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STURM RUGER & CO INC
Form 10-Q
July 23, 2008

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 28, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-10435

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

06-0633559

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. employer
identification no.)

Lacey Place, Southport, Connecticut

06890

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

(203) 259-7843

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer", "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

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

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock as of June

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28, 2008: Common Stock, \$1 par value - 20,582,737.

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STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

June 28, 2008

Assets

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,105
Short-term investments	24,647
Trade receivables, net	13,611
Gross inventories	67,301
Less LIFO reserve	(46,006)
Less excess and obsolescence reserve	(3,414)

Net inventories	17,881
-----------------	--------

Deferred income taxes	5,867
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,013

Total current assets	72,124
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Property, plant and equipment	123,144
Less allowances for depreciation	(99,610)

Net property, plant and equipment	23,534
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Deferred income taxes	3,589
Other assets	2,830

Total Assets	\$102,077
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Note:

The balance sheet at December 31, 2007 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

See notes to condensed financial statements.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

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June 28, 2008

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current Liabilities

Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 7,309
Product liability	1,083
Employee compensation and benefits	4,439
Workers' compensation	5,267
Income taxes payable	1,613

Total current liabilities 19,711

Accrued pension liability	2,730
Product liability accrual	627
Contingent liabilities - Note 8	--

Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock, non-voting, par value \$1:	
Authorized shares 50,000; none issued	--
Common Stock, par value \$1: Authorized shares	
40,000,000; 22,798,732 issued and	
20,582,737 outstanding	22,799
Additional paid-in capital	2,231
Retained earnings	87,368
Less: Treasury stock - 2,215,995 shares, at cost	(20,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(13,389)

Total Stockholders' Equity 79,009

Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity \$102,077
=====

Note:

The balance sheet at December 31, 2007 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

See notes to condensed financial statements.

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STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Second Quarter		First Half	
2008	2007	2008	2007
-----		-----	

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Net firearms sales	\$ 36,839	\$ 39,567	\$ 76,869	\$ 83,237
Net castings sales	1,825	2,540	4,301	7,327

Total net sales	38,664	42,107	81,170	90,564

Cost of products sold	30,169	28,979	62,020	61,872

Gross profit	8,495	13,128	19,150	28,692

Expenses:				
Selling	4,098	3,557	8,486	6,894
General and administrative	2,968	3,523	6,909	7,835
Other operating expenses (income), net	(54)	(1,780)	(54)	(1,917)

Total expenses	7,012	5,300	15,341	12,812

Operating income	1,483	7,828	3,809	15,880

Other income:				
Gain on sale of real estate	--	--	--	5,168
Interest income	118	746	280	1,194
Other income (expense), net	144	(8)	(1)	(219)

Total other income, net	262	738	279	6,143

Income before income taxes	1,745	8,566	4,088	22,023

Income taxes	663	3,435	1,554	8,831

Net income	\$ 1,082	\$ 5,131	\$ 2,534	\$ 13,192
=====				
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.58
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.57
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average shares outstanding				
Basic	20,576	22,658	20,576	22,649
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	20,609	23,068	20,626	22,951
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See notes to condensed financial statements.

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
(Dollars in thousands)

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	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 22,788	\$1,836	\$84,834	\$ (20,000)
Net income and comprehensive income			2,534	
Stock-based compensation, net of tax	11	395		
Balance at June 28, 2008	\$ 22,799	\$2,231	\$87,368	\$ (20,000)

See notes to condensed financial statements.

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STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(Dollars in thousands)

	Six Mo June 28, 2008
Operating Activities	
Net income	\$ 2,534
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash (used for) provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	2,390
Gain on sale of assets	(54)
Deferred income taxes	48
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Trade receivables	2,025
Inventories	(4,584)
Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,614)
Product liability	(223)
Prepaid expenses, other assets and other liabilities	(2,790)
Income taxes	1,202
Cash (used for) provided by operating activities	(1,066)
Investing Activities	
Property, plant and equipment additions	(3,846)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	54
Purchases of short-term investments	(15,843)
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	21,700
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities	2,065

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Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	999
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,106
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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6,105
=====	=====

See notes to condensed financial statements.

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods. Operating results for the six months ended June 28, 2008 are not indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2008. These financial statements have been prepared on a basis that is substantially consistent with the accounting principles applied in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization:

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. (the "Company") is principally engaged in the design, manufacture, and sale of firearms to domestic customers. Approximately 95% of the Company's total sales for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008 were firearms sales, and 5% were investment castings sales. Export sales represent less than 7% of total sales. The Company's design and manufacturing operations are located in the United States and substantially all product content is domestic. The Company's firearms are sold through a select number of independent wholesale distributors principally to the commercial sporting market.

The Company manufactures investment castings made from steel alloys for internal use in its firearms and utilizes available investment casting capacity to manufacture and sell castings to outside customers.

Change in Interim Fiscal Reporting:

In 2008, the Company is now reporting its first three fiscal quarters ending on the last Saturday of March, June and September, respectively. Each of these fiscal quarters will be comprised of thirteen complete weeks. For 2008, the three quarters will end on March 29, 2008, June 28, 2008, and September 27, 2008. This change was made to provide a better comparison of the Company's

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reported results with those reported in prior years. The Company's fiscal year end remains December 31. The impact of this change on results of operations for the second quarter and first half of 2008 is not significant.

Use of Estimates:

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

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Reclassifications:

Certain prior period balances have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In September 2006, FASB issued FAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FAS 157 are effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. The FASB has deferred the implementation of FAS 157 by one year for certain non-financial assets and liabilities such as this will be effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of FAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows, nor is it expected to have any such impact upon final implementation.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("FAS 141R"). FAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. FAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. FAS 141R is effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009, and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of FAS 141R is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

NOTE 3 - INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. 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 existing at that time. Accordingly, interim LIFO calculations must necessarily be based on management's estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs. Because these are subject to many factors beyond management's control, interim results are subject to the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation.

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 28, 2008	December 31, 2007

Inventory at FIFO		
Finished products	\$ 7,111	\$ 8,413

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Materials and work in process	60,190	55,917

Gross inventory	67,301	64,330
Less: LIFO reserve	(46,006)	(46,890)
Less: excess and obsolescence reserve	(3,414)	(4,143)

Net inventories	\$17,881	\$13,297
=====		

The LIFO impact on FIFO inventory decreased from 74% at December 31, 2007 to 72% at June 28, 2008. The excess and obsolescence reserve decreased as a result of the disposition of previously reserved inventory.

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company changed its methodology for estimating standard direct labor rates for its firearms. This change in estimation resulted in an increase to gross inventories of \$1.9 million (approximately \$0.5 million after the impact of the LIFO reserve) in the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, and a corresponding reduction in cost of sales.

