

