting principle that is preferable under the circumstances. The results of the annual impairment tests performed as of November 1, 2009 indicated that the fair values of all reporting units exceeded their carrying values by a substantial margin.

The results of the annual impairment tests performed as of January 1, 2009 indicated that the carrying value of our Cement reporting unit exceeded its fair value. Based on the results of the second step of the impairment test, we

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concluded that the entire amount of goodwill at this reporting unit was impaired, and recorded a \$252.7 million pretax goodwill impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2008.

For additional information regarding goodwill, see Note 18 Goodwill and Intangible Assets in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Impairment of long-lived assets excluding goodwill

We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets subject to amortization, when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2009, property, plant & equipment, net represents 45% of total assets and other intangible assets, net represents 8% of total assets. An impairment charge could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. The carrying value of long-lived assets is considered impaired when the estimated undiscounted cash flows from such assets are less than their carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived assets. Fair value is determined by primarily using a discounted cash flow methodology that requires considerable management judgment and long-term assumptions. Our estimate of net future cash flows is based on historical experience and assumptions of future trends, which may be different from actual results. We periodically review the appropriateness of the estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets.

For additional information regarding long-lived assets and intangible assets, see Note 4 Property, Plant & Equipment and Note 18 Goodwill and Intangible Assets in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Reclamation costs

Reclamation costs resulting from the normal use of long-lived assets are recognized over the period the asset is in use only if there is a legal obligation to incur these costs upon retirement of the assets. Additionally, reclamation costs resulting from the normal use under a mineral lease are recognized over the lease term only if there is a legal obligation to incur these costs upon expiration of the lease. The obligation, which cannot be reduced by estimated offsetting cash flows, is recorded at fair value as a liability at the obligating event date and is accreted through charges to operating expenses. This fair value is also capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the underlying asset and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. If the obligation is settled for other than the carrying amount of the liability, a gain or loss is recognized on settlement.

In determining the fair value of the obligation, we estimate the cost for a third party to perform the legally required reclamation tasks including a reasonable profit margin. This cost is then increased for both future estimated inflation and an estimated market risk premium related to the estimated years to settlement. Once calculated, this cost is discounted to fair value using present value techniques with a credit-adjusted, risk-free rate commensurate with the estimated years to settlement.

In estimating the settlement date, we evaluate the current facts and conditions to determine the most likely settlement date. If this evaluation identifies alternative estimated settlement dates, we use a weighted-average settlement date considering the probabilities of each alternative.

We review reclamation obligations at least annually for a revision to the cost or a change in the estimated settlement date. Additionally, reclamation obligations are reviewed in the period that a triggering event occurs that would result in either a revision to the cost or a change in the estimated settlement date. Examples of events that would trigger a change in the cost include a new reclamation law or amendment of an existing mineral lease. Examples of events that would trigger a change in the estimated settlement date include the acquisition of additional reserves or the closure of a facility.

The carrying value of these obligations is \$167.8 million as of December 31, 2009. For additional information regarding reclamation obligations (referred to in our financial statements as asset retirement obligations), see Note 17 Asset Retirement Obligations in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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Pension and other postretirement benefits

Accounting for pension and postretirement benefits requires that we make significant assumptions regarding the valuation of benefit obligations and the performance of plan assets. The primary assumptions are as follows:

Discount Rate The discount rate is used in calculating the present value of benefits, which is based on projections of benefit payments to be made in the future.

Expected Return on Plan Assets We project the future return on plan assets based principally on prior performance and our expectations for future returns for the types of investments held by the plan as well as the expected long-term asset allocation of the plan. These projected returns reduce the recorded net benefit costs.

Rate of Compensation Increase For salary-related plans only, we project employees' annual pay increases, which are used to project employees' pension benefits at retirement.

Rate of Increase in the Per Capita Cost of Covered Healthcare Benefits We project the expected increases in the cost of covered healthcare benefits.

Each year we review our assumptions about the discount rate, the expected return on plan assets, the rate of compensation increase (for salary-related plans) and the rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits.

In selecting the discount rate, we consider fixed-income security yields, specifically high-quality bonds. At December 31, 2009, the discount rate for our plans ranged from 5.2% to 6.0%. An analysis of the duration of plan liabilities and the yields for corresponding high-quality bonds is used in the selection of the discount rate.

In estimating the expected return on plan assets, we consider past performance and long-term future expectations for the types of investments held by the plan as well as the expected long-term allocation of plan assets to these investments. At December 31, 2009, the expected return on plan assets remained 8.25%.

In projecting the rate of compensation increase, we consider past experience in light of movements in inflation rates. At December 31, 2009, the inflation component of the assumed rate of compensation increase remained at 2.25%. In addition, based on future expectations of merit and productivity increases, the weighted-average component of the salary increase assumption decreased to 1.15%.

In selecting the rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits, we consider past performance and forecasts of future healthcare cost trends. At December 31, 2009, our assumed rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits remains at 8.5% for 2010, decreasing each year until reaching 5.0% in 2017 and remaining level thereafter.

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Changes to the assumptions listed above would have an impact on the projected benefit obligations, the accrued other postretirement benefit liabilities, and the annual net periodic pension and other postretirement benefit cost. The following table reflects the sensitivities associated with a change in certain assumptions (in millions of dollars):

	(Favorable) Unfavorable			
	0.5 Percentage Point Increase Increase (Decrease) in Benefit Obligation	0.5 Percentage Point Increase Increase (Decrease) in Benefit Cost	0.5 Percentage Point Decrease Increase (Decrease) in Benefit Obligation	0.5 Percentage Point Decrease Increase (Decrease) in Benefit Cost
Actuarial Assumptions				
Discount rate:				
Pension	\$(41.5)	\$ (1.5)	\$46.0	\$ 2.2
Other postretirement benefits	(4.4)	(0.2)	4.8	0.2
Expected return on plan assets	not applicable	(2.8)	not applicable	2.8
Rate of compensation increase (for salary-related plans)	8.4	1.2	(7.7)	(1.1)
Rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits	5.3	0.7	(4.7)	(0.6)

During 2009, the fair value of assets increased from \$419.0 million to \$493.6 million due primarily to investment returns and contributions to the pension plans of \$27.6 million. The fair value of assets reflects a \$48.0 million write-down recognized in 2008 for certain assets invested at Westridge Capital Management, Inc. (WCM). In February 2009, the New York District Court appointed a receiver over WCM due to allegations of fraud and other violations of federal commodities and securities laws by principles of WCM. In light of these allegations, we reassessed the fair value of our investments at WCM.

During 2010, we expect to recognize net periodic pension expense of approximately \$18.5 million and net periodic postretirement expense of approximately \$11.3 million compared to \$16.2 million and \$10.7 million, respectively, in 2009. The increase in pension expense is due primarily to the decrease in discount rate and for the qualified pension plans, the 2008 asset losses subject to amortization. Normal cash payments made for pension benefits in 2010 under the unfunded plans are estimated at \$4.1 million. We expect to make contributions totaling \$72.5 million to the funded pension plans during 2010. It is anticipated that these contributions, along with existing funding credits, are sufficient to fund projected minimum required contributions until the 2013 plan year. We currently do not anticipate that the funded status of any of our plans will fall below statutory thresholds requiring accelerated funding or constraints on benefit levels or plan administration.

For additional information regarding pension and other postretirement benefits, see Note 10 Benefit Plans in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Environmental compliance

Our environmental compliance costs include maintenance and operating costs for pollution control facilities, the cost of ongoing monitoring programs, the cost of remediation efforts and other similar costs. We expense or capitalize environmental expenditures for current operations or for future revenues consistent with our capitalization policy. We expense expenditures for an existing condition caused by past operations that do not contribute to future revenues. We accrue costs for environmental assessment and remediation efforts when we determine that a liability is probable and we can reasonably estimate the cost. At the early stages of a remediation effort, environmental remediation liabilities are not easily quantified due to the uncertainties of varying factors. The range of an estimated remediation liability is defined and redefined as events in the remediation effort occur.

When a range of probable loss can be estimated, we accrue the most likely amount. In the event that no amount in the range of probable loss is considered most likely, the minimum loss in the range is accrued. As of December 31, 2009,

the spread between the amount accrued and the maximum loss in the range for all sites for which a range can be reasonably estimated was \$5.0 million. Accrual amounts may be based on technical cost estimations or the professional judgment of experienced environmental managers. Our Safety, Health and Environmental Affairs Management Committee routinely reviews cost estimates, including key assumptions, for accruing environmental

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compliance costs; however, a number of factors, including adverse agency rulings and encountering unanticipated conditions as remediation efforts progress, may cause actual results to differ materially from accrued costs. For additional information regarding environmental compliance costs, see Note 8 Accrued Environmental Remediation Costs in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Claims and litigation including self-insurance

We are involved with claims and litigation, including items covered under our self-insurance program. We are self-insured for losses related to workers' compensation up to \$2.0 million per occurrence and automotive and general/product liability up to \$3.0 million per occurrence. We have excess coverage on a per occurrence basis beyond these deductible levels.

Under our self-insurance program, we aggregate certain claims and litigation costs that are reasonably predictable based on our historical loss experience and accrue losses, including future legal defense costs, based on actuarial studies. Certain claims and litigation costs, due to their unique nature, are not included in our actuarial studies. We use both internal and outside legal counsel to assess the probability of loss, and establish an accrual when the claims and litigation represent a probable loss and the cost can be reasonably estimated. For matters not included in our actuarial studies, legal defense costs are accrued when incurred. Significant judgment is used in determining the timing and amount of the accruals for probable losses, and the actual liability could differ materially from the accrued amounts.

Income taxes

Our effective tax rate

We file various federal, state and foreign income tax returns, including some returns that are consolidated with subsidiaries. We account for the current and deferred tax effects of such returns using the asset and liability method. Our current and deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect our best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. Significant judgments and estimates are required in determining the current and deferred assets and liabilities. Annually, we compare the liabilities calculated for our federal, state and foreign income tax returns to the estimated liabilities calculated as part of the year end income tax provision. Any adjustments are reflected in our current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets represent items to be used as a tax deduction or credit in future tax returns for which we have already properly recorded the tax benefit in the income statement. At least quarterly, we assess the likelihood that the deferred tax asset balance will be recovered from future taxable income, and we will record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. We take into account such factors as prior earnings history, expected future taxable income, mix of taxable income in the jurisdictions in which we operate, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset. If we were to determine that we would not be able to realize a portion of our deferred tax assets in the future for which there is currently no valuation allowance, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to earnings in the period such determination was made. Conversely, if we were to make a determination that realization is more likely than not for deferred tax assets with a valuation allowance, the related valuation allowance would be reduced and a benefit to earnings would be recorded.

Foreign earnings

U.S. income taxes are not provided on foreign earnings when such earnings are indefinitely reinvested offshore. We periodically evaluate our investment strategies for each foreign tax jurisdiction in which we operate to determine whether foreign earnings will be indefinitely reinvested offshore and, accordingly, whether U.S. income taxes should be provided when such earnings are recorded.

Table of Contents***Unrecognized tax benefits***

We recognize a tax benefit associated with an uncertain tax position when, in our judgment, it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority. For a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we initially and subsequently measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that we judge to have a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. Our liability associated with unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted periodically due to changing circumstances, such as the progress of tax audits, case law developments and new or emerging legislation. Such adjustments are recognized entirely in the period in which they are identified. Our effective tax rate includes the net impact of changes in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and subsequent adjustments as considered appropriate by management.

A number of years may elapse before a particular matter for which we have recorded a liability related to an unrecognized tax benefit is audited and finally resolved. The number of years with open tax audits varies by jurisdiction. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular tax matter, we believe our liability for unrecognized tax benefits is adequate. Favorable resolution of an unrecognized tax benefit could be recognized as a reduction in our tax provision and effective tax rate in the period of resolution. Unfavorable settlement of an unrecognized tax benefit could increase the tax provision and effective tax rate and may require the use of cash in the period of resolution. Our liability for unrecognized tax benefits is generally presented as noncurrent. However, if we anticipate paying cash within one year to settle an uncertain tax position, the liability is presented as current. We classify interest and penalties recognized on the liability for unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense.

Statutory depletion

Our largest permanent item in computing both our effective tax rate and taxable income is the deduction allowed for statutory depletion. The impact of statutory depletion on the effective tax rate is presented in Note 9 *Income Taxes* in Item 8 *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*. The deduction for statutory depletion does not necessarily change proportionately to changes in pretax earnings.

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 created a new deduction for certain domestic production activities as described in Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, this deduction, subject to certain limitations, was set at 6% for 2007 through 2009 and increases to 9% in 2010 and thereafter. The estimated impact of this deduction on the 2009, 2008 and 2007 effective tax rates is presented in Note 9 *Income Taxes* in Item 8 *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For a discussion of accounting standards recently adopted and pending adoption and the affect such accounting changes will have on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity, see Note 1 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in Item 8 *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* under the caption *New Accounting Standards*.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The foregoing discussion and analysis, as well as certain information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report, contain *forward-looking statements* within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created thereby. See the discussion in *Safe Harbor Statement* under the *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* in Part I, above.