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NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES

The Company's 2008 effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due principally to state income taxes partially offset by tax benefits related to the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The Company's 2007 effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due principally to state income taxes. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter and first half of 2008 is 38.0%. The Company's 2008 effective tax rate is lower than the 2007 effective tax rate of 40.1% principally as a result of an increased benefit related to the Jobs Creation Act of 2004. No income tax payments were made in the second quarter and first half of 2008. Income tax payments in the second quarter and first half of 2007 totaled \$3.0 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal and state income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2005. In the third quarter of 2007, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed an examination of the Company's Federal income tax return for 2005. The IRS did not propose any adjustments as a result of this examination and has accepted the Company's return as filed. In the first quarter of 2008, the IRS commenced an audit of the Company's 2006 Federal income tax return. The Company anticipates that the IRS will complete this examination by the end of 2008. The Company does not anticipate that adjustments resulting from this examination, if any, would result in a material change to its financial position or results of operations.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes," ("FIN 48") on January 1, 2007. Upon the adoption of FIN 48, the Company commenced a review of all open tax years in all jurisdictions. The Company does not believe it has included any "uncertain tax positions" in its Federal income tax return or any of the state income tax returns it is currently filing. The Company has made an evaluation of the potential impact of additional state taxes being assessed by jurisdictions in which the Company does not currently consider itself liable. The Company does not anticipate that such additional taxes, if any, would result in a material change to its financial position. However, the Company anticipates that it is more likely than not that additional state tax liabilities in the range of \$0.4 to \$0.7 million exist. The Company has recorded \$0.4 million relating to these

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additional state income taxes, including approximately \$0.2 million for the payment of interest and penalties. This amount is included in income taxes payable at June 28, 2008. In connection with the adoption of FIN 48, the Company will include interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of its provision for taxes.

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS

The Company is shifting its retirement benefit focus from defined benefit pension plans to defined contribution retirement plans, utilizing its current 401(k) plan.

In the third quarter of 2007, the Company amended its hourly and salaried defined benefit pension plans so that employees no longer accrue benefits under them effective December 31, 2007. This action froze benefits for all employees effective December 31, 2007 and prevents future hires from joining the plans. Starting January 1, 2008, the Company provides supplemental discretionary contributions to substantially all employees' individual 401(k) accounts.

In late 2007, after authorizing the "freeze" amendment to its hourly and salaried defined benefit pension plans, the Company contributed an additional \$5 million to these plans. The intent of this discretionary contribution was to reduce the amount of time that the Company will be required to continue to operate the frozen plans. The ongoing cost of running the plans (even if frozen) is approximately \$0.2 million per year, which includes PBGC premiums, actuary and audit fees, and other expenses.

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In 2008 and future years, the Company may be required to make cash contributions to the two defined benefit pension plans according to the new rules of the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The annual contributions will be based on the amount of the unfunded plan liabilities derived from the frozen benefits and will not include liabilities for any future accrued benefits for any new or existing participants. The total amount of these future cash contributions will be dependent on the investment returns generated by the plans' assets and the then-applicable discount rates used to calculate the plans' liabilities.

There is no minimum required cash contribution for the defined benefit plans for 2008. However, the Company expects to contribute \$0.5 million to the defined benefit plans in 2008, of which \$0.2 million was contributed in the second quarter. The intent of this discretionary contribution in 2008 is to reduce the amount of time that the Company will continue to incur costs to operate the frozen plans.

The total annual cash outlays for retirement benefits, which include the continuing funding of the two defined benefit pension plans and the new supplemental discretionary 401(k) contributions, are expected to be comparable to the previous retirement funding levels.

In February 2008, the Company made lump sum benefit payments to two participants in its only non-qualified defined benefit plan, the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. These payments, which totaled \$2.1 million, represented the actuarial present value of the participants' accrued benefit as of the date of payment. Only one, retired participant remains in this plan.

The estimated cost of the defined benefit plans is summarized below (in thousands):

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	Second Quarter		First Half	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Service cost	\$ --	\$ 399	\$ --	\$ 751
Interest cost	997	822	1,994	1,549
Expected return on plan assets	(1,277)	(1,011)	(2,554)	(1,904)
Amortization of prior service cost	--	38	--	72
Recognized actuarial gains	303	297	606	559
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 23	\$ 545	\$ 46	\$ 1,027

Costs attributable to the discretionary supplemental 401(k) plan totaled \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for the second quarter and first half of 2008, respectively. The Company plans to contribute an additional \$0.8 million to the plan during the remainder of 2008.

NOTE 6 - SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

In 1998, the Company adopted, and in May 1999 the shareholders approved, the 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1998 Plan") under which employees were granted options to purchase shares of the Company's Common Stock and stock appreciation rights. The Company reserved 2,000,000 shares for issuance under the 1998 Plan. These options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares of the Company at the date of grant, become vested ratably over five years, and expire ten years from the date of grant. In April 2007, all reserved shares for which a stock option had not been granted under the 1998 Plan were deregistered. No further stock options or stock will be granted under the 1998 Plan.

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On December 18, 2000, the Company adopted, and in May 2001 the shareholders approved, the 2001 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the "2001 Plan") under which non-employee directors were granted options to purchase shares of the Company's authorized but unissued stock. The Company reserved 200,000 shares for issuance under the 2001 Plan. Options granted under the 2001 Plan have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares of the Company at the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. Twenty-five percent of the options vest immediately upon grant and the remaining options vest ratably over three years. In April 2007, all reserved shares for which a stock option had not been granted under the 2001 Plan were deregistered. No further stock options or stock will be granted under the 2001 Plan.

In April 2007, the Company adopted and the shareholders approved the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2007 SIP") under which employees, independent contractors, and non-employee directors may be granted stock options, restricted stock, deferred stock awards, and stock appreciation rights, any of which may or may not require the satisfaction of performance objectives. Vesting requirements will be determined by the Compensation Committee or the Board of Directors. The Company has reserved 2,550,000 shares for issuance under the 2007 SIP.

In 2007, a total of 10,920 deferred stock awards were issued to non-employee directors, which vested in April 2008. Compensation expense related

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to these awards was amortized ratably over the vesting period. The total compensation expense related to these awards was \$0.2 million. In April 2008, a total of 18,222 deferred stock awards were issued to non-employee directors, which will vest in April 2009. Compensation expense related to these awards is being amortized ratably over the vesting period. The total compensation expense related to these awards was \$0.2 million.

A summary of changes in options outstanding under the Plans is summarized below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	1,091,250	\$9.44	\$3.91
Granted	351,000	\$8.16	4.32
Exercised	--	--	--
Expired	--	--	--
Outstanding June 28, 2008	1,442,250	\$9.13	\$4.01

The aggregate intrinsic value (mean market price at June 28, 2008 less the weighted average exercise price) of options outstanding under the Plans was approximately \$0.4 million.

The aggregate compensation expense for the options granted in the second quarter and first half of 2008, calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. This expense, which is a non-cash item, is being amortized in the Company's statements of operations over the vesting periods. Compensation costs related to all share-based payments recognized in the statements of operations aggregated \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the second quarter and first half of 2008, respectively and \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the second quarter and first half of 2007, respectively.

The Company has adopted a policy to pay 25% of all officers' annual incentive compensation in restricted stock. As of June 28, 2008, no restricted stock has been awarded to officers under this policy.

NOTE 7 - BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Weighted average shares outstanding as of June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007 were 20,575,843 and 22,679,585, respectively.

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Diluted earnings per share reflect the impact of options outstanding using the treasury stock method, when applicable. This resulted in diluted weighted-average shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008 of 20,612,584 and 20,629,871 shares, respectively. Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 were 23,068,100 and 22,957,000, respectively.

NOTE 8 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of June 30, 2008, the Company is a defendant in approximately five lawsuits involving its products and is aware of certain other such claims. These lawsuits and claims fall into two categories:

- (i) those that claim damages from the Company related to allegedly

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defective product design which stem from a specific incident. Pending lawsuits and claims are based principally on the theory of "strict liability" but also may be based on negligence, breach of warranty and other legal theories; and

- (ii) those brought by cities or other governmental entities, and individuals against firearms manufacturers, distributors and retailers seeking to recover damages allegedly arising out of the misuse of firearms by third-parties in the commission of homicides, suicides and other shootings involving juveniles and adults. The complaints by municipalities seek damages, among other things, for the costs of medical care, police and emergency services, public health services, and the maintenance of courts, prisons, and other services. In certain instances, the plaintiffs seek to recover for decreases in property values and loss of business within the city due to criminal violence. In addition, nuisance abatement and/or injunctive relief is sought to change the design, manufacture, marketing and distribution practices of the various defendants. These suits allege, among other claims, strict liability or negligence in the design of products, public nuisance, negligent entrustment, negligent distribution, deceptive or fraudulent advertising, violation of consumer protection statutes and conspiracy or concert of action theories. Most of these cases do not allege a specific injury to a specific individual as a result of the misuse or use of any of the Company's products.

The Company has expended significant amounts of financial resources and management time in connection with product liability litigation. Management believes that, in every case involving firearms, the allegations are unfounded, and that the shootings and any results therefrom were due to negligence or misuse of the firearms by third-parties or the claimant, and that there should be no recovery against the Company. Defenses to the suits brought by governmental entities further exist based on, among other things, the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, established state law precluding recovery for essential government services, the remoteness of the claims, the types of damages sought to be recovered, and limitations on the extraterritorial authority which may be exerted by a city, municipality, county or state under state and federal law, including State and Federal Constitutions.

The only case against the Company alleging liability for criminal shootings by third-parties to ever be permitted to go before a constitutional jury, *Hamilton, et al. v. Accu-tek, et al.*, resulted in a defense verdict in favor of the Company on February 11, 1999. In that case, numerous firearms manufacturers and distributors had been sued, alleging damages as a result of alleged negligent sales practices and "industry-wide" liability. The Company and its marketing and distribution practices were exonerated from any claims of negligence in each of the seven cases decided by the jury. In subsequent proceedings involving other defendants, the New York Court of Appeals as a matter of law confirmed that 1) no legal duty existed under the circumstances to prevent or investigate criminal misuses of a manufacturer's lawfully made products; and 2) liability of firearms manufacturers could not be apportioned under a market share theory. More recently, the New York Court of Appeals on October 21, 2003 declined to hear the appeal from the decision of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, affirming the dismissal of New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer's public nuisance suit against the Company and other manufacturers and distributors of firearms. In its decision, the Appellate Division relied heavily on *Hamilton* in concluding that it was "legally inappropriate," "impractical," "unrealistic" and "unfair" to attempt to hold firearms manufacturers responsible under theories of public nuisance for the criminal acts of others.

Of the lawsuits brought by municipalities, counties or a state Attorney General, twenty have been concluded: Atlanta - dismissal by intermediate Appellate Court, no further appeal; Bridgeport - dismissal affirmed by Connecticut Supreme Court; County of Camden - dismissal affirmed by U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals; Miami - dismissal affirmed by intermediate appellate court, Florida Supreme Court declined review; New Orleans - dismissed by Louisiana Supreme Court, United States Supreme Court declined review; Philadelphia - U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed dismissal, no further appeal; Wilmington - dismissed by trial court, no appeal; Boston - voluntary dismissal with prejudice by the City at the close of fact discovery; Cincinnati - voluntarily withdrawn after a unanimous vote of the city council; Detroit - dismissed by Michigan Court of Appeals, no appeal; Wayne County - dismissed by Michigan Court of Appeals, no appeal; New York State - Court of Appeals denied plaintiff's petition for leave to appeal the Intermediate Appellate Court's dismissal, no further appeal; Newark - Superior Court of New Jersey Law Division for Essex County dismissed the case with prejudice; City of Camden - dismissed on July 7, 2003, not reopened; Jersey City - voluntarily dismissed and not re-filed; St. Louis - Missouri Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' motion to appeal Missouri Appellate Court's affirmance of dismissal; Chicago - Illinois Supreme Court affirmed trial court's dismissal; and Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County, San Francisco - Appellate Court affirmed summary judgment in favor of defendants, no further appeal; and Cleveland - dismissed on January 24, 2006 for lack of prosecution.

The dismissal of the Washington, D.C. municipal lawsuit was sustained on appeal, but individual plaintiffs were permitted to proceed to discovery and attempt to identify the manufacturers of the firearms used in their shootings as "machine guns" under the city's "strict liability" law. On April 21, 2005, the D.C. Court of Appeals, in an en banc hearing, unanimously dismissed all negligence and public nuisance claims, but let stand individual claims based upon a Washington, D.C. act imposing "strict liability" for manufacturers of "machine guns." Based on present information, none of the Company's products has been identified with any of the criminal assaults which form the basis of the individual claims. The writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court regarding the constitutionality of the Washington, D.C. act was denied and the case was remanded to the trial court for further proceedings. The defendants subsequently moved to dismiss the case based upon the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act ("PLCAA"), which motion was granted on May 22, 2006. The individual plaintiffs and the District of Columbia, which has subrogation claims in regard to the individual plaintiffs, appealed. On January 10, 2008, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the dismissal. On February 22, 2008, the District and the individual plaintiffs filed petitions for rehearing or rehearing en banc. On June 9, 2008, the court denied the petition.

The Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the Gary case by the trial court, but the Indiana Supreme Court reversed this dismissal and remanded the case for discovery proceedings on December 23, 2003. Gary is scheduled to begin trial in 2009. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to the PLCAA. The state court judge held the PLCAA unconstitutional and the defendants filed a motion with the Indiana Court of Appeals asking it to accept interlocutory appeal on the issue, which appeal was accepted on February 5, 2007. On October 29, 2007, the Indiana Appellate Court affirmed, holding that the PLCAA does not apply to the City's claims. A petition for rehearing was filed in the Appellate Court and denied on January 9, 2008. On February 8, 2008, a Petition to Transfer the appeal to the Supreme Court of Indiana was filed, which has not yet been ruled upon. The case is set for trial on June 15, 2009.

In the previously reported New York City municipal case, the defendants

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moved to dismiss the suit pursuant to the PLCAA. The trial judge found the PLCAA to be constitutional, but denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the case, on the basis that the Act was not applicable to the suit. The defendants were given leave to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The Second Circuit affirmed the constitutionality of the PLCAA and reversed on applicability, holding that the PLCAA did apply. The case was remanded for dismissal. On June 16, 2008, the City filed a petition for rehearing or rehearing en banc.

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In the NAACP case, on May 14, 2003, an advisory jury returned a verdict rejecting the NAACP's claims. On July 21, 2003, Judge Jack B. Weinstein entered an order dismissing the NAACP lawsuit, but this order contained lengthy dicta which defendants believe are contrary to law and fact. Appeals by both sides were filed, but plaintiffs withdrew their appeal. On August 3, 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted the NAACP's motion to dismiss the defendants' appeal of Judge Weinstein's order denying defendants' motion to strike his dicta made in his order dismissing the NAACP's case, and the defendants' motion for summary disposition was denied as moot. The ruling of the Second Circuit effectively confirmed the decision in favor of defendants and brought this matter to a conclusion.