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FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY

Acquisitions

The sum of net assets (assets less liabilities, including acquired debt) obtained in a business combination. Net assets are recorded at their fair value at the date of the combination, and include tangible and intangible items.

Capital employed

The sum of interest-bearing debt, other noncurrent liabilities and shareholders' equity. Average capital employed is a 12-month average.

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures include capitalized replacements of and additions to property, plant & equipment, including capitalized leases, renewals and betterments. Capital expenditures exclude property, plant & equipment obtained by business acquisitions.

We classify our capital expenditures into three categories based on the predominant purpose of the project expenditures. Thus, a project is classified entirely as a replacement if that is the principal reason for making the expenditure even though the project may involve some cost-saving and/or capacity-improvement aspects. Likewise, a profit-adding project is classified entirely as such if the principal reason for making the expenditure is to add operating facilities at new locations (which occasionally replace facilities at old locations), to add product lines, to expand the capacity of existing facilities, to reduce costs, to increase mineral reserves, to improve products, etc.

Capital expenditures classified as environmental control do not reflect those expenditures for environmental control activities that are expensed currently, including industrial health programs. Such expenditures are made on a continuing basis and at significant levels. Frequently, profit-adding and major replacement projects also include expenditures for environmental control purposes.

Net sales

Total customer revenues from continuing operations for our products and services excluding third-party delivery revenues, net of discounts and taxes, if any.

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges

The sum of earnings from continuing operations before income taxes, minority interest in earnings of a consolidated subsidiary, amortization of capitalized interest and fixed charges net of interest capitalization credits, divided by fixed charges. Fixed charges are the sum of interest expense before capitalization credits, amortization of financing costs and one-third of rental expense.

Total debt as a percentage of total capital

The sum of short-term borrowings, current maturities and long-term debt, divided by total capital. Total capital is the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity.

Shareholders' equity

The sum of common stock (less the cost of common stock in treasury), capital in excess of par value, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), as reported in the balance sheet. Average shareholders' equity is a 12-month average.

Total shareholder return

Average annual rate of return using both stock price appreciation and quarterly dividend reinvestment. Stock price appreciation is based on a point-to-point calculation, using end-of-year data.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to certain market risks arising from transactions that are entered into in the normal course of business. In order to manage or reduce these market risks, we may utilize derivative financial instruments.

We are exposed to interest rate risk due to our various credit facilities and long-term debt instruments. At times, we use interest rate swap agreements to manage this risk.

In December 2007, we issued \$325.0 million of 3-year floating (variable) rate notes that bear interest at 3-month LIBOR plus 1.25% per annum. Concurrently, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement in the stated (notional) amount of \$325.0 million. At December 31, 2009, we recognized a liability of \$11.2 million (included in other accrued liabilities), equal to the fair value of this swap. At December 31, 2008, we recognized a liability of \$16.2 million, equal to the fair value of this swap (included in other noncurrent liabilities). A decline in interest rates of 0.75 percentage point would increase the fair market value of our liability by approximately \$1.9 million.

We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

At December 31, 2009, the estimated fair value of our long-term debt instruments including current maturities was \$2,685.9 million as compared to a book value of \$2,501.5 million. The estimated fair value was determined by discounting expected future cash flows based on credit-adjusted interest rates on U.S. Treasury bills, notes or bonds, as appropriate. The fair value estimate is based on information available to management as of the measurement date. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amount, it has not been comprehensively revalued since the measurement date. The effect of a decline in interest rates of 1 percentage point would increase the fair market value of our liability by approximately \$134.1 million.

At December 31, 2009, we had \$175.0 million outstanding under our 3-year syndicated term loan established in June 2008. These borrowings bear interest at variable rates, principally LIBOR plus a spread based on our long-term credit rating. An increase in LIBOR or a downgrade in our long-term credit rating would increase our borrowing costs for amounts outstanding under these arrangements.

We are exposed to certain economic risks related to the costs of our pension and other postretirement benefit plans. These economic risks include changes in the discount rate for high-quality bonds, the expected return on plan assets, the rate of compensation increase for salaried employees and the rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits. The impact of a change in these assumptions on our annual pension and other postretirement benefit costs is discussed in greater detail within the Critical Accounting Policies section of this annual report.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Vulcan Materials Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Vulcan Materials Company and its subsidiary companies (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vulcan Materials Company and its subsidiary companies as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Birmingham, Alabama

February 26, 2010

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS***Vulcan Materials Company and Subsidiary Companies**For the years ended December 31**Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share data*

	2009	2008 (As Restated, See Note 20)	2007
Net sales	\$ 2,543,707	\$ 3,453,081	\$ 3,090,133
Delivery revenues	146,783	198,357	237,654
Total revenues	2,690,490	3,651,438	3,327,787
Cost of goods sold	2,097,745	2,703,369	2,139,230
Delivery costs	146,783	198,357	237,654
Cost of revenues	2,244,528	2,901,726	2,376,884
Gross profit	445,962	749,712	950,903
Selling, administrative and general expenses	321,608	342,584	289,604
Goodwill impairment	0	252,664	0
Gain on sale of property, plant & equipment and businesses, net	27,104	94,227	58,659
Other operating income (expense), net	(3,006)	411	(5,541)
Operating earnings	148,452	249,102	714,417
Other income (expense), net	5,307	(4,357)	(5,322)
Interest income	2,282	3,126	6,625
Interest expense	175,262	172,813	48,218
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(19,221)	75,058	667,502
Provision for income taxes			
Current	6,106	92,346	199,931
Deferred	(43,975)	(20,655)	4,485
Total provision for income taxes	(37,869)	71,691	204,416
Earnings from continuing operations	18,648	3,367	463,086
Earnings (loss) on discontinued operations, net of income taxes (Note 2)	11,666	(2,449)	(12,176)
Net earnings	\$ 30,314	\$ 918	\$ 450,910
Basic earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.77
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.12)
Net earnings per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.65
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 4.66

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Discontinued operations	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.12)
Net earnings per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.54
Dividends declared per share	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.84
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	118,891	109,774	97,036
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	119,430	110,954	99,403

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***Vulcan Materials Company and Subsidiary Companies**As of December 31**Amounts and shares in thousands, except per share data*

	2009	2008 (As Restated, See Note 20)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,265	\$ 10,194
Medium-term investments	4,111	36,734
Accounts and notes receivable		
Customers, less allowance for doubtful accounts 2009 \$8,722; 2008 \$8,711	254,753	326,204
Other	13,271	30,773
Inventories	325,033	364,311
Deferred income taxes	57,967	71,205
Prepaid expenses	50,817	54,469
Assets held for sale	15,072	0
Total current assets	743,289	893,890
Investments and long-term receivables	33,283	27,998
Property, plant & equipment, net	3,874,671	4,155,812
Goodwill	3,093,979	3,085,468
Other intangible assets, net	682,643	673,792
Other assets	105,085	79,664
Total assets	\$ 8,532,950	\$ 8,916,624
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 385,381	\$ 311,685
Short-term borrowings	236,512	1,082,500
Trade payables and accruals	121,324	147,104
Accrued salaries, wages and management incentives	38,148	44,858
Accrued interest	9,458	14,384
Other accrued liabilities	65,503	62,535
Liabilities of assets held for sale	369	0
Total current liabilities	856,695	1,663,066
Long-term debt	2,116,120	2,153,588
Deferred income taxes	887,268	920,475
Deferred management incentive and other compensation	33,327	34,770
Pension benefits	212,033	198,415
Other postretirement benefits	109,990	105,560
Asset retirement obligations	167,757	173,435
Other noncurrent liabilities	97,738	113,563
Total liabilities	4,480,928	5,362,872

Other commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

Shareholders' equity

Common stock, \$1 par value - 125,912 shares issued as of 2009 and 110,270 shares issued as of 2008	125,912	110,270
Capital in excess of par value	2,368,228	1,734,835
Retained earnings	1,752,240	1,893,929
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(194,358)	(185,282)
 Total shareholders' equity	 4,052,022	 3,553,752
 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	 \$ 8,532,950	 \$ 8,916,624

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS***Vulcan Materials Company and Subsidiary Companies**For the years ended December 31**Amounts in thousands*

	2009	2008	2007
		(As Restated, See Note 20)	
Operating Activities			
Net earnings	\$ 30,314	\$ 918	\$ 450,910
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	394,612	389,060	271,475
Goodwill impairment	0	252,664	0
Net gain on sale of property, plant & equipment and businesses	(27,916)	(94,227)	(58,659)
Contributions to pension plans	(27,616)	(3,127)	(1,808)
Share-based compensation	23,120	19,096	16,942
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	(2,072)	(11,209)	(29,220)
Deferred tax provision	(43,773)	(19,756)	7,427
(Increase) decrease in assets before initial effects of business acquisitions and dispositions			
Accounts and notes receivable	79,930	61,352	44,779
Inventories	39,289	(7,630)	(29,508)
Prepaid expenses	4,127	(23,425)	27,191
Other assets	(27,670)	(13,568)	(17,252)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities before initial effects of business acquisitions and dispositions			
Accrued interest and income taxes	(2,854)	8,139	47,947
Trade payables and other accruals	(30,810)	(125,167)	(22,541)
Other noncurrent liabilities	28,263	15,128	(20,967)
Other, net	16,091	(13,063)	21,428
Net cash provided by operating activities	453,035	435,185	708,144
Investing Activities			
Purchases of property, plant & equipment	(109,729)	(353,196)	(483,322)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	17,750	25,542	88,939
Proceeds from sale of businesses	16,075	225,783	30,560
Payment for businesses acquired, net of acquired cash	(36,980)	(84,057)	(3,297,898)
Reclassification from cash equivalents to medium-term investments	0	(36,734)	0
Redemption of medium-term investments	33,282	0	0
Proceeds from loan on life insurance policies	0	28,646	0
Other, net	(400)	4,976	7,422
Net cash used for investing activities	(80,002)	(189,040)	(3,654,299)
Financing Activities			
Net short-term borrowings (payments)	(847,963)	(1,009,000)	1,892,600

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Payment of current maturities and long-term debt	(361,724)	(48,794)	(2,075)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of discounts	397,660	949,078	1,223,579
Debt issuance costs	(3,033)	(5,633)	(9,173)
Settlements of forward starting interest rate swap agreements	0	(32,474)	(57,303)
Purchases of common stock	0	0	(4,800)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	606,546	55,072	0
Dividends paid	(171,468)	(214,783)	(181,315)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	17,327	24,602	35,074
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	2,072	11,209	29,220
Other, net	(379)	(116)	6
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(360,962)	(270,839)	2,925,813
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,071	(24,694)	(20,342)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	10,194	34,888	55,230
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 22,265	\$ 10,194	\$ 34,888

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY***Vulcan Materials Company and Subsidiary Companies*

	Common Stock ¹		Capital in	Accumulated		Treasury Stock	
	Shares	Amount	Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Shares	Amount
January 1, 2007 (As Restated, See Note 20)	139,705	\$ 139,705	\$ 191,695	\$ 3,008,509	\$ (4,953)	(45,099)	\$ (1,298,074)
Stock issued	0	0	0	450,910	0	0	0
Stock issued	12,604	12,604	1,423,883	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for compensation plans	26	26	26,566	0	0	1,042	10,858
Stock issued for compensation expense	0	0	16,942	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for benefits from share-based compensation	0	0	29,220	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for dividends on share-based compensation awards	0	0	497	(497)	0	0	0
Stock issued for common stock	0	0	0	0	0	(44)	(4,800)
Stock issued for dividends on common stock	0	0	0	(181,315)	0	0	0
Stock issued for adjustment to cash flow hedges, net of for non adjustment	0	0	0	0	(55,922)	0	0
Stock issued for funded status of pension and for defined benefit plans, net of reclassification	0	0	0	0	20,658	0	0
Stock issued for effect of accounting change (Note 1, New Accounting Standards, 2007 - Uncertainty in Income)	0	0	0	(940)	0	0	0
Stock issued for effect of accounting change (Note 1, New Accounting Standards, 2007 - Uncertainty in Income)	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Stock issued for repurchase of treasury stock	(44,101)	(44,101)	(80,938)	(1,166,977)	0	44,101	1,292,016
December 31, 2007 (As Restated, See Note 20)	108,234	\$ 108,234	\$ 1,607,865	\$ 2,109,701	\$ (40,217)	0	\$ 0
Change (Note 1, New Accounting Standards, for Defined Benefit Measurement Date)	0	0	0	(1,312)	8,981	0	0
January 1, 2008 adjusted for accounting change (As Restated, See Note 20)	108,234	\$ 108,234	\$ 1,607,865	\$ 2,108,389	\$ (31,236)	0	\$ 0
Stock issued	0	0	0	918	0	0	0
Stock issued	1,152	1,152	78,948	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for compensation plans	884	884	17,130	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for compensation expense	0	0	19,096	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for benefits from share-based compensation	0	0	11,209	0	0	0	0
Stock issued for dividends on share-based compensation awards	0	0	593	(593)	0	0	0
Stock issued for dividends on common stock	0	0	0	(214,783)	0	0	0