Legislation has been passed in approximately 34 states precluding suits of the type brought by the municipalities mentioned above. On the Federal level, the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act" was signed by President Bush on October 26, 2005. The Act requires dismissal of suits against manufacturers arising out of the lawful sale of their products for harm resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of a firearm by a third party. The Company is pursuing dismissal of each action involving such claims, including the municipal cases described above.

Punitive damages, as well as compensatory damages, are demanded in certain of the lawsuits and claims. Aggregate claimed amounts presently exceed product liability accruals and applicable insurance coverage. For claims made after July 10, 2000, coverage is provided on an annual basis for losses exceeding \$5 million per claim, or an aggregate maximum loss of \$10 million annually, except for certain new claims which might be brought by governments or municipalities after July 10, 2000, which are excluded from coverage.

Product liability claim payments are made when appropriate if, as, and when claimants and the Company reach agreement upon an amount to finally resolve all claims. Legal costs are paid as the lawsuits and claims develop, the timing of which may vary greatly from case to case. A time schedule cannot be determined in advance with any reliability concerning when payments will be made in any given case.

Provision is made for product liability claims based upon many factors related to the severity of the alleged injury and potential liability exposure, based upon prior claim experience. Because our experience in defending these lawsuits and claims is that unfavorable outcomes are typically not probable or estimable, only in rare cases is an accrual established for such costs. In most cases, an accrual is established only for estimated legal defense costs. Product liability accruals are periodically reviewed to reflect then-current estimates of possible liabilities and expenses incurred to date and reasonably anticipated in the future. Threatened product liability claims are reflected in our product liability accrual on the same basis as actual claims; i.e., an accrual is made for reasonably anticipated possible liability and claims-handling expenses on an ongoing basis.

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A range of reasonably possible loss relating to unfavorable outcomes cannot be made. However, in product liability cases in which a dollar amount of damages is claimed, the amount of damages claimed, which totaled \$5.0 million and \$0.0 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are set forth as an indication of possible maximum liability that the Company might be required to incur in these cases (regardless of the likelihood or reasonable probability of any or all of this amount being awarded to claimants) as a result of adverse judgments that are sustained on appeal.

The Company management monitors the status of known claims and the product liability accrual, which includes amounts for asserted and unasserted claims. While it is not possible to forecast the outcome of litigation or the timing of costs, in the opinion of management, after consultation with special and corporate counsel, it is not probable and is unlikely that litigation, including punitive damage claims, will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company, but may have a material impact on the Company's financial results for a particular period.

The Company has reported all cases instituted against it through March 29, 2008 and the results of those cases, where terminated, to the S.E.C. on its previous Form 10K and 10Q reports to which reference is hereby made.

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NOTE 9 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In February 2008, the Company made a lump sum pension benefit payment to William B. Ruger, Jr., the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. This payment totaled \$1.1 million which represented the actuarially determined present value of Mr. Ruger's accrued benefit as of the date of payment.

In March 2007, the Company sold 42 parcels of non-manufacturing real property held for investment for \$7.3 million to William B. Ruger, Jr. The sales price was based upon an independent appraisal. The sale included substantially all of the Company's raw land real property assets in New Hampshire. The Company recognized a gain of \$5.2 million on the sale. Also in March 2007, the Company sold several pieces of artwork to members of the Ruger family for \$0.1 million and recognized insignificant gains from these sales.

NOTE 10 - OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has two reportable segments: firearms and investment castings. The firearms segment manufactures and sells rifles, pistols, revolvers, and shotguns principally to a select number of independent wholesale distributors primarily located in the United States. The investment castings segment manufactures and sells steel investment castings. Selected operating segment financial information follows (in thousands):

	Second Quarter		Firs
	2008	2007	2008
Net Sales			
Firearms	\$ 36,839	\$ 39,567	\$ 76,869
Castings			
Unaffiliated	1,825	2,540	4,301

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Intersegment	2,779	2,051	5,646
Eliminations	4,604 (2,779)	4,591 (2,051)	9,947 (5,646)
	\$ 38,664	\$ 42,107	\$ 81,170
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes			
Firearms	\$ 3,502	\$ 6,348	\$ 6,527
Castings	(907)	(565)	(1,786)
Corporate	(850)	2,783	(653)
	\$ 1,745	\$ 8,566	\$ 4,088
			June 28, 2008
Identifiable Assets			
Firearms			\$ 53,837
Castings			5,806
Corporate			42,434
			\$102,077

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NOTE 11 - LINE OF CREDIT

In December 2007, the Company secured a \$25 million credit facility with a bank which terminates on December 13, 2008. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at LIBOR plus 100 basis points. At June 28, 2008, the Company was in compliance with the terms and covenants of the credit agreement. The unused fee is 25 basis points per year on the unused portion of the credit facility. This credit facility remains unused at June 28, 2008.

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

Company Overview

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. (the "Company") is principally engaged in the design, manufacture, and sale of firearms to domestic customers. Approximately 95% of the Company's total sales for the six months ended June 28, 2008 were firearms sales, and 5% were investment castings sales. Export sales represent less than 7% of total sales. The Company's design and manufacturing operations are located in the United States and substantially all product content is domestic. The Company's firearms are sold through a select number of independent wholesale distributors principally to the commercial sporting market.

The Company manufactures investment castings made from steel alloys for internal use in its firearms and utilizes available investment casting capacity to manufacture and sell castings to outside customers.

Because most of the Company's competitors are not subject to public filing requirements and industry-wide data is generally not available in a timely manner, the Company is unable to compare its performance to other companies or specific current industry trends. Instead, the Company measures itself against its own historical results.

The Company does not consider its overall firearms business to be

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predictably seasonal; however, sales of many models of firearms are usually lower in the third quarter of the year.

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Results of Operations

Summary Unit Data

Firearms unit data for orders, production, shipments and ending inventory for the last six quarters are as follows:

	2008		2007		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	
Units Ordered	120,300	260,100	113,100	80,900	1
Units Produced	150,600	124,000	104,900	100,800	1
Units Shipped	136,700	135,700	111,900	98,600	1
Average Sales Price	\$ 270	\$ 296	\$ 283	\$ 297	\$
Units on Backorder	137,700	157,100	36,500	35,700	
Units - Company Inventory					
	40,200	24,900	38,300	45,300	
Units - Distributor Inventory (Note 1)	62,900	61,800	62,000	70,500	

Note 1: Distributor ending inventory as provided by the Company's distributors.

Orders Received and Ending Backlog

The gross value of orders received and ending backlog for the trailing six quarters are as follows (in millions except average unit value, including Federal Excise Tax):

	2008		2007		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	
Orders Received	\$ 37.0	\$ 73.8	\$ 32.8	\$ 25.4	\$
Average Unit Value of Orders Received	\$ 275	\$ 257	\$ 262	\$ 284	\$
Ending Backlog	\$ 33.7	\$ 40.7	\$ 17.9	\$ 16.2	\$
Average Unit Value of					

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Ending Backlog	\$	245	\$	234	\$	444	\$	411	\$
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Note: Average unit value for orders received and ending backlog is net of Federal Excise Tax of 10% for handguns and 11% for long guns.

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The product mix of orders received in the second quarter of 2008 showed a decline of demand for firearms related to hunting and sporting uses and an increase in demand for firearms related to self defense.

Certain product lines have been on backorder during this six-quarter period, including recent new product introductions and low-volume products that were not in regular production throughout this period.

The decrease in the average sales price of the units in backlog at the end of the first and second quarters of 2008 is due to the large quantity of new products on the backlog with lower unit sales prices and a reduction in backlog for certain rifle products where production has increased to meet demand.

Orders for certain discontinued models totaling \$3.7 million at the end of 2007 were cancelled and have been eliminated from the 2008 backlog information. These orders were included in the backlog for 2007, and their elimination had a significant impact on the change in average unit value of the ending backlog from 2007 to 2008.

Production

In the first half of 2008, the Company continued to work on the transition from large-scale batch production to lean manufacturing, with an emphasis on setting up manufacturing cells that facilitate flow production and pull systems. Many of the initial single-piece flow cells are in place for assembly and major components manufacturing. The focus now is on establishing single-piece flow cells for new products and for small parts manufacturing. In addition to continuing to set up flow cells, the next phase of the lean transition includes developing pull systems to link the assembly cells, component manufacturing cells, and parts suppliers. There is also considerable, on-going engineering work in process to re-engineer existing product designs for improved manufacturability.

Production rates, which started to increase late in 2007, continued to improve in the second quarter of 2008. This allowed for a 21% increase in unit production from the first quarter of 2008 and a 44% increase from the fourth quarter of 2007. Also, second quarter 2008 unit production increased 14% from the second quarter of 2007, when production benefitted from the higher levels of pre-existing work-in-process inventory that allowed the Company to produce more units than its staffing and manufacturing processes would have otherwise allowed.

An increase in firearm unit shipments in near-term future periods is largely dependent on the Company's ability to increase unit production of those models in strong demand.

Inventories

The Company's finished goods unit inventory levels increased in the second quarter of 2008 as improvements in manufacturing capacity allowed for the production of finished goods safety stocks for many products.

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Finished goods inventories are expected to increase during the remainder of 2008 as safety stock levels are built in anticipation of increased demand during the first quarter of 2009, potentially offset by planned decreases in work-in-process inventory and raw material inventory. Demand is typically strongest during the first quarter of the year.

Sales

Consolidated net sales were \$38.7 million for the three months ended June 28, 2008. This represents a decrease of \$3.4 million or 8.1% from consolidated net sales of \$42.1 million in the comparable prior year period.

For the six months ended June 28, 2008, consolidated net sales were \$81.2 million, a decrease of \$9.4 million or 10.4% from sales of \$90.6 million in the comparable 2007 period.

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Firearms net sales were \$36.8 million for the three months ended June 28, 2008. This represents a decrease of \$2.8 million or 7.1% from firearms net sales of \$39.6 million in the comparable prior year period.

For the six months ended June 28, 2008, firearms net sales were \$76.9 million. This represents a decrease of \$6.3 million or 7.6% from firearms net sales of \$83.2 million in the comparable 2007 period.

Firearms unit shipments increased 5.5% for the three months ended June 28, 2008 when compared to the three months ended June 20, 2007 due principally from the improved ability for production to meet customer demand. A shift in product demand toward firearms with lower unit sales prices, including some new products, resulted in the decrease in average sales price of units shipped in the three months ended June 28, 2008 when compared to the three months ended June 20, 2007.

For the six months ended June 30, 2008, firearms unit shipments remained consistent with units shipped during the comparable 2007 period.

Casting net sales were \$1.8 million for the three months ended June 28, 2008. This represents a decrease of \$0.7 million or 28.0% from casting sales of \$2.5 million in the comparable prior year period.

For the six months ended June 28, 2008, casting segment net sales were \$4.3 million. This represents a decrease of \$3.0 million or 41.1% from casting sales of \$7.3 million in the comparable prior year period.

The casting sales decrease in the first half of 2008 reflects the cessation of titanium casting operations, as previously announced by the Company in July 2006. Titanium casting sales accounted for \$2.4 million or 32.9% of casting sales for the first half of 2007.

Cost of Products Sold and Gross Margin

Consolidated cost of products sold was \$30.2 million for the three months ended June 28, 2008. This represents an increase of \$1.2 million or 4.1% from consolidated cost of products sold of \$29.0 million in the comparable prior year period.

For the six months ended June 28, 2008, consolidated cost of products sold was \$62.0 million. This represents an increase of \$0.1 million or 0.2% from

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consolidated cost of products sold of \$61.9 million in the comparable prior year period.

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Gross margin as a percent of sales was 22.0% and 23.6% for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008. These represent decreases from the gross margins of 31.2% and 31.7% in the comparable prior year periods as illustrated below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 28, 2008		Three Months Ended June 28, 2007
Net sales	\$ 38,664	100.0%	\$ 42,100
Cost of products sold, before LIFO, overhead and labor rate adjustments to inventory, product liability, and product recall	30,803	79.7%	31,400
LIFO expense (income)	2,130	5.4%	(6,100)
Overhead rate adjustments to inventory	(1,062)	(2.7)%	2,800
Labor rate adjustments to inventory	(1,879)	(4.9)%	
Product liability	177	0.5%	800
Total cost of products sold	30,169	78.0%	28,900
Gross margin	\$ 8,495	22.0%	\$ 13,100
=====			
	Six Months Ended June 28, 2008		Six Months Ended June 28, 2007
Net sales	\$ 81,170	100.0%	\$ 90,500
Cost of products sold, before LIFO, overhead and labor rate adjustments to inventory, product liability, and product recall	61,623	75.9%	67,000
LIFO expense (income)	2,227	2.7%	(10,500)
Overhead rate adjustments to inventory	(1,526)	(1.9)%	4,200
Labor rate adjustments to inventory	(1,879)	(2.3)%	
Product liability	367	0.5%	1,100
Product recall	1,208	1.5%	
Total cost of products sold	62,020	76.4%	61,800
Gross margin	\$ 19,150	23.6%	\$ 28,600
=====			

Cost of products sold, before LIFO, overhead and labor rate adjustments to inventory, product liability, and product recall-- During the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, cost of products sold, before LIFO, overhead rate,

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and labor standards adjustments to inventory, product liability, and product recall increased as a percentage of sales by 6.7% and 2.8%, respectively, compared to the comparable 2007 periods. These increases were primarily related

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to a) an increase in non-personnel variable-overhead spending, especially maintenance and repairs and consumable tools and supplies during the second quarter of 2008, b) the recognition of excess and obsolete inventory charges in the second quarter of 2008 as a significant effort was made to identify and dispose of unusable inventory, and c) stable fixed-overhead expenses incurred over reduced comparable period sales.

LIFO-- During the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, gross inventories increased by \$3.5 million and \$3.1 million, respectively compared to decreases in gross inventories of \$10.0 million and \$26.6 million in the comparable 2007 periods. These inventory fluctuations were caused, in part, by the overhead and direct labor rate adjustments to inventory in the respective periods, as discussed below. The 2008 inventory increase resulted in LIFO expense and increased cost of products sold of \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million for the three and six month periods ending June 28, 2008 compared to LIFO income and decreased cost of products sold of \$6.1 million and \$10.6 million in the comparable 2007 periods.