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Adjustment to cash flow hedges, net of proportion adjustment	0	0	0	0	(672)	0	0
Adjustment for funded status of pension and other benefit plans, net of reclassification	0	0	0	0	(153,375)	0	0
	0	0	(6)	(2)	1	0	0
December 31, 2008 (As Restated, See Note 13)	110,270	\$ 110,270	\$ 1,734,835	\$ 1,893,929	\$ (185,282)	0	\$ 0
Stock issued	0	0	0	30,314	0	0	0
Dividend	13,225	13,225	506,768	0	0	0	0
	789	789	33,073	0	0	0	0
Share-based compensation expense (Note 13)	1,135	1,135	51,556	0	0	0	0
Share-based compensation plans	493	493	16,279	0	0	0	0
Share-based compensation expense	0	0	23,120	0	0	0	0
Benefits from share-based compensation	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0
Dividends on share-based compensation awards	0	0	521	(521)	0	0	0
Dividends on common stock	0	0	0	(171,468)	0	0	0
Adjustment to cash flow hedges, net of proportion adjustment	0	0	0	0	7,154	0	0
Adjustment for funded status of pension and other benefit plans, net of reclassification	0	0	0	0	(16,229)	0	0
	0	0	4	(14)	(1)	0	0
December 31, 2009	125,912	\$ 125,912	\$ 2,368,228	\$ 1,752,240	\$ (194,358)	0	\$ 0

Common stock, \$1 par value, 480 million shares authorized in 2009, 2008 and 2007

ended December 31	2009	2008
Operating income (loss)		
Operating income (loss), As Restated for 2008, See Note 20	\$ 30,314	\$ 918
Non-operating income (loss)	(9,075)	(154,047)
Operating income (loss) (As Restated for 2008, See Note 20)	\$ 21,239	\$ (153,129)

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations

Vulcan Materials Company (the Company, Vulcan, we, our), a New Jersey corporation, is the nation's largest producer of construction aggregates, primarily crushed stone, sand and gravel; a major producer of asphalt mix and ready-mixed concrete and a leading producer of cement in Florida.

On November 16, 2007, we acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of Florida Rock Industries, Inc. (Florida Rock), a leading producer of construction aggregates, cement, concrete and concrete products in the southeastern and mid-Atlantic states, in exchange for cash and stock. The acquisition further diversified the geographic scope of our operations.

Due to the 2005 sale of our Chemicals business as presented in Note 2, the operating results of the Chemicals business are presented as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

See Note 15 for additional disclosure regarding nature of operations.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Vulcan Materials Company and all our majority or wholly owned subsidiary companies. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash equivalents

We classify as cash equivalents all highly liquid securities with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase. The carrying amount of these securities approximates fair value due to their short-term maturities.

Medium-term investments

At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we held investments with principal balances totaling approximately \$5,554,000 and \$38,837,000, respectively, in money market and other money funds at The Reserve, an investment management company specializing in such funds. The substantial majority of our investment was held in the Reserve International Liquidity Fund, Ltd. On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. filed for bankruptcy protection. In the following days, The Reserve announced that it was closing all of its money funds, some of which owned Lehman Brothers securities, and was suspending redemptions from and purchases of its funds, including the Reserve International Liquidity Fund. As a result of the temporary suspension of redemptions and the uncertainty as to the timing of such redemptions, we changed the classification of our investments in The Reserve funds from cash and cash equivalents to medium-term investments. Based on public statements issued by The Reserve and the maturity dates of the underlying investments, we believe that proceeds from the liquidation of the money funds in which we have investments will be received within twelve months of December 31, 2009, and therefore such investments have been classified as current.

During 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2008, The Reserve redeemed \$33,282,000 and \$258,000, respectively, of our investment. In addition, during the third quarter of 2008, we recognized a charge of \$2,103,000 [included in other income (expense), net] to reduce the principal balance to an estimate of the fair value of our investment in these funds. During 2009, we recognized income [included in other income (expense), net] of \$660,000 to increase the principal balance to an estimate of the fair value of our investment in these funds. See the caption Fair Value Measurements under this Note 1 for further discussion of the fair value determination. These adjustments resulted in balances as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 of \$4,111,000 and \$36,734,000, respectively, as reported on our accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Table of Contents**Accounts and notes receivable**

Accounts and notes receivable from customers result from our extending credit to trade customers for the purchase of our products. The terms generally provide for payment within 30 days of being invoiced. On occasion, when necessary to conform to regional industry practices, we sell product under extended payment terms, which may result in either secured or unsecured short-term notes; or, on occasion, notes with durations of less than one year are taken in settlement of existing accounts receivable. Other accounts and notes receivable result from short-term transactions (less than one year) other than the sale of our products, such as interest receivable; insurance claims; freight claims; tax refund claims; bid deposits or rents receivable. Additionally, as of December 31, 2008, other accounts and notes receivable include the current portion of a contingent earn-out agreement referable to the Chemicals business sale as described in Note 2. Receivables are aged and appropriate allowances for doubtful accounts and bad debt expense are recorded.

Inventories

Inventories and supplies are stated at the lower of cost or market. We use the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of valuation for most of our inventories because it results in a better matching of costs with revenues. Such costs include fuel, parts and supplies, raw materials, direct labor and production overhead. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method can be made only at the end of each year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time. Accordingly, interim LIFO calculations are based on our estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs and are subject to the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation. Substantially all operating supplies inventory is carried at average cost. For additional information regarding our inventories, see Note 3.

Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant & equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization. The cost of properties held under capital leases is equal to the lower of the net present value of the minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease. For additional information regarding our property, plant & equipment, see Note 4.

Repair and maintenance

Repair and maintenance costs generally are charged to operating expense as incurred. Renewals and betterments that add materially to the utility or useful lives of property, plant & equipment are capitalized and subsequently depreciated. Actual costs for planned major maintenance activities, related primarily to periodic overhauls on our oceangoing vessels, are capitalized and amortized to the next overhaul.

Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization

Depreciation is generally computed by the straight-line method at rates based on the estimated service lives of the various classes of assets, which include machinery and equipment (3 to 30 years), buildings (10 to 20 years) and land improvements (7 to 20 years).

Effective September 1, 2009, we changed our method of depreciation for our Newberry, Florida cement production facilities from straight-line to unit-of-production. We consider the change of depreciation method a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle to be accounted for prospectively. The unit-of-production depreciation method is grounded on the assumption that depreciation of these assets is primarily a function of usage. The change to a unit-of-production method was based on information obtained by continued observation of the pattern of benefits derived from the cement plant assets and is preferable to a straight-line method as it results in depreciation that is more reflective of consumption of the assets. The effects of the partial year change in depreciation method increased 2009 earnings from continuing operations and net income by approximately \$1,026,000, or \$0.01 per basic and diluted share when compared to the results using the straight-line method. Cost depletion on depletable quarry land is computed by the unit-of-production method based on estimated recoverable units.

Accretion reflects the period-to-period increase in the carrying amount of the liability for asset retirement obligations. It is computed using the same credit-adjusted, risk-free rate used to initially measure the liability at fair value. A significant portion of our intangible assets are contractual rights in place associated with zoning, permitting

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and other rights to access and extract aggregates reserves. Contractual rights in place associated with aggregates reserves are amortized using a unit-of-production method based on estimated recoverable units. Other intangible assets are amortized principally by the straight-line method.

Leaseholds are amortized over varying periods not in excess of applicable lease terms or estimated useful life.

Amortization of intangible assets subject to amortization is computed based on the estimated life of the intangible assets.

We suspended depreciation and amortization expense upon our November 16, 2007 Florida Rock acquisition for sites that were required to be divested. These sites were divested in 2008. Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization expense for the years ended December 31 is outlined below (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Depreciation	\$ 361,530	\$ 365,177	\$ 253,764
Depletion	10,143	7,896	6,042
Accretion	8,802	7,082	5,866
Amortization of leaseholds and capitalized leases	180	178	185
Amortization of intangibles	13,957	8,727	5,618
Total depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	\$ 394,612	\$ 389,060	\$ 271,475

Derivative instruments

We periodically use derivative instruments to reduce our exposure to interest rate risk, currency exchange risk or price fluctuations on commodity energy sources consistent with our risk management policies. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Additional disclosures regarding our derivative instruments are presented in Note 5.

Fair value measurements

Fair value is defined 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. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels as described below:

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

Level 2: Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data;

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

The following table presents a summary of our assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 that are subject to fair value measurement on a recurring basis (in thousands of dollars):

	Level 2	
	2009	2008
Fair Value Recurring		
Medium-term investments	\$ 4,111	\$ 36,734
Interest rate derivative	(11,192)	(16,247)
Foreign currency derivative	0	(19)
Net liability	\$ (7,081)	\$ 20,468

The medium-term investments are comprised of money market and other money funds, as more fully described previously in this Note under the caption Medium-term Investments. We estimated the fair value of these funds by adjusting the investment principle to reflect a substantial write-down of the funds' investments in securities of Lehman

Brothers Holdings Inc. and by estimating a discount against our investment balances to allow for the risk
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that legal and accounting costs and pending or threatened claims and litigation against The Reserve and its management may reduce the principal available for distribution.

The interest rate derivative consists of an interest rate swap agreement applied to our \$325.0 million 3-year notes issued December 2007 and is as more fully described in Note 5. This interest rate swap is measured at fair value based on the prevailing market interest rate as of the measurement date. The foreign currency derivative consists of a forward foreign currency exchange contract and is measured at fair value based on the foreign currency spot rate from an actively quoted market.

The carrying values of our cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, trade payables, accrued expenses and short-term borrowings approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Additional disclosures for derivative instruments and interest-bearing debt are presented in Notes 5 and 6, respectively.

Goodwill and goodwill impairment

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of net assets acquired in business combinations over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. As of December 31, 2009, goodwill totaled \$3,093,979,000, as compared to \$3,085,468,000 at December 31, 2008. Total goodwill represents 36% of total assets at December 31, 2009, compared to 35% as of December 31, 2008.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently whenever events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Historically, we performed our annual goodwill impairment test as of January 1. In order to better align our annual goodwill impairment test with our budgeting and forecasting process, to meet the accelerated reporting deadlines and to provide adequate time to complete the analysis each year, during the fourth quarter of 2009, we changed the date on which we perform our annual goodwill impairment test from January 1 to November 1. We believe that this accounting change is an alternative method of applying an accounting principle that is preferable under the circumstances.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level using a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test identifies potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired and the second step of the impairment test is not required. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. If the carrying value of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

We have four operating segments organized around our principal product lines: aggregates, asphalt mix, concrete and cement. Within these four operating segments, we have identified 13 reporting units based primarily on geographic location. The carrying value of each reporting unit is determined by assigning assets and liabilities, including goodwill, to those reporting units as of the measurement date. We estimate the fair values of the reporting units by considering the indicated fair values derived from both an income approach, which involves discounting estimated future cash flows, and a market approach, which involves the application of revenue and earnings multiples of comparable companies. We consider market factors when determining the assumptions and estimates used in our valuation models. To substantiate the fair values derived from these valuations, we reconcile the reporting unit fair values to our market capitalization.

The results of the first step of the annual impairment tests performed as of November 1, 2009 indicated that the fair values of the reporting units exceeded their carrying values by a substantial margin. Accordingly, there was no charge for goodwill impairment in the year ended December 31, 2009. The results of the annual impairment tests performed as of January 1, 2009 indicated that the carrying value of our Cement reporting unit exceeded its fair value. Based on the results of the second step of the impairment test, we concluded that the entire amount of

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goodwill at this reporting unit was impaired, and we recorded a \$252,664,000 pretax goodwill impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2008. The results of the first step of the annual impairment tests performed as of January 1, 2008 indicated that the fair values of the reporting units exceeded their carrying values by a substantial margin. Accordingly, there was no charge for goodwill impairment in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Determining the fair value of our reporting units involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions and considerable management judgment. We base our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable at the time, but such assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainty. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates. Any changes in key assumptions or management judgment with respect to a reporting unit or its prospects, which may result from a change in market conditions, market trends, interest rates or other factors outside of our control, or significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, could result in a significantly different estimate of the fair value of our reporting units, which could result in an impairment charge in the future.

For additional information regarding goodwill, see Note 18.

Impairment of long-lived assets excluding goodwill

We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets subject to amortization, when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2009, property, plant & equipment, net represents 45% of total assets and other intangible assets, net represents 8% of total assets. An impairment charge could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. The carrying value of long-lived assets is considered impaired when the estimated undiscounted cash flows from such assets are less than their carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived assets. Fair value is determined by primarily using a discounted cash flow methodology that requires considerable management judgment and long-term assumptions. Our estimate of net future cash flows is based on historical experience and assumptions of future trends, which may be different from actual results. We periodically review the appropriateness of the estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets.