Finished goods inventories are expected to increase during the remainder of 2008 as safety stock levels are built in anticipation of increased demand during the first quarter of 2009, potentially offset by planned decreases in work-in-process inventory and raw material inventory. Demand is typically strongest during the first quarter of the year.

Overhead Rate Adjustments-- During the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, the change in inventory value resulting from the change in the overhead rate used to absorb overhead expenses into inventory were increases of \$1.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. These increases in inventory value resulted in decreases to cost of products sold. During the comparable 2007 periods, the change in inventory value resulting from the change in the overhead rate used to absorb overhead expenses into inventory were decreases of \$2.8 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. These decreases in inventory values resulted in increases to cost of products sold.

Labor Rate Adjustments-- Effective April 1, 2008, the Company changed its methodology for estimating standard direct labor rates for its firearms. This change in estimation resulted in an increase to gross inventories of \$1.9 million (approximately \$0.5 million after the impact of the LIFO reserve) in the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, and a corresponding reduction in cost of sales.

Product Liability--During the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, the Company incurred product liability expense of \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, which includes the cost of outside legal fees, insurance, and other expenses incurred in the management and defense of product liability matters. For the comparable 2007 periods, product liability expenses totaled \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Product Recall--In April 2008, the Company announced that it determined that Ruger SR9 pistols manufactured between October 2007 and April 2008 can, under certain conditions, fire if dropped with their manual safeties in the "off" or "fire" position and a round in the chamber. The Company has started to retrofit all Ruger SR9 pistols with serial number prefix "330" (330-xxxxx) at no charge to the firearm owners. The estimated cost of this retrofit program of

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approximately \$1.2 million was recorded in the first quarter of 2008. This program is expected to be in effect for several years.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$7.1 million and \$15.4 million for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, respectively. This represents no change and an increase of \$0.6 million from selling, general and administrative expenses of \$7.1 million and \$14.7 million in the comparable prior year periods. The increase reflects a retail co-op advertising program that was introduced on January 1, 2008 and increased promotional and advertising expenses, many of which related to new products.

Severance expenses were \$0.0 million and \$0.7 million for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million from severance expenses of \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million in the comparable prior year periods. In the first quarter of 2007, the severance expense related to the retirement of two executives. In the first and second quarter of 2007, the severance expense was primarily related to a voluntary reduction in force during those periods.

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Gains on Sale of Real Estate

In the first and second quarters of 2007, the Company recorded gains on the sale of non-manufacturing real property of \$5.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. No real estate sales were made in the first half of 2008. The Company has two properties in Connecticut and one property in New Hampshire listed for sale. The timing on when these properties will sell is uncertain due to the weak real estate market and tight credit environment.

Interest income

Interest income was \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million from interest income of \$0.7 million and \$1.1 in the comparable prior year periods. The decrease is attributable to lower interest rates and decreased principal invested in 2008 compared to 2007.

Income Taxes and Net Income

The effective income tax rates in the second quarter and first half of 2008 were 38.0%. The effective income tax rates in the second quarter and first half of 2007 were 40.1%.

As a result of the foregoing factors, consolidated net income was \$1.1 million and \$2.5 million for the three and six months ended June 28, 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$4.0 million and \$10.7 million from consolidated net income of \$5.1 million and \$13.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively.

Financial Condition

Operations

At June 28, 2008, the Company had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$30.8 million. The Company's pre-LIFO working capital of \$98.4 million, less the LIFO reserve of \$46.0 million, resulted in working capital of \$52.4 million and a current ratio of 3.7 to 1.

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Cash used for operating activities was \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 28, 2008 compared to funds provided by operating activities of \$30.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in cash provided in 2008 compared to 2007 is principally attributable to the significant reduction in gross inventory in 2007.

Third parties supply the Company with various raw materials for its firearms and castings, such as fabricated steel components, walnut, birch, beech, maple and laminated lumber for rifle and shotgun stocks, wax, ceramic material, metal alloys, various synthetic products and other component parts. There is a limited supply of these materials in the marketplace at any given time, which can cause the purchase prices to vary based upon numerous market factors. The Company believes that it has adequate quantities of raw materials in inventory to provide ample time to locate and obtain additional items at then-current market cost without interruption of its manufacturing operations. However, if market conditions result in a significant prolonged inflation of certain prices or if adequate quantities of raw materials can not be obtained, the Company's manufacturing processes could be interrupted and the Company's financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

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Investing and Financing

Capital expenditures for the six months ended June 28, 2008 totaled \$3.8 million. In 2008, the Company expects to spend approximately \$6 million to \$7 million on capital expenditures to purchase tooling for new product introductions and to upgrade and modernize manufacturing equipment, primarily at the Newport Firearms and Pine Tree Castings Divisions. The Company finances, and intends to continue to finance, all of these activities with funds provided by operations and current cash and short-term investments. There were no dividends paid for the six months ended June 28, 2008. The payment of future dividends depends on many factors, including internal estimates of future performance, then-current cash and short-term investments, and the Company's need for funds. The Company does not expect to pay dividends in the near term.

In March 2007, the Company sold 42 parcels of non-manufacturing real property for \$7.3 million to William B. Ruger, Jr., the Company's former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. The sale included substantially all of the Company's raw land real property assets in New Hampshire. The sales price was based upon an independent appraisal, and the Company recognized a gain of \$5.2 million on the sale.

In April 2007, the Company sold a non-manufacturing facility in Arizona for \$5.0 million. This facility had not been used in the Company's operations for several years. The Company realized a gain of approximately \$1.5 million from this sale.

In the third quarter of 2007, the Company amended its hourly and salaried defined benefit pension plans so that employees no longer accrue benefits under them effective December 31, 2007. This action froze the benefits for all employees effective December 31, 2007 and prevents future hires from joining the plans. Starting January 1, 2008, the Company provides supplemental discretionary contributions to substantially all employees' individual 401(k) accounts. Costs attributable to the discretionary supplemental 401(k) Plan totaled \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million in the second quarter and first half of 2008, respectively. The Company plans to contribute an additional \$0.8 million to the 401(k) plan during the remainder of 2008.

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In late 2007, after authorizing the "freeze" amendment to its hourly and salaried defined benefit pension plans, the Company contributed an additional \$5 million to these plans. The intent of this discretionary contribution was to reduce the amount of time that the Company will be required to continue to operate the frozen plans. The ongoing cost of running the plans (even if frozen) is approximately \$0.2 million per year, which includes PBGC premiums, actuary and audit fees, and other expenses.

In 2008 and future years, the Company may be required to make cash contributions to the two defined benefit pension plans according to the new rules of the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The annual contributions will be based on the amount of the unfunded plan liabilities derived from the frozen benefits and will not include liabilities for any future accrued benefits for any new or existing participants. The total amount of these future cash contributions will be dependent on the investment returns generated by the plans' assets and the then-applicable discount rates used to calculate the plans' liabilities.

There is no minimum required cash contribution for the defined benefit plans for 2008. However, the Company expects to contribute \$0.5 million to the defined benefit plans in 2008, of which \$0.2 million has been funded in the second quarter. The intent of this discretionary contribution in 2008 is to reduce the amount of time that the Company will continue to incur costs to operate the frozen plans.