For additional information regarding long-lived assets and intangible assets, see Notes 4 and 18.

Company owned life insurance

We have Company Owned Life Insurance (COLI) policies that were acquired in the Florida Rock transaction in November 2007. The cash surrender values of these policies, loans outstanding against the policies and the net values included in other noncurrent assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Cash surrender value	\$ 32,720	\$ 30,235
Loans outstanding	32,710	30,225
Net value included in noncurrent assets	\$ 10	\$ 10

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized at the time the sale price is fixed, the product's title is transferred to the buyer and collectibility of the sales proceeds is reasonably assured. Total revenues include sales of products to customers, net of any discounts and taxes, and third-party delivery revenues billed to customers.

Stripping costs

In the mining industry, the costs of removing overburden and waste materials to access mineral deposits are referred to as stripping costs.

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are considered costs of extracted minerals under our inventory costing system, inventoried, and recognized in cost of sales in the same period as the revenue from the sale of the inventory. Additionally, we capitalize such costs as inventory only to the extent inventory exists at the end of a reporting period.

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Conversely, stripping costs incurred during the development stage of a mine (pre-production stripping) are excluded from our inventory cost. Pre-production stripping costs are expensed as incurred unless certain criteria are met. Capitalized pre-construction stripping costs are reported within other noncurrent assets in our accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and are typically amortized over the productive life of the mine.

Other costs

Costs are charged to earnings as incurred for the start-up of new plants and for normal recurring costs of mineral exploration and research and development. Research and development costs for continuing operations totaled \$1,541,000 in 2009, \$1,546,000 in 2008 and \$1,617,000 in 2007, and are included in selling, administrative and general expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Share-based compensation

We account for our share-based compensation awards using fair-value-based measurement methods. This results in the recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards, including stock options, based on their fair value as of the grant date. For awards granted prior to January 1, 2006, compensation cost for all share-based compensation awards is recognized over the nominal (stated) vesting period. For awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period.

We receive an income tax deduction for share-based compensation equal to the excess of the market value of our common stock on the date of exercise or issuance over the exercise price. Tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized (excess tax benefits) are classified as financing cash flows. The \$2,072,000, \$11,209,000 and \$29,220,000 in excess tax benefits classified as financing cash inflows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows relate to the exercise of stock options and issuance of shares under long-term incentive plans.

A summary of the estimated future compensation cost (unrecognized compensation expense) as of December 31, 2009 related to share-based awards granted to employees under our long-term incentive plans is presented below (in thousands of dollars):

	Unrecognized Compensation Expense	Expected Weighted-average Recognition (Years)
Stock options/SOSARs	\$ 11,904	0.9
Performance shares	6,616	1.8
Deferred stock units	2,123	1.5
Total/weighted-average	\$ 20,643	1.3

Pretax compensation expense related to our employee share-based compensation awards and related income tax benefits for the years ended December 31 are summarized below (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Pretax compensation expense	\$ 21,861	\$ 17,800	\$ 18,261
Income tax benefits	8,915	7,038	7,319

For additional information regarding share-based compensation, see Note 11 under the caption Share-based Compensation Plans.

Reclamation costs

Reclamation costs resulting from the normal use of long-lived assets are recognized over the period the asset is in use only if there is a legal obligation to incur these costs upon retirement of the assets. Additionally, reclamation costs

resulting from the normal use under a mineral lease are recognized over the lease term only if there is a legal obligation to incur these costs upon expiration of the lease. The obligation, which cannot be reduced by estimated offsetting cash flows, is recorded at fair value as a liability at the obligating event date and is accreted through

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charges to operating expenses. This fair value is also capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the underlying asset and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. If the obligation is settled for other than the carrying amount of the liability, a gain or loss is recognized on settlement.

In determining the fair value of the obligation, we estimate the cost for a third party to perform the legally required reclamation tasks including a reasonable profit margin. This cost is then increased for both future estimated inflation and an estimated market risk premium related to the estimated years to settlement. Once calculated, this cost is discounted to fair value using present value techniques with a credit-adjusted, risk-free rate commensurate with the estimated years to settlement.

In estimating the settlement date, we evaluate the current facts and conditions to determine the most likely settlement date. If this evaluation identifies alternative estimated settlement dates, we use a weighted-average settlement date considering the probabilities of each alternative.

We review reclamation obligations at least annually for a revision to the cost or a change in the estimated settlement date. Additionally, reclamation obligations are reviewed in the period that a triggering event occurs that would result in either a revision to the cost or a change in the estimated settlement date. Examples of events that would trigger a change in the cost include a new reclamation law or amendment of an existing mineral lease. Examples of events that would trigger a change in the estimated settlement date include the acquisition of additional reserves or the closure of a facility.

The carrying value of these obligations is \$167,757,000 as of December 31, 2009. For additional information regarding reclamation obligations (referred to in our financial statements as asset retirement obligations), see Note 17.

Pension and other postretirement benefits

Accounting for pension and postretirement benefits requires that we make significant assumptions regarding the valuation of benefit obligations and the performance of plan assets. The primary assumptions are as follows:

Discount Rate The discount rate is used in calculating the present value of benefits, which is based on projections of benefit payments to be made in the future.

Expected Return on Plan Assets We project the future return on plan assets based principally on prior performance and our expectations for future returns for the types of investments held by the plan as well as the expected long-term asset allocation of the plan. These projected returns reduce the recorded net benefit costs.

Rate of Compensation Increase For salary-related plans only, we project employees' annual pay increases, which are used to project employees' pension benefits at retirement.

Rate of Increase in the Per Capita Cost of Covered Healthcare Benefits We project the expected increases in the cost of covered healthcare benefits.

ASC 715, Compensation Retirement Benefits, Sections 30-35 and 60-35 provide for the delayed recognition of differences between actual results and expected or estimated results. This delayed recognition of actual results allows for a smoothed recognition in earnings of changes in benefit obligations and plan performance over the working lives of the employees who benefit under the plans. The differences between actual results and expected or estimated results are recognized in full in other comprehensive income. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to earnings in a systematic manner over the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits under the plan.

For additional information regarding pension and other postretirement benefits, see Note 10.

Environmental compliance

Our environmental compliance costs include maintenance and operating costs for pollution control facilities, the cost of ongoing monitoring programs, the cost of remediation efforts and other similar costs. We expense or capitalize environmental expenditures for current operations or for future revenues consistent with our capitalization policy.

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We expense expenditures for an existing condition caused by past operations that do not contribute to future revenues. We accrue costs for environmental assessment and remediation efforts when we determine that a liability is probable and we can reasonably estimate the cost. At the early stages of a remediation effort, environmental remediation liabilities are not easily quantified due to the uncertainties of varying factors. The range of an estimated remediation liability is defined and redefined as events in the remediation effort occur.

When a range of probable loss can be estimated, we accrue the most likely amount. In the event that no amount in the range of probable loss is considered most likely, the minimum loss in the range is accrued. As of December 31, 2009, the spread between the amount accrued and the maximum loss in the range for all sites for which a range can be reasonably estimated was \$5,024,000. Accrual amounts may be based on technical cost estimations or the professional judgment of experienced environmental managers. Our Safety, Health and Environmental Affairs Management Committee routinely reviews cost estimates, including key assumptions, for accruing environmental compliance costs; however, a number of factors, including adverse agency rulings and encountering unanticipated conditions as remediation efforts progress, may cause actual results to differ materially from accrued costs.

For additional information regarding environmental compliance costs, see Note 8.

Claims and litigation including self-insurance

We are involved with claims and litigation, including items covered under our self-insurance program. We are self-insured for losses related to workers' compensation up to \$2,000,000 per occurrence and automotive and general/product liability up to \$3,000,000 per occurrence. We have excess coverage on a per occurrence basis beyond these deductible levels.

Under our self-insurance program, we aggregate certain claims and litigation costs that are reasonably predictable based on our historical loss experience and accrue losses, including future legal defense costs, based on actuarial studies. Certain claims and litigation costs, due to their unique nature, are not included in our actuarial studies. We use both internal and outside legal counsel to assess the probability of loss, and establish an accrual when the claims and litigation represent a probable loss and the cost can be reasonably estimated. For matters not included in our actuarial studies, legal defense costs are accrued when incurred. The following table outlines our liabilities at December 31 under our self-insurance program (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Liabilities (undiscounted)	\$ 60,072	\$ 61,206
Accrued liabilities (discounted)	56,998	57,752
Discount rate	1.77%	1.96%

Estimated payments (undiscounted) under our self insurance program for the five years subsequent to December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Estimated payments for five subsequent years

2010	\$ 18,914
2011	11,817
2012	7,920
2013	5,649
2014	3,652

Significant judgment is used in determining the timing and amount of the accruals for probable losses, and the actual liability could differ materially from the accrued amounts.

Income taxes

We file various federal, state and foreign income tax returns, including some returns that are consolidated with subsidiaries. We account for the current and deferred tax effects of such returns using the asset and liability method.

Our current and deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect our best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. Significant judgments and estimates are required in determining the current and deferred assets and liabilities.

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Annually, we compare the liabilities calculated for our federal, state and foreign income tax returns to the estimated liabilities calculated as part of the year end income tax provision. Any adjustments are reflected in our current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets represent items to be used as a tax deduction or credit in future tax returns for which we have already properly recorded the tax benefit in the income statement. At least quarterly, we assess the likelihood that the deferred tax asset balance will be recovered from future taxable income, and we will record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. We take into account such factors as prior earnings history, expected future taxable income, mix of taxable income in the jurisdictions in which we operate, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset. If we were to determine that we would not be able to realize a portion of our deferred tax assets in the future for which there is currently no valuation allowance, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to earnings in the period such determination was made. Conversely, if we were to make a determination that realization is more likely than not for deferred tax assets with a valuation allowance, the related valuation allowance would be reduced and a benefit to earnings would be recorded.

U.S. income taxes are not provided on foreign earnings when such earnings are indefinitely reinvested offshore. We periodically evaluate our investment strategies for each foreign tax jurisdiction in which we operate to determine whether foreign earnings will be indefinitely reinvested offshore and, accordingly, whether U.S. income taxes should be provided when such earnings are recorded.

We recognize a tax benefit associated with an uncertain tax position when, in our judgment, it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority. For a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we initially and subsequently measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that we judge to have a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. Our liability associated with unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted periodically due to changing circumstances, such as the progress of tax audits, case law developments and new or emerging legislation. Such adjustments are recognized entirely in the period in which they are identified. Our effective tax rate includes the net impact of changes in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and subsequent adjustments as considered appropriate by management.

A number of years may elapse before a particular matter for which we have recorded a liability related to an unrecognized tax benefit is audited and finally resolved. The number of years with open tax audits varies by jurisdiction. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular tax matter, we believe our liability for unrecognized tax benefits is adequate. Favorable resolution of an unrecognized tax benefit could be recognized as a reduction in our tax provision and effective tax rate in the period of resolution. Unfavorable settlement of an unrecognized tax benefit could increase the tax provision and effective tax rate and may require the use of cash in the period of resolution. Our liability for unrecognized tax benefits is generally presented as noncurrent. However, if we anticipate paying cash within one year to settle an uncertain tax position, the liability is presented as current. We classify interest and penalties recognized on the liability for unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense.

Our largest permanent item in computing both our effective tax rate and taxable income is the deduction allowed for statutory depletion. The impact of statutory depletion on the effective tax rate is presented in Note 9. The deduction for statutory depletion does not necessarily change proportionately to changes in pretax earnings.

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 created a new deduction for certain domestic production activities as described in Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, this deduction, subject to certain limitations, was set at 6% for 2007 through 2009 and increases to 9% in 2010 and thereafter. The estimated impact of this deduction on the 2009, 2008 and 2007 effective tax rates is presented in Note 9.

Table of Contents**Comprehensive income (loss)**

We report comprehensive income (loss) in our Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity. Comprehensive income includes charges and credits to equity from nonowner sources. Comprehensive income comprises two subsets: net earnings and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes fair value adjustments to cash flow hedges, and actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs related to pension and postretirement benefit plans.

Earnings per share (EPS)

We report two earnings per share numbers, basic and diluted. These are computed by dividing net earnings (loss) by the weighted-average common shares outstanding (basic EPS) or weighted-average common shares outstanding assuming dilution (diluted EPS), as set forth below (in thousands of shares):

	2009	2008	2007
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	118,891	109,774	97,036
Dilutive effect of			
Stock options/SOSARs	269	905	1,903
Other stock compensation plans	270	275	464
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	119,430	110,954	99,403

All dilutive common stock equivalents are reflected in our earnings per share calculations. Antidilutive common stock equivalents are not included in our earnings per share calculations. The number of antidilutive common stock equivalents for the years ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	2009	2008	2007
Antidilutive common stock equivalents	3,661	2,130	407

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**Accounting standards recently adopted****2009 Retirement benefit disclosures**

As of and for the annual period ended December 31, 2009, we adopted the disclosure standards for retirement benefits as codified in ASC 715 (formerly FSP FAS 132(R)-1), which requires more detailed disclosures about employers' plan assets, including employers' investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets. As a result of our adoption of this standard, we enhanced our annual benefit plan disclosures as reflected in Note 10.