The total annual cash outlays for retirement benefits, which include the continuing funding of the two defined benefit pension plans and the new supplemental discretionary 401(k) contributions, are expected to be comparable to the previous retirement funding levels.

In February 2008, the Company made lump sum benefit payments to two participants in its only non-qualified defined benefit plan, the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. These payments, which totaled \$2.1 million, represented the actuarial present value of the participants' accrued benefit as of the date of payment. Only one, retired participant remains in this plan.

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Firearms Litigation

As of June 30, 2008, the Company is a defendant in approximately 5 lawsuits involving its products and is aware of certain other such claims. These lawsuits and claims fall into two categories:

- (iii) those that claim damages from the Company related to allegedly defective product design which stem from a specific incident. Pending lawsuits and claims are based principally on the theory of "strict liability" but also may be based on negligence, breach of warranty, and other legal theories; and
- (iv) those brought by cities or other governmental entities, and individuals against firearms manufacturers, distributors and retailers seeking to recover damages allegedly arising out of the misuse of firearms by third-parties in the commission of homicides, suicides and other shootings involving juveniles and adults. The complaints by municipalities seek damages, among other things, for the costs of medical care, police and emergency services, public health services, and the maintenance of courts, prisons, and other services. In certain instances, the plaintiffs seek to recover for

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decreases in property values and loss of business within the city due to criminal violence. In addition, nuisance abatement and/or injunctive relief is sought to change the design, manufacture, marketing and distribution practices of the various defendants. These suits allege, among other claims, strict liability or negligence in the design of products, public nuisance, negligent entrustment, negligent distribution, deceptive or fraudulent advertising, violation of consumer protection statutes and conspiracy or concert of action theories. Most of these cases do not allege a specific injury to a specific individual as a result of the misuse or use of any of the Company's products.

The Company has expended significant amounts of financial resources and management time in connection with product liability litigation. Management believes that, in every case involving firearms, the allegations are unfounded, and that the shootings and any results therefrom were due to negligence or misuse of the firearms by third-parties or the claimant, and that there should be no recovery against the Company. Defenses to the suits brought by governmental entities further exist based on, among other things, the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, established state law precluding recovery for essential government services, the remoteness of the claims, the types of damages sought to be recovered, and limitations on the extraterritorial authority which may be exerted by a city, municipality, county or state under state and federal law, including State and Federal Constitutions.

The only case against the Company alleging liability for criminal shootings by third-parties to ever be permitted to go before a constitutional jury, *Hamilton, et al. v. Accu-tek, et al.*, resulted in a defense verdict in favor of the Company on February 11, 1999. In that case, numerous firearms manufacturers and distributors had been sued, alleging damages as a result of alleged negligent sales practices and "industry-wide" liability. The Company and its marketing and distribution practices were exonerated from any claims of negligence in each of the seven cases decided by the jury. In subsequent proceedings involving other defendants, the New York Court of Appeals as a matter of law confirmed that 1) no legal duty existed under the circumstances to prevent or investigate criminal misuses of a manufacturer's lawfully made products; and 2) liability of firearms manufacturers could not be apportioned under a market share theory. More recently, the New York Court of Appeals on October 21, 2003 declined to hear the appeal from the decision of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, affirming the dismissal of New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer's public nuisance suit against the Company and other manufacturers and distributors of firearms. In its decision, the Appellate Division relied heavily on *Hamilton* in concluding that it was "legally inappropriate," "impractical," "unrealistic" and "unfair" to attempt to hold firearms manufacturers responsible under theories of public nuisance for the criminal acts of others.

Of the lawsuits brought by municipalities, counties or a state Attorney General, twenty have been concluded: Atlanta - dismissal by intermediate Appellate Court, no further appeal; Bridgeport - dismissal affirmed by Connecticut Supreme Court; County of Camden - dismissal affirmed by U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals; Miami - dismissal affirmed by intermediate appellate court, Florida Supreme Court declined review; New Orleans - dismissed by Louisiana Supreme Court, United States Supreme Court declined review; Philadelphia - U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed dismissal, no further appeal; Wilmington - dismissed by trial court, no appeal; Boston - voluntary dismissal with prejudice by the City at the close of fact discovery; Cincinnati - voluntarily withdrawn after a unanimous vote of the city council;

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Detroit - dismissed by Michigan Court of Appeals, no appeal; Wayne County - dismissed by Michigan Court of Appeals, no appeal; New York State - Court of Appeals denied plaintiff's petition for leave to appeal the Intermediate Appellate Court's dismissal, no further appeal; Newark - Superior Court of New Jersey Law Division for Essex County dismissed the case with prejudice; City of Camden - dismissed on July 7, 2003, not reopened; Jersey City - voluntarily dismissed and not re-filed; St. Louis - Missouri Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' motion to appeal Missouri Appellate Court's affirmance of dismissal; Chicago - Illinois Supreme Court affirmed trial court's dismissal; and Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County, San Francisco - Appellate Court affirmed summary judgment in favor of defendants, no further appeal; and Cleveland - dismissed on January 24, 2006 for lack of prosecution.

The dismissal of the Washington, D.C. municipal lawsuit was sustained on appeal, but individual plaintiffs were permitted to proceed to discovery and attempt to identify the manufacturers of the firearms used in their shootings as "machine guns" under the city's "strict liability" law. On April 21, 2005, the D.C. Court of Appeals, in an en banc hearing, unanimously dismissed all negligence and public nuisance claims, but let stand individual claims based upon a Washington, D.C. act imposing "strict liability" for manufacturers of "machine guns." Based on present information, none of the Company's products has been identified with any of the criminal assaults which form the basis of the individual claims. The writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court regarding the constitutionality of the Washington, D.C. act was denied and the case was remanded to the trial court for further proceedings. The defendants subsequently moved to dismiss the case based upon the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act ("PLCAA"), which motion was granted on May 22, 2006. The individual plaintiffs and the District of Columbia, which has subrogation claims in regard to the individual plaintiffs, appealed. On January 10, 2008, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the dismissal. On February 22, 2008, the District and the individual plaintiffs filed petitions for rehearing or rehearing en banc. On June 9, 2008, the court denied the petition.

The Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the Gary case by the trial court, but the Indiana Supreme Court reversed this dismissal and remanded the case for discovery proceedings on December 23, 2003. Gary is scheduled to begin trial in 2009. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to the PLCAA. The state court judge held the PLCAA unconstitutional and the defendants filed a motion with the Indiana Court of Appeals asking it to accept interlocutory appeal on the issue, which appeal was accepted on February 5, 2007. On October 29, 2007, the Indiana Appellate Court affirmed, holding that the PLCAA does not apply to the City's claims. A petition for rehearing was filed in the Appellate Court and denied on January 9, 2008. On February 8, 2008, a Petition to Transfer the appeal to the Supreme Court of Indiana was filed, which has not yet been ruled upon. The case is set for trial on June 15, 2009.

In the previously reported New York City municipal case, the defendants moved to dismiss the suit pursuant to the PLCAA. The trial judge found the PLCAA to be constitutional, but denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the case, on the basis that the Act was not applicable to the suit. The defendants were given leave to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The Second Circuit affirmed the constitutionality of the PLCAA and reversed on applicability, holding that the PLCAA did apply. The case was remanded for dismissal. On June 16, 2008, the City filed a petition for rehearing or rehearing en banc.

In the NAACP case, on May 14, 2003, an advisory jury returned a verdict rejecting the NAACP's claims. On July 21, 2003, Judge Jack B. Weinstein entered an order dismissing the NAACP lawsuit, but this order contained lengthy dicta which defendants believe are contrary to law and fact. Appeals by both sides were filed, but plaintiffs withdrew their appeal. On August 3, 2004, the United

States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted the NAACP's motion to dismiss the defendants' appeal of Judge Weinstein's order denying defendants' motion to strike his dicta made in his order dismissing the NAACP's case, and the defendants' motion for summary disposition was denied as moot. The ruling of the Second Circuit effectively confirmed the decision in favor of defendants and brought this matter to a conclusion.

Legislation has been passed in approximately 34 states precluding suits of the type brought by the municipalities mentioned above. On the Federal level, the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act" was signed by President Bush on October 26, 2005. The Act requires dismissal of suits against manufacturers arising out of the lawful sale of their products for harm resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of a firearm by a third party. The Company is pursuing dismissal of each action involving such claims, including the municipal cases described above.

Punitive damages, as well as compensatory damages, are demanded in certain of the lawsuits and claims. Aggregate claimed amounts presently exceed product liability accruals and applicable insurance coverage. For claims made after July 10, 2000, coverage is provided on an annual basis for losses exceeding \$5 million per claim, or an aggregate maximum loss of \$10 million annually, except for certain new claims which might be brought by governments or municipalities after July 10, 2000, which are excluded from coverage.

Product liability claim payments are made when appropriate if, as, and when claimants and the Company reach agreement upon an amount to finally resolve all claims. Legal costs are paid as the lawsuits and claims develop, the timing of which may vary greatly from case to case. A time schedule cannot be determined in advance with any reliability concerning when payments will be made in any given case.

Provision is made for product liability claims based upon many factors related to the severity of the alleged injury and potential liability exposure, based upon prior claim experience. Because our experience in defending these lawsuits and claims is that unfavorable outcomes are typically not probable or estimable, only in rare cases is an accrual established for such costs. In most cases, an accrual is established only for estimated legal defense costs. Product liability accruals are periodically reviewed to reflect then-current estimates of possible liabilities and expenses incurred to date and reasonably anticipated in the future. Threatened product liability claims are reflected in our product liability accrual on the same basis as actual claims; i.e., an accrual is made for reasonably anticipated possible liability and claims-handling expenses on an ongoing basis.

A range of reasonably possible loss relating to unfavorable outcomes cannot be made. However, in product liability cases in which a dollar amount of damages is claimed, the amount of damages claimed, which totaled \$5 million and \$0 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are set forth as an indication of possible maximum liability that the Company might be required to incur in these cases (regardless of the likelihood or reasonable probability of any or all of this amount being awarded to claimants) as a result of adverse judgments that are sustained on appeal.

The Company management monitors the status of known claims and the product liability accrual, which includes amounts for asserted and unasserted claims. While it is not possible to forecast the outcome of litigation or the timing of costs, in the opinion of management, after consultation with special and

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corporate counsel, it is not probable and is unlikely that litigation, including punitive damage claims, will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company, but may have a material impact on the Company's financial results for a particular period.

The Company has reported all cases instituted against it through March 31, 2008 and the results of those cases, where terminated, to the S.E.C. on its previous Form 10K and 10Q reports to which reference is hereby made.

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Other Operational Matters

In the normal course of its manufacturing operations, the Company is subject to occasional governmental proceedings and orders pertaining to waste disposal, air emissions and water discharges into the environment. The Company believes that it is generally in compliance with applicable environmental regulations and the outcome of such proceedings and orders will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

The Company self-insures a significant amount of its product liability, workers' compensation, medical, and other insurance. It also carries significant deductible amounts on various insurance policies.

The Company expects to realize its deferred tax assets through tax deductions against future taxable income.

Historically, the Company has not required external financing. Based on its unencumbered assets, the Company believes it has the ability to raise substantial amounts of cash through issuance of short-term or long-term debt. In the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company secured a \$25 million credit facility, which terminates on December 13, 2008. This credit facility remains unused.

Adjustments to Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has not made any adjustments to its critical accounting estimates and assumptions described in the Company's 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2008, or the judgments affecting the application of those estimates and assumptions.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In September 2006, FASB issued FAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("FAS 157"). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FAS 157 are effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. The FASB has deferred the implementation of FAS 157 by one year for certain non-financial assets and liabilities such as this will be effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of FAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("FAS 141R"). FAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. FAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. FAS 141R is effective for the fiscal year

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beginning January 1, 2009, and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of FAS 141R is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Forward-Looking Statements and Projections

The Company may, from time to time, make forward-looking statements and projections concerning future expectations. Such statements are based on current expectations and are subject to certain qualifying risks and uncertainties, such as market demand, sales levels of firearms, anticipated castings sales and earnings, the need for external financing for operations or capital expenditures, the results of pending litigation against the Company including lawsuits filed by mayors, state attorneys general and other governmental entities and membership organizations, and the impact of future firearms control and environmental legislation, any one or more of which could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. The Company undertakes no obligation to publish revised forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date such forward-looking statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of subsequent unanticipated events.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to changes in prevailing market interest rates affecting the return on its investments but does not consider this interest rate market risk exposure to be material to its financial condition or results of operations. The Company invests primarily in a bank-managed money market fund that invests principally in United States Treasury instruments, all maturing within one year. The carrying amount of these investments approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities. Under its current policies, the Company does not use derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other financial instruments to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates or commodity prices.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (the "Disclosure Controls and Procedures"), as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of the June 28, 2008.

Based on the evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of June 28, 2008, such disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's periodic reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Additionally, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, there have been no changes in the Company's control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 28, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially

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affect, the Company's control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The nature of the legal proceedings against the Company is discussed at Note 7 to this Form 10Q report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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The Company has reported all cases instituted against it through March 31, 2008, and the results of those cases, where terminated, to the S.E.C. on its previous Form 10Q and 10K reports, to which reference is hereby made.

No cases were formally instituted against the Company during the three months ending June 30, 2008.

During the quarter ending June 28, 2008, no previously reported cases were settled.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from the information provided in Item 1A. Risk Factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable

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

The 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company was held on April 23, 2008. The table below sets forth the results of the votes taken on the 2008 Annual Meeting:

1. Election of Directors -----	Votes For -----	Votes Withheld -----
Michael O. Fifer	18,544,512	226,135
Stephen L. Sanetti	18,542,567	228,080
James E. Service	18,525,715	244,932
John A. Cosentino, Jr.	18,563,975	206,672
C. Michael Jacobi	18,473,733	296,914
John M. Kingsley, Jr.	18,516,470	254,177
Stephen T. Merkel	18,565,944	204,703
Ronald C. Whitaker	18,562,222	208,425

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2. Ratification of McGladrey & Pullen, LLP as Auditors for 2008

Votes For -----	Votes Against -----	Abstain -----
18,589,701	120,388	60,558

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits:

- 31.1 Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

FORM 10-Q FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 28, 2008

SIGNATURES

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

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

Date: July 21, 2008

/S/ THOMAS A. DINEEN

Thomas A. Dineen
Principal Financial Officer,
Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial
Officer

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