2009 Measuring liabilities at fair value

On October 1, 2009, we adopted Auditing Standard Update (ASU) 2009-05, Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value (ASU 2009-05). ASU 2009-05 provides guidance on measuring the fair value of liabilities under ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820), [formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157]. Our adoption of ASU 2009-05 did not materially affect our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

2009 Business combinations

On January 1, 2009, we adopted business combination standards codified in ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (ASC 805) [formerly SFAS No. 141(R)], which requires the acquirer in a business combination to measure all assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair value. ASC 805 applies whenever an acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses. This standard requires prospective application for business combinations consummated after adoption. Our adoption of this standard had no impact on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

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2009 Noncontrolling interests

On January 1, 2009, we adopted standards governing the accounting and reporting of noncontrolling interests as codified in ASC Topic 810, Consolidation (ASC 810) (formerly SFAS No. 160). ASC 810 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Our adoption of this standard did not materially affect our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

2009 Derivative instruments and hedging activities disclosures

On January 1, 2009, we adopted disclosure standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities as codified in ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815) (formerly SFAS No. 161). As a result of our adoption of this standard, we enhanced our annual disclosure of derivative instruments and hedging activities as reflected in Note 5.

2009/2008 Fair value measurement

On January 1, 2009, we adopted fair value measurement standards codified in ASC 820 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities. ASC 820 defines fair value for accounting purposes, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. On January 1, 2008, we adopted fair value measurement standards with respect to financial assets and liabilities and elected to defer our adoption of this standard for nonfinancial assets and liabilities. Our adoption of these standards did not materially affect our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

See the caption Fair Value Measurements under this Note 1 for disclosures related to financial assets and liabilities pursuant to the requirements of ASC 820.

2008 Retirement benefits measurement date

On January 1, 2008, we adopted the measurement date provision of ASC Topic 715, Compensation - Retirement Benefits (ASC 715) (formerly SFAS No. 158). ASC 715 requires an employer to measure the plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of its year-end balance sheet. This requirement was effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. Upon adopting the measurement date provision, we remeasured plan assets and benefit obligations as of January 1, 2008. This remeasurement resulted in an increase to noncurrent assets of \$15,011,000, an increase to noncurrent liabilities of \$2,238,000, an increase to deferred tax liabilities of \$5,104,000, a decrease to retained earnings of \$1,312,000 and an increase to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, of \$8,981,000.

2007 Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes

On January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740) (formerly FIN 48), that deals with the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Under ASC 740, the financial statement effects of a tax position should initially be recognized when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority.

As a result of the implementation of these provisions, as of January 1, 2007, we increased the liability for unrecognized tax benefits by \$2,420,000, increased deferred tax assets by \$1,480,000 and reduced retained earnings by \$940,000. The total liability for unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007, amounted to \$11,760,000, including interest and penalties.

See Note 9 for the tabular reconciliation of unrecognized tax benefits.

Accounting standards pending adoption

Variable interest entities In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended the consolidation guidance related to variable interest entities including removing the scope exemption for qualifying special-purpose entities (this standard has not been codified but was issued by the FASB as SFAS No. 167). This standard is effective as of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009 with early adoption prohibited.

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We do not expect our adoption of this standard to have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Enhanced disclosures for fair value measurements In January 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-6, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements* (ASU 2010-6). ASU 2010-6 adds disclosure requirements about fair value measurements and clarifies the level of disaggregation required for existing fair value disclosures. Additionally, this ASU requires new disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. With the exception of the separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, which are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2010, the standard is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2009. We expect to adopt these new disclosure requirements in the first quarters of 2010 and 2011.

Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. We evaluate these estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis and base our estimates on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities as well as identifying and assessing the accounting treatment with respect to commitments and contingencies. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

NOTE 2 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In June 2005, we sold substantially all the assets of our Chemicals business, known as Vulcan Chemicals, to Basic Chemicals, a subsidiary of Occidental Chemical Corporation. In addition to the initial cash proceeds, Basic Chemicals was required to make payments under two earn-out agreements subject to certain conditions. The first earn-out agreement was based on ECU and natural gas prices during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2005, and was capped at \$150,000,000 (ECU earn-out or ECU derivative). During 2007, we received the final payment under the ECU earn-out of \$22,142,000, bringing cumulative cash receipts to the \$150,000,000 cap. Upward adjustments to the fair value of the ECU earn-out subsequent to closing, which totaled \$51,070,000, were recorded in continuing operations, and therefore did not contribute to the gain or loss on the sale of the Chemicals business. During 2007, we recognized a gain related to changes in the fair value of the ECU earn-out of \$1,929,000 (reflected as a component of other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings).

Proceeds under the second earn-out agreement are based on the performance of the hydrochlorocarbon product HCC-240fa (commonly referred to as 5CP) from the closing of the transaction through December 31, 2012 (5CP earn-out). Under this earn-out agreement, cash plant margin for 5CP, as defined in the Asset Purchase Agreement, in excess of an annual threshold amount is shared equally between Vulcan and Basic Chemicals. The primary determinant of the value for this earn-out is the level of growth in 5CP sales volume. At the June 7, 2005 closing date, the value assigned to the 5CP earn-out was limited to an amount that resulted in no gain on the sale of the business, as such gain was contingent in nature. A gain on disposal of the Chemicals business is recognized to the extent cumulative cash receipts under the 5CP earn-out exceed the initial value recorded.

Through December 31, 2009, we have received a total of \$33,913,000 under the 5CP earn-out. During 2009, we received payments totaling \$11,625,000 related to the year ended December 31, 2008. As these cash receipts exceeded the carrying amount of the 5CP receivable, during 2009 we recorded a gain on disposal of discontinued operations of \$812,000. Any future payments received pursuant to the 5CP earn-out will be recorded as additional gain on disposal of discontinued operations. During 2008 and 2007, we received payments of \$10,014,000 and \$8,418,000, respectively, under the 5CP earn-out related to the respective years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

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The carrying amounts of the 5CP earn-out as of December 31 are reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
5CP earn-out		
Accounts and notes receivable other	\$ 0	\$ 9,737
Other noncurrent liabilities	0	1,077
Total	\$ 0	\$ 10,814

We are liable for a cash transaction bonus payable in the future to certain key former Chemicals employees. This transaction bonus is payable if cash receipts realized from the two earn-out agreements described above exceed an established minimum threshold. Amounts due are payable annually based on the prior year's results. Based on the total cumulative receipts from the two earn-outs, we paid \$521,000 in transaction bonuses during 2009.

The financial results of the Chemicals business are classified as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Earnings for all periods presented.

There were no net sales or revenues from discontinued operations for the years presented. Results from discontinued operations are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Discontinued Operations			
Earnings (loss) from results of discontinued operations	\$ 18,644	\$ (4,059)	\$ (19,327)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	812	0	0
Income tax (provision) benefit	(7,790)	1,610	7,151
		(
Earnings (loss) on discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 11,666	\$ 2,449)	\$ (12,176)

The 2009 pretax earnings from results of discontinued operations resulted primarily from settlements with two of our insurers in the Modesto perchloroethylene cases which are associated with our former Chemicals business. These settlements resulted in pretax gains of \$23,500,000. The insurance proceeds and associated gains represent a partial recovery of legal and settlement costs recognized in prior years. The 2008 and 2007 pretax losses from discontinued operations, and the remaining results from 2009, reflect charges primarily related to general and product liability costs, including legal defense costs, environmental remediation costs associated with our former Chemicals businesses, and charges related to the cash transaction bonus as noted above.

NOTE 3 INVENTORIES

Inventories at December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Finished products	\$ 261,752	\$ 295,525
Raw materials	21,807	28,568
Products in process	3,907	4,475
Operating supplies and other	37,567	35,743
Total inventories	\$ 325,033	\$ 364,311

In addition to the inventory balances presented above, as of December 31, 2009, we have \$21,091,000 of inventory classified as long-term assets (Other assets) as we do not expect to sell the inventory within one year. Inventories valued under the LIFO method total \$252,494,000 at December 31, 2009 and \$269,598,000 at December 31, 2008. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, inventory reductions resulted in liquidations of LIFO inventory layers carried at lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared to the cost of current-year purchases. The effect of the LIFO liquidation on 2009 results was to decrease cost of goods sold by \$3,839,000; increase earnings from continuing operations by \$2,273,000; and increase net earnings by \$2,273,000. The effect of the LIFO liquidation on 2008 results was to

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decrease cost of goods sold by \$2,654,000; increase earnings from continuing operations by \$1,605,000; and increase net earnings by \$1,605,000. The effect of the LIFO liquidation on 2007 results was to decrease cost of goods sold by \$85,000; increase earnings from continuing operations by \$52,000; and increase net earnings by \$52,000.

Estimated current cost exceeded LIFO cost at December 31, 2009 and 2008 by \$129,424,000 and \$125,997,000, respectively. We use the LIFO method of valuation for most of our inventories as it results in a better matching of costs with revenues. We provide supplemental income disclosures to facilitate comparisons with companies not on LIFO. The supplemental income calculation is derived by tax-effecting the change in the LIFO reserve for the periods presented. If all inventories valued at LIFO cost had been valued under the methods (substantially average cost) used prior to the adoption of the LIFO method, the approximate effect on net earnings would have been an increase of \$2,043,000 in 2009, an increase of \$26,192,000 in 2008 and an increase of \$15,518,000 in 2007.

NOTE 4 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Balances of major classes of assets and allowances for depreciation, depletion and amortization at December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Land and land improvements	\$ 2,080,457	\$ 2,043,702
Buildings	152,615	150,922
Machinery and equipment	4,091,209	4,001,194
Leaseholds	7,231	7,508
Deferred asset retirement costs	147,992	153,360
Construction in progress	173,757	279,187
Total	\$ 6,653,261	\$ 6,635,873
Less allowances for depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,778,590	2,480,061
Property, plant & equipment, net	\$ 3,874,671	\$ 4,155,812

Capitalized interest costs with respect to qualifying construction projects and total interest costs incurred before recognition of the capitalized amount for the years ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Capitalized interest cost	\$ 10,721	\$ 14,243	\$ 5,130
Total interest cost incurred before recognition of the capitalized amount	185,983	187,056	53,348

The recorded asset impairment losses related to long-lived assets were immaterial for all periods presented.

NOTE 5 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

During the normal course of operation, we are exposed to market risks including fluctuations in interest rates, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in commodity pricing. From time to time, and consistent with our risk management policies, we use derivative instruments to hedge against these market risks. We do not utilize derivative instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. The interest rate swap agreements described below were designated as cash flow hedges of future interest payments.

In December 2007, we issued \$325,000,000 of 3-year floating (variable) rate notes that bear interest at 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.25% per annum. Concurrently, we entered into a 3-year interest rate swap agreement in the stated (notional) amount of \$325,000,000. Under this agreement, we pay a fixed interest rate of 5.25% and receive 3-month LIBOR plus 1.25% per annum. Concurrent with each quarterly interest payment, the

portion of this swap related to that interest payment is settled and the associated realized gain or loss is recognized.

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For the 12-month period ending December 31, 2010, we estimate that \$11,193,000 of the pretax loss accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) will be reclassified to earnings.

Additionally, during 2007, we entered into fifteen forward starting interest rate swap agreements for a total notional amount of \$1,500,000,000. On December 11, 2007, upon the issuance of the related fixed-rate debt, we terminated and settled for a cash payment of \$57,303,000 a portion of these forward starting swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$900,000,000 (\$300,000,000 5-year, \$350,000,000 10-year and \$250,000,000 30-year).

In December 2007, the remaining forward starting swaps on an aggregate notional amount of \$600,000,000 were extended to August 29, 2008. On June 20, 2008, upon the issuance of \$650,000,000 of related fixed-rate debt, we terminated and settled for a cash payment of \$32,474,000 the remaining forward starting swaps.

Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive loss related to the highly effective portion of the fifteen forward starting interest rate swaps are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the related debt. For the 12-month period ending December 31, 2010, we estimate that \$7,624,000 of the pretax loss accumulated in OCI will be reclassified to earnings.

Derivative instruments are recognized at fair value in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, the fair values of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value ¹	
		2009	2008
Liability Derivatives			
Interest rate derivatives	Other accrued liabilities	\$ 11,193	\$ 0
Interest rate derivatives	Other noncurrent liabilities	0	16,247
Total derivatives		\$ 11,193	\$ 16,247

¹ See Note 1 (caption Fair Value Measurements) for further discussion of the fair value determination.

The effects of the cash flow hedge derivative instruments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the years ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Location on Statement	2009	2008	2007
Interest rate derivatives				
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI (effective portion)	Note 14	\$ (4,633)	\$ (12,439)	\$ (93,138)
Loss reclassified from Accumulated OCI (effective portion)	Interest expense	(16,776)	(9,142)	(198)
Gain (loss) recognized in earnings (ineffective portion and amounts excluded from effectiveness test)	Other income (expense), net	0	2,169	(6,576)

Table of Contents**NOTE 6 CREDIT FACILITIES, SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT**

Short-term borrowings at December 31 are summarized as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Bank borrowings	\$ 0	\$ 1,082,500
Commercial paper	236,512	0
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 236,512	\$ 1,082,500
Bank borrowings		
Maturity	n/a	2 days
Weighted-average interest rate	n/a	1.63%
Commercial paper		
Maturity	42 days	n/a
Weighted-average interest rate	0.39%	n/a

We utilize our bank lines of credit as liquidity back-up for outstanding commercial paper or draw on the bank lines to access LIBOR-based short-term loans to fund our borrowing requirements. Periodically, we issue commercial paper for general corporate purposes, including working capital requirements.

Our policy is to maintain committed credit facilities at least equal to our outstanding commercial paper. Unsecured bank lines of credit totaling \$1,500,000,000 were maintained at the end of 2009, all of which expires November 16, 2012. As of December 31, 2009, there were no borrowings under the lines of credit. Interest rates referable to borrowings under these lines of credit are determined at the time of borrowing based on current market conditions. Pricing of bank loans, if any lines were drawn, would be 30 basis points (0.3%) over LIBOR based on our long-term debt ratings at December 31, 2009.

All lines of credit extended to us in 2009, 2008 and 2007 were based solely on a commitment fee; no compensating balances were required. In the normal course of business, we maintain balances for which we are credited with earnings allowances. To the extent the earnings allowances are not sufficient to fully compensate banks for the services they provide, we pay the fee equivalent for the differences.

As of December 31, 2009, \$3,659,000 of our long-term debt, including current maturities, was secured. This secured debt was assumed with the November 2007 acquisition of Florida Rock. All other debt obligations, both short-term borrowings and long-term debt, are unsecured.

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Long-term debt at December 31 is summarized as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
10.125% 2015 notes issued 2009 ¹	\$ 149,538	\$ 0
10.375% 2018 notes issued 2009 ²	248,270	0
3-year floating loan issued 2008	175,000	285,000
6.30% 5-year notes issued 2008 ³	249,632	249,543
7.00% 10-year notes issued 2008 ⁴	399,625	399,595
3-year floating notes issued 2007	325,000	325,000
5.60% 5-year notes issued 2007 ⁵	299,666	299,565
6.40% 10-year notes issued 2007 ⁶	349,837	349,822
7.15% 30-year notes issued 2007 ⁷	249,317	249,311
6.00% 10-year notes issued 1999	0	250,000
Private placement notes	15,243	15,375
Medium-term notes	21,000	21,000
Industrial revenue bonds	17,550	17,550
Other notes	1,823	3,512
Total debt excluding short-term borrowings	\$ 2,501,501	\$ 2,465,273
Less current maturities of long-term debt	385,381	311,685
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,116,120	\$ 2,153,588
Estimated fair value of long-term debt	\$ 2,300,522	\$ 1,843,479

¹ Includes a decrease for unamortized discounts of \$462 thousand as of December 31, 2009. The effective interest rate for these 2015 notes is 10.305%.

² Includes a decrease for unamortized discounts of \$1,730 thousand as of December 31, 2009. The

effective interest rate for these 2018 notes is 10.584%.

3 Includes decreases for unamortized discounts, as follows:
December 31, 2009 \$368 thousand and December 31, 2008 \$457 thousand. The effective interest rate for these 5-year notes is 7.47%.

4 Includes decreases for unamortized discounts, as follows:
December 31, 2009 \$375 thousand and December 31, 2008 \$405 thousand. The effective interest rate for these 10-year notes is 7.86%.

5 Includes decreases for unamortized discounts, as follows:
December 31, 2009 \$334 thousand and December 31, 2008 \$435 thousand. The effective interest rate for these 5-year notes is

6.58%.

6 Includes decreases for unamortized discounts, as follows:
December 31, 2009 \$163 thousand and December 31, 2008 \$178 thousand. The effective interest rate for these 10-year notes is 7.39%.

7 Includes decreases for unamortized discounts, as follows:
December 31, 2009 \$683 thousand and December 31, 2008 \$689 thousand. The effective interest rate for these 30-year notes is 8.04%.

The estimated fair value amounts of long-term debt presented in the table above were determined by discounting expected future cash flows based on credit-adjusted interest rates on U.S. Treasury bills, notes or bonds, as appropriate. The fair value estimates are based on information available to management as of the respective balance sheet dates. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued since those dates.

Scheduled debt payments during 2009 included \$15,000,000 in March, June, September and December representing the quarterly payments under the 3-year floating rate loan issued in June 2008, \$250,000,000 in April to retire the 6.00% 10-year notes issued in 1999, and payments under various miscellaneous notes that either matured at various dates or required monthly payments. In addition to our scheduled debt payments, we voluntarily prepaid \$50,000,000 of our 3-year floating rate loan in November of 2009. Scheduled debt payments during 2008 included \$33,000,000 in December to retire a private placement note, \$15,000,000 in December representing the first quarterly payment under the 3-year floating rate loan and payments under various miscellaneous notes that either

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matured at various dates or required monthly payments. A note in the amount of \$1,276,000 previously scheduled to be retired in 2008 was extended until May 2009.

In February 2009, we issued \$400,000,000 of long-term notes in two related series, as follows: \$150,000,000 of 10.125% coupon notes due December 2015 and \$250,000,000 of 10.375% coupon notes due December 2018. These notes were issued principally to repay borrowings outstanding under our short- and long-term debt obligations. The notes are presented in the table above net of unamortized discounts from par. Discounts and debt issuance costs are being amortized using the effective interest method over the respective terms of the notes.

The 2008 and 2007 debt issuances described below relate primarily to funding the November 2007 acquisition of Florida Rock. These issuances effectively replaced a portion of the short-term borrowings we incurred to initially fund the cash portion of the acquisition.

In June 2008, we established a \$300,000,000 3-year syndicated term loan with a floating rate based on a spread over LIBOR (1, 2, 3 or 6-month LIBOR options). As of December 31, 2009, the spread was 1.50 percentage points above the selected LIBOR options, as follows: 2-month LIBOR of 0.25% for \$75,000,000 of the outstanding balance and 3-month LIBOR of 0.26% for the remaining \$100,000,000. The spread is subject to increase if our long-term credit ratings are downgraded. This loan requires quarterly principal payments of \$15,000,000 starting in December 2008 and final principal payments totaling \$100,000,000 in June 2011.

Additionally, in June 2008 we issued \$650,000,000 of long-term notes in two series, as follows: \$250,000,000 of 5-year 6.30% coupon notes and \$400,000,000 of 10-year 7.00% coupon notes. These notes are presented in the table above net of unamortized discounts from par. These discounts are being amortized using the effective interest method over the respective terms of the notes. The effective interest rates for these note issuances, including the effects of underwriting commissions and the settlement of the forward starting interest rate swap agreements (see Note 5), are 7.47% for the 5-year notes and 7.86% for the 10-year notes.

In December 2007, we issued \$1,225,000,000 of long-term notes in four related series, as follows: \$325,000,000 of 3-year floating rate notes, \$300,000,000 of 5-year 5.60% coupon notes, \$350,000,000 of 10-year 6.40% coupon notes and \$250,000,000 of 30-year 7.15% coupon notes. Concurrent with the issuance of the notes, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement on the \$325,000,000 3-year floating rate notes to convert them to a fixed interest rate of 5.25%. These notes are presented in the table above net of unamortized discounts from par. These discounts and the debt issuance costs of the notes are being amortized using the effective interest method over the respective terms of the notes. The effective interest rates for these notes, including the effects of underwriting commissions and other debt issuance cost, the above mentioned interest rate swap agreement and the settlement of the forward starting interest rate swap agreements (see Note 5), are 5.41% for the 3-year notes, 6.58% for the 5-year notes, 7.39% for the 10-year notes and 8.04% for the 30-year notes.

During 1999, we accessed the public debt market by issuing \$500,000,000 of 5-year and 10-year notes in two related series of \$250,000,000 each. The 5.75% 5-year coupon notes matured in April 2004 and the 6.00% 10-year notes matured in April 2009.

In 1999, we purchased all the outstanding common shares of CalMat Co. The private placement notes were issued by CalMat in December 1996 in a series of four tranches at interest rates ranging from 7.19% to 7.66%. Principal payments on the notes began in December 2003 and end in December 2011. The \$15,243,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2009 is at 7.66% and matures December 2011.

During 1991, we issued \$81,000,000 of medium-term notes ranging in maturity from 3 to 30 years, and in interest rates from 7.59% to 8.85%. The \$21,000,000 in medium-term notes outstanding as of December 31, 2009 has a weighted-average maturity of 5.2 years with a weighted-average interest rate of 8.85%.

The industrial revenue bonds were assumed in November 2007 with the acquisition of Florida Rock. These variable-rate tax-exempt bonds mature as follows: \$2,250,000 maturing June 2012, \$1,300,000 maturing January 2021 and \$14,000,000 maturing November 2022. The first two bond maturities are collateralized by certain property, plant & equipment. The remaining \$14,000,000 of bonds are backed by a letter of credit.

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Other notes of \$1,823,000 as of December 31, 2009 were issued at various times to acquire land or businesses or were assumed in business acquisitions.

The total (principal and interest) payments of long-term debt, including current maturities, for the five years subsequent to December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Total	Principal	Interest
Payments of Long-term Debt			
2010	\$ 550,371	\$ 385,385	\$ 164,986
2011	281,302	135,249	146,053
2012	445,876	302,452	143,424
2013	378,178	260,166	118,012
2014	110,158	177	109,981

Our debt agreements do not subject us to contractual restrictions with regard to working capital or the amount we may expend for cash dividends and purchases of our stock. The percentage of consolidated debt to total capitalization (total debt as a percentage of total capital), as defined in our bank credit facility agreements, must be less than 65%. Our total debt as a percentage of total capital was 40.3% as of December 31, 2009 and 50.0% as of December 31, 2008.

NOTE 7 OPERATING LEASES

Total rental expense from continuing operations under operating leases primarily for machinery and equipment, exclusive of rental payments made under leases of one month or less, is summarized as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Minimum rentals	\$ 36,976	\$ 34,263	\$ 28,674
Contingent rentals (based principally on usage)	25,846	39,169	33,904
Total	\$ 62,822	\$ 73,432	\$ 62,578

Future minimum operating lease payments under all leases with initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year, exclusive of mineral leases, as of December 31, 2009 are payable as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Future Minimum Operating Lease Payments

2010	\$ 27,102
2011	21,662
2012	19,405
2013	14,038
2014	6,360
Thereafter	29,579
Total	\$ 118,146

Lease agreements frequently include renewal options and require that we pay for utilities, taxes, insurance and maintenance expense. Options to purchase are also included in some lease agreements.

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Our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31 include accrued environmental remediation costs as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Continuing operations	\$ 7,830	\$ 8,366
Retained from former Chemicals businesses	5,001	5,342
Total	\$ 12,831	\$ 13,708

The long-term portion of the accruals noted above is included in other noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and amounted to \$6,813,000 at December 31, 2009 and \$6,915,000 at December 31, 2008. The short-term portion of these accruals is included in other accrued liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The accrued environmental remediation costs in continuing operations relate primarily to the former Florida Rock, CalMat and Tarmac facilities acquired in 2007, 1999 and 2000, respectively. The balances noted above for Chemicals relate to retained environmental remediation costs from the 2003 sale of the Performance Chemicals business and the 2005 sale of the Chloralkali business.

NOTE 9 INCOME TAXES

The components of earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Domestic	\$ (43,180)	\$ 45,445	\$ 643,350
Foreign	23,959	29,613	24,152
Total	\$ (19,221)	\$ 75,058	\$ 667,502

Provision (benefit) for income taxes for continuing operations consists of the following (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
		(As Restated, See Note 20)	
Current			
Federal	\$ (3,965)	\$ 64,428	\$ 172,149
State and local	7,034	20,883	21,894
Foreign	3,037	7,035	5,888
Total	6,106	92,346	199,931
Deferred			
Federal	(37,790)	(18,978)	6,601
State and local	(5,794)	(1,724)	(488)
Foreign	(391)	47	(1,628)
Total	(43,975)	(20,655)	4,485

Total provision (benefit)	\$ (37,869)	\$ 71,691	\$ 204,416
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The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009		2008 (As Restated, See Note 20)		2007	
Income tax provision (benefit) at the federal statutory tax rate of 35%	\$ (6,727)	35.0%	\$ 26,272	35.0%	\$ 233,630	35.0%
Increase (decrease) in income tax provision (benefit) resulting from Statutory depletion	(19,464)	101.3%	(28,063)	-37.4%	(32,005)	-4.8%
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	1,457	-7.6%	11,127	14.8%	18,235	2.7%
Nondeductible expense	1,694	-8.8%	1,619	2.2%	1,706	0.3%
Goodwill impairment	0	0.0%	65,031	86.6%	0	0.0%
ESOP dividend deduction	(2,408)	12.5%	(3,017)	-4.0%	(2,450)	-0.4%
U.S. Production Activities Deduction	0	0.0%	(2,203)	-2.9%	(6,951)	-1.0%
Fair market value over tax basis of contributions	(2,931)	15.3%	(3,814)	-5.1%	(4,994)	-0.7%
Foreign tax rate differential	(4,461)	23.2%	(4,955)	-6.6%	(2,999)	-0.4%
Tax loss on sale of stock divestiture	(4,143)	21.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Reversal cash surrender value COLI plans	(412)	2.1%	(486)	-0.6%	0	0.0%
Prior year true up adjustments	375	-2.0%	1,932	2.5%	1,636	0.2%
Provision for uncertain tax positions	(451)	2.3%	1,516	2.0%	(1,363)	-0.3%
Gain on sale of goodwill on divested assets	0	0.0%	6,937	9.3%	0	0.0%
Other	(398)	2.1%	(205)	-0.3%	(29)	0.0%
Total income tax provision (benefit)	\$ (37,869)	197.0%	\$ 71,691	95.5%	\$ 204,416	30.6%

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Deferred income taxes on the balance sheet result from temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting and tax purposes. The components of the net deferred income tax liability at December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008 (As Restated, See Note 20)
Deferred tax assets related to		
Pensions	\$ 63,881	\$ 57,323
Other postretirement benefits	46,718	43,741
Accruals for asset retirement obligations and environmental accruals	23,569	46,686
Accounts receivable, principally allowance for doubtful accounts	3,083	3,381
Deferred compensation, vacation pay and incentives	61,197	55,522
Interest rate swaps	34,468	38,734
Self-insurance reserves	24,551	22,343
Valuation allowance on net operating loss carryforwards	(10,768)	(6,057)
Other	37,343	24,453
Total deferred tax assets	284,042	286,126
Deferred tax liabilities related to		
Inventory	3,091	221
Fixed assets	848,923	873,999
Intangible assets	248,978	237,528
Other	12,351	23,648
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,113,343	1,135,396
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 829,301	\$ 849,270

The above amounts are reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31 as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008 (As Restated, See Note 20)
Deferred income taxes		
Current assets	\$ (57,967)	\$ (71,205)
Deferred liabilities	887,268	920,475
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 829,301	\$ 849,270

Our determination of the realization of deferred tax assets is based upon management's judgment of various future events and uncertainties, including the timing, nature and amount of future income earned by certain subsidiaries and the implementation of various plans to maximize the realization of deferred tax assets. We believe that the subsidiaries will generate sufficient operating earnings to realize the deferred tax benefits. However, we do not believe that it is more likely than not that all of our state net operating loss carryforwards will be realized in future periods.

Accordingly, valuation allowances amounting to \$10,768,000 and \$6,057,000 were established against the state net operating loss deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. At December 31,

2009, we had \$345,085,000 of net operating loss carryforwards in various state jurisdictions. The net operating losses relate to jurisdictions with either 15-year or 20-year carryforward periods, and relate to losses generated in years from 2007 forward. As a result, the vast majority of the loss carryforwards do not begin to expire until 2022.

Additionally, due to a significant decrease in 2009 earnings, along with a sizable dividend from our Mexican subsidiary, we generated a foreign tax credit carryforward of approximately \$13,051,000. The carryforward period

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available for utilization is ten years, and we have concluded that it is more likely than not that the full credit carryforward will be utilized within the carryforward period. The primary factors projected over the ten-year carryforward period upon which we relied to reach this conclusion include (1) a return to more normal levels of earnings, (2) our ability to generate sufficient foreign source income, and (3) the reduction of our interest expense from corporate debt. As a result, no valuation allowance has been established against the foreign tax credit carryforward deferred tax asset.

Uncertain tax positions and the resulting unrecognized income tax benefits are discussed in our accounting policy for income taxes (See Note 1, caption Income Taxes). The change in the unrecognized income tax benefits for the years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007 is reconciled below (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008	2007
Unrecognized income tax benefits as of January 1	\$ 18,131	\$ 7,480	\$ 9,700
Increases for tax positions related to			
Prior years	1,108	482	2,148
Current year	5,667	6,189	2,323
Acquisitions	0	5,250	0
Decreases for tax positions related to			
Prior years	(9)	(1,009)	(1,900)
Current year	0	0	0
Settlements with taxing authorities	(482)	(261)	(281)
Expiration of applicable statute of limitations	(3,441)	0	(4,510)
Unrecognized income tax benefits as of December 31	\$ 20,974	\$ 18,131	\$ 7,480

We classify interest and penalties recognized on the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits as income tax expense. Interest and penalties recognized as income tax expense (benefit) were \$472,000 in 2009, (\$202,000) in 2008 and \$1,990,000 in 2007. The balance of accrued interest and penalties included in our liability for unrecognized income tax benefits as of December 31 was \$3,112,000 in 2009, \$1,376,000 in 2008 and \$4,050,000 in 2007.

Our unrecognized income tax benefits at December 31 in the table above include \$12,181,000 in 2009, \$12,724,000 in 2008 and \$5,490,000 in 2007 that would affect the effective tax rate if recognized.

We are routinely examined by various taxing authorities. The U.S. federal statute of limitations for 2006 has been extended to March 31, 2011, with no anticipated significant tax increase or decrease to any single tax position. The U.S. federal statute of limitations for years prior to 2006 has expired. We anticipate no single tax position generating a significant increase or decrease in our liability for unrecognized tax benefits within 12 months of this reporting date. We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal and various state and foreign jurisdictions. Generally, we are not subject to significant changes in income taxes by any taxing jurisdiction for the years prior to 2005.

We have not recognized deferred income taxes on \$38,270,000 of undistributed earnings from one of our foreign subsidiaries, since we consider such earnings as indefinitely reinvested. If we distribute the earnings in the form of dividends, the distribution would be subject to U.S. income taxes. In this event, the amount of deferred income taxes to be recognized is \$13,395,000.

NOTE 10 BENEFIT PLANS**Pension plans**

We sponsor three funded, noncontributory defined benefit pension plans. These plans cover substantially all employees hired prior to July 15, 2007, other than those covered by union-administered plans. Normal retirement age

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is 65, but the plans contain provisions for earlier retirement. Benefits for the Salaried Plan and a plan we assumed from Florida Rock are generally based on salaries or wages and years of service; the Construction Materials Hourly Plan provides benefits equal to a flat dollar amount for each year of service. Effective July 15, 2007, we amended our defined benefit pension plans and our then existing defined contribution 401(k) plans to no longer accept new participants. Existing participants continue to accrue benefits under these plans. Salaried and non-union hourly employees hired on or after July 15, 2007 are eligible for a new single defined contribution 401(k)/Profit-Sharing plan established on that date.

Additionally, we sponsor unfunded, nonqualified pension plans, including one such plan assumed in the Florida Rock acquisition. The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of assets for these plans were: \$70,089,000, \$63,220,000 and \$0 at December 31, 2009 and \$53,701,000, \$49,480,000 and \$0 at December 31, 2008. Approximately \$8,700,000 and \$8,100,000 of the obligations at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, relate to existing Florida Rock retirees receiving benefits under the assumed plan.

The following table sets forth the combined funded status of the plans and their reconciliation with the related amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements at December 31 (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Change in Benefit Obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 620,845	\$ 636,270
Remeasurement adjustment ¹	0	(21,020)
Service cost	18,638	19,166
Interest cost	41,941	39,903
Actuarial (gain) loss	61,019	(21,819)
Benefits paid	(32,660)	(31,655)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 709,783	\$ 620,845
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of assets at beginning of year	\$ 418,977	\$ 679,747
Remeasurement adjustment ¹	0	(2,809)
Actual return on plan assets ²	79,713	(229,164)
Employer contribution	27,616	2,858
Benefits paid	(32,660)	(31,655)
Fair value of assets at end of year	\$ 493,646	\$ 418,977
Funded status	\$ (216,137)	\$ (201,868)
Net amount recognized	\$ (216,137)	\$ (201,868)
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Noncurrent assets	\$ 0	\$ 0
Current liabilities	(4,104)	(3,453)
Noncurrent liabilities	(212,033)	(198,415)
Net amount recognized	\$ (216,137)	\$ (201,868)
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 225,301	\$ 199,141
Prior service cost	1,398	1,858

Total amount recognized	\$ 226,699	\$ 200,999
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¹ See Note 1, caption New Accounting Standards, Accounting Standards Recently Adopted, 2008 Retirement Benefits Measurement Date for an explanation of the remeasurement adjustment.

² Actual return on plan assets during 2008 includes a \$48,018 thousand write-down in the estimated fair value of certain assets invested in Westridge Capital Management, Inc. The write-down, net of income taxes, was recorded in other comprehensive loss for 2008.

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The accumulated benefit obligation and the projected benefit obligation exceeded plan assets for all of our defined benefit plans at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$669,171,000 at December 31, 2009 and \$581,653,000 at December 31, 2008.

The following table sets forth the components of net periodic benefit cost, amounts recognized in other comprehensive income and weighted-average assumptions of the plans at December 31 (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	2009	2008	2007
Components of Net Periodic Pension Benefit Cost			
Service cost	\$ 18,638	\$ 19,166	\$ 20,705
Interest cost	41,941	39,903	34,683
Expected return on plan assets	(46,505)	(51,916)	(46,517)
Amortization of prior service cost	460	460	755
Amortization of actuarial loss	1,651	560	1,822
Net periodic pension benefit cost	\$ 16,185	\$ 8,173	\$ 11,448
Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 27,811	\$ 259,308	\$ (29,287)
Prior service credit	0	0	(829)
Reclassification of actuarial loss to net periodic pension benefit cost	(1,651)	(560)	(1,822)
Reclassification of prior service cost to net periodic pension benefit cost	(460)	(460)	(755)
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ 25,700	\$ 258,288	\$ (32,693)
Amount recognized in net periodic pension benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 41,885	\$ 266,461	\$ (21,245)
Assumptions			
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation at December 31			
Discount rate	5.92%	6.60%	
Rate of compensation increase (for salary-related plans):			
Inflation	2.25%	2.25%	
Merit/productivity	1.15%	2.50%	
Total rate of compensation increase	3.40%	4.75%	
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31			
Discount rate	6.60%	6.45%	5.70%
Expected return on plan assets	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Rate of compensation increase (for salary-related plans):			
Inflation	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Merit/productivity	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%

Total rate of compensation increase	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
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The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service cost that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic pension benefit cost during 2010 are \$5,825,000 and \$460,000, respectively.

Assumptions regarding our expected return on plan assets are based primarily on judgments made by management and the Board's Finance and Pension Funds Committee. These judgments take into account the expectations of our pension plan consultants and actuaries and our investment advisors, and the opinions of market professionals. We base our expected return on long-term investment expectations. Accordingly, the expected return has historically remained at 8.25% and has not varied due to short-term results above or below our long-term expectations.

We establish our pension investment policy by evaluating asset/liability studies periodically performed by our consultants. These studies estimate trade-offs between expected returns on our investments and the variability in anticipated cash contributions to fund our pension liabilities. Our policy accepts a relatively high level of variability in potential pension fund contributions in exchange for higher expected returns on our investments and lower expected future contributions.

Our current strategy for implementing this policy is to invest a relatively high proportion in publicly traded equities and moderate amounts in publicly traded debt and private, nonliquid opportunities, such as venture capital, commodities, buyout funds and mezzanine debt. The target allocation ranges for plan assets are as follows: equity securities 50% to 77%; debt securities 15% to 27%; specialty investments 10% to 20%; and cash reserves 0% to 5%. Equity securities include domestic investments and foreign equities in the Europe, Australia and Far East (EAFE) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Emerging Market Indices. Debt securities include domestic debt instruments, while all specialty investments include investments in venture capital, buyout funds, mezzanine debt private partnerships and an interest in a commodity index fund.

The fair values of our pension plan assets at December 31, 2009 by asset category are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009

Asset Category	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ¹	Level 3 ¹
Debt securities	\$ 163,967	\$ 0	\$ 163,647	\$ 320
Investment funds				
Bond funds	4,650	4,647	3	0
Commodity funds	23,093	0	23,093	0
Equity funds	166,005	0	166,005	0
Short-term funds	37,308	0	37,308	0
Venture capital and partnerships	93,262	0	0	93,262
Other	5,361	1,995	3,366	0
Total pension plan assets	\$ 493,646	\$ 6,642	\$ 393,422	\$ 93,582

¹ See Note 1 under the caption fair value measurements for a description of the fair value hierarchy.

As of December 31, 2008, our Master Pension Trust had assets invested at Westridge Capital Management, Inc. (WCM) with a reported fair value of \$59,245,000. In February 2009, the New York District Court appointed a receiver over WCM due to allegations of fraud and other violations of federal commodities and securities laws by

principals of WCM. In light of these allegations, we reassessed the fair value of our investments at WCM and recorded a \$48,018,000 write-down in the estimated fair value of these assets for the year ended December 31, 2008. WCM assets of \$11,227,000 at December 31, 2009 are included in the Equity funds asset category in the table above. All identifiable assets of WCM are currently held by a court-appointed receiver. We intend to pursue all appropriate legal actions to secure the return of our investments.

At each measurement date, we estimate the fair value of our pension assets using various valuation techniques. We utilize, to the extent available, quoted market prices in active markets or observable market inputs in estimating the fair value of our pension assets. When quoted market prices or observable market inputs are not available, we utilize

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valuation techniques that rely on unobservable inputs to estimate the fair value of our pension assets. The following describes the types of investments included in each asset category listed in the table above and the valuation techniques we used to determine the fair values as of December 31, 2009.

The debt securities category consists of bonds issued by U.S. federal, state and local governments, corporate debt securities, fixed income obligations issued by foreign governments, and asset-backed securities. The fair values of U.S. government and corporate debt securities are based on current market rates and credit spreads for debt securities with similar maturities. The fair values of debt securities issued by foreign governments are based on prices obtained from broker/dealers and international indices. The fair values of asset-backed securities are priced using prepayment speed and spread inputs that are sourced from the new issue market.

Investment funds consist of exchange traded and non-exchange traded funds. The bond funds asset category consists primarily of index funds holding U.S. government, U.S. government agency and corporate debt securities. The commodity fund asset category consists of a single open-end commodity mutual fund. The equity funds asset category consists of open-end stock mutual funds and a hedged enhanced index fund. The short-term funds asset category consists of a collective investment trust invested in highly liquid, short-term debt securities. For investment funds publicly traded on a national securities exchange, the fair value is based on quoted market prices. For investment funds not traded on an exchange, the total fair value of the underlying securities is used to determine the net asset value for each unit of the fund held by the pension fund. The estimated fair values of the underlying securities are generally valued based on quoted market prices. For securities without quoted market prices, other observable market inputs are utilized to determine the fair value.

The venture capital and partnerships asset category consists of various limited partnership funds, mezzanine debt funds and leveraged buy-out funds. The fair value of these investments has been estimated based on methods employed by the general partners, including consideration of, among other things, reference to third-party transactions, valuations of comparable companies operating within the same or similar industry, the current economic and competitive environment, creditworthiness of the corporate issuer, as well as market prices for instruments with similar maturity, term, conditions and quality ratings. The use of different assumptions, applying different judgment to inherently subjective matters and changes in future market conditions could result in significantly different estimates of fair value of these securities.

A reconciliation of the fair value measurements of our pension plan assets using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the annual period ended December 31, 2009 is presented below (in thousands of dollars):

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

	Debt Securities	Venture Capital and Partnerships	Total
Beginning balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 342	\$ 94,744	\$ 95,086
Actual return on plan assets			
Relating to assets still held at December 31, 2009	2	(7,793)	(7,791)
Relating to assets sold during the year ended December 31, 2009	0	0	0
Purchases, sales and settlements	(24)	6,311	6,287
Transfers in (out) of Level 3	0	0	0
Ending balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 320	\$ 93,262	\$ 93,582

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Total employer contributions for the pension plans are presented below (in thousands of dollars):

	Pension
Employer Contributions	
2007	\$ 1,808
2008	3,127
2009	27,616
2010 (estimated)	72,500

We expect to make contributions totaling \$72,500,000 to the funded pension plans during 2010. It is anticipated that these contributions, along with existing funding credit balances, are sufficient to fund projected minimum required contributions until the 2013 plan year. Currently, we do not anticipate that the funded status of our plans will fall below statutory thresholds requiring accelerated funding or constraints on benefit levels or plan administration. The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid (in thousands of dollars):

	Pension
Estimated Future Benefit Payments	
2010	\$ 34,313
2011	36,598
2012	39,369
2013	41,483
2014	45,696
2015-2019	254,548

Certain of our hourly employees in unions are covered by multi-employer defined benefit pension plans. Contributions to these plans approximated \$6,991,000 in 2009, \$8,008,000 in 2008, and \$8,368,000 in 2007. The actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits and net assets available for benefits for employees in the union-administered plans are not determinable from available information. As of December 31, 2009, a total of 20% of our hourly labor force were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Of our hourly workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements, 75% were covered by agreements that expire in 2010.

In addition to the pension plans noted above, we had one unfunded supplemental retirement plan as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. The accrued costs for the supplemental retirement plan were \$1,034,000 at December 31, 2009 and \$917,000 at December 31, 2008.

Postretirement plans

In addition to pension benefits, we provide certain healthcare and life insurance benefits for some retired employees. Effective July 15, 2007, we amended our salaried postretirement healthcare coverage to increase the eligibility age for early retirement coverage to age 62, unless certain grandfathering provisions were met. Substantially all our salaried employees and where applicable, hourly employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach a qualifying age and meet certain service requirements. Generally, Company-provided healthcare benefits terminate when covered individuals become eligible for Medicare benefits, become eligible for other group insurance coverage or reach age 65, whichever occurs first.

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The following table sets forth the combined funded status of the plans and their reconciliation with the related amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements at December 31 (in thousands of dollars):

	2009	2008
Change in Benefit Obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 112,837	\$ 106,154
Remeasurement adjustment ¹	0	4,459
Service cost	3,912	5,224
Interest cost	7,045	6,910
Amendments	0	100
Actuarial loss (gain)	974	(3,621)
Benefits paid	(6,455)	(6,389)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 118,313	\$ 112,837
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of assets at beginning of year	\$ 0	\$ 0
Actual return on plan assets	0	0
Fair value of assets at end of year	\$ 0	\$ 0
Funded status	\$ (118,313)	\$ (112,837)
Net amount recognized	\$ (118,313)	\$ (112,837)
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Current liabilities	\$ (8,323)	\$ (7,277)
Noncurrent liabilities	(109,990)	(105,560)
Net amount recognized	\$ (118,313)	\$ (112,837)
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 19,165	\$ 18,789
Prior service credit	(5,543)	(6,366)
Total amount recognized	\$ 13,622	\$ 12,423

¹ See Note 1, caption New Accounting Standards, Accounting Standards Recently Adopted, 2008 Retirement Benefits Measurement

Date for an
explanation of
the
remeasurement
adjustment.

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The following table sets forth the components of net periodic benefit cost, amounts recognized in other comprehensive income, weighted-average assumptions and assumed trend rates of the plans at December 31 (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	2009	2008	2007
Components of Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost			
Service cost	\$ 3,912	\$ 5,224	\$ 4,096
Interest cost	7,045	6,910	5,483
Expected return on plan assets	0	0	0
Amortization of prior service credit	(823)	(839)	(475)
Amortization of actuarial loss	598	1,020	910
Net periodic postretirement benefit cost	\$ 10,732	\$ 12,315	\$ 10,014
Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 974	\$(3,792)	\$ 6,123
Prior service cost (credit)	0	100	(7,170)
Reclassification of actuarial loss to net periodic postretirement benefit cost	(598)	(1,020)	(910)
Reclassification of prior service credit to net periodic postretirement benefit cost	823	839	475
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ 1,199	\$(3,873)	\$(1,482)
Amount recognized in net periodic postretirement benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 11,931	\$ 8,442	\$ 8,532
Assumptions			
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation at December 31			
Discount rate	5.45%	6.65%	
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31			
Discount rate	6.65%	6.10%	5.50%
Assumed Healthcare Cost Trend Rates at December 31			
Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate gradually declines	5.00%	5.00%	5.25%
Year that the rate reaches the rate it is assumed to maintain	2017	2017	2012

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic postretirement benefit cost during 2010 are \$854,000 and \$729,000, respectively.

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Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A one-percentage-point change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would have the following effects (in thousands of dollars):

	One-percentage-point Increase	One-percentage-point Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost	\$ 1,107	\$ (970)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	10,529	(9,344)

Total employer contributions for the postretirement plans are presented below (in thousands of dollars):

	Postretirement
Employer Contributions	
2007	\$ 6,933
2008	6,389
2009	6,455
2010 (estimated)	8,323

The employer contributions shown above are equal to the cost of benefits during the year. The plans are not funded and are not subject to any regulatory funding requirements.

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid (in thousands of dollars):

	Postretirement
Estimated Future Benefit Payments	
2010	\$ 8,323
2011	9,069
2012	9,531
2013	10,114
2014	10,641
2015-2019	59,070

Contributions by participants to the postretirement benefit plans for the years ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Postretirement
Participants Contributions	
2007	\$ 1,147
2008	1,460
2009	1,673

Pension and other postretirement benefits assumptions

Each year we review our assumptions about the discount rate, the expected return on plan assets, the rate of compensation increase (for salary-related plans) and the rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits.

In selecting the discount rate, we consider fixed-income security yields, specifically high-quality bonds. At December 31, 2009, the discount rate for our plans ranged from 5.2% to 6.0%. An analysis of the duration of plan liabilities and the yields for corresponding high-quality bonds is used in the selection of the discount rate. In estimating the expected return on plan assets, we consider past performance and long-term future expectations for the types of investments held by the plan as well as the expected long-term allocation of plan assets to these investments. At December 31, 2009, the expected return on plan assets remained 8.25%.

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In projecting the rate of compensation increase, we consider past experience in light of movements in inflation rates. At December 31, 2009, the inflation component of the assumed rate of compensation increase remained at 2.25%. In addition, based on future expectations of merit and productivity increases, the weighted-average component of the salary increase assumption decreased to 1.15%.

In selecting the rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits, we consider past performance and forecasts of future healthcare cost trends. At December 31, 2009, our assumed rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits remains at 8.5% for 2010, decreasing each year until reaching 5.0% in 2017 and remaining level thereafter.

Defined contribution plans

We sponsor four defined contribution plans. Substantially all salaried and nonunion hourly employees are eligible to be covered by one of these plans. As stated above, effective July 15, 2007, we amended our defined benefit pension plans and our defined contribution 401(k) plans to no longer accept new participants. Existing participants continue to accrue benefits under these plans. Salaried and nonunion hourly employees hired on or after July 15, 2007 are eligible for a single defined contribution 401(k)/Profit-Sharing plan. Expense recognized in connection with these plans totaled \$13,361,000, \$16,930,000, and \$10,713,000 for 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

NOTE 11 INCENTIVE PLANS**Share-based compensation plans**

Our 2006 Omnibus Long-term Incentive Plan (Plan) authorizes the granting of stock options, Stock-Only Stock Appreciation Rights (SOSARs) and other types of share-based awards to key salaried employees and non-employee directors. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the Plan is 5,400,000. There are an additional 381,000 shares available for issuance under a Florida Rock shareholder approved plan that we assumed in connection with our merger. Shares under the Florida Rock plan are available for grants until September 30, 2010.

Deferred Stock Units Deferred stock units were granted to executive officers and key employees from 2001 through 2005. These awards vest ratably in years 6 through 10 following the date of grant, accrue dividend equivalents starting one year after grant, carry no voting rights and become payable upon vesting. A single deferred stock unit entitles the recipient to one share of common stock upon vesting. Vesting is accelerated upon retirement at age 62 or older, death, disability or change of control as defined in the award agreement. Nonvested units are forfeited upon termination of employment for any other reason. Expense provisions referable to these awards amounted to \$1,317,000 in 2009, \$1,206,000 in 2008 and \$1,371,000 in 2007.

The fair value of deferred stock units is estimated as of the date of grant based on the market price of our stock on the grant date. The following table summarizes activity for nonvested deferred stock units during the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2009	238,100	\$ 42.35
Granted	0	\$ 0.00
Dividend equivalents accrued	10,729	\$ 43.32
Vested	(74,718)	\$ 40.31
Canceled/forfeited	(609)	\$ 42.80
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	173,502	\$ 43.19

Performance Shares Each performance share unit is equal to and paid in one share of our common stock, but carries no voting or dividend rights. The units ultimately paid for performance share awards may range from 0% to 200% of target. Fifty percent of the payment is based upon our three-year-average Total Shareholder Return

(TSR) performance relative to the three-year-average TSR performance of the S&P 500[®]. The remaining 50% of the payment is based upon the achievement of established internal financial performance targets. These awards vest on

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December 31 of the third year after date of grant. Vesting is accelerated upon reaching retirement age, death, disability, or change of control, all as defined in the award agreement. Nonvested units are forfeited upon termination for any other reason. Expense provisions referable to these awards amounted to \$5,350,000 in 2009, \$6,227,000 in 2008 and \$7,684,000 in 2007.

The fair value of performance shares is estimated as of the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model. Compensation cost is adjusted for the actual outcome of the internal financial performance target. The following table summarizes the activity for nonvested performance share units during the year ended December 31, 2009:

Target Number of Shares	Weighted-average Grant Date Fair Value
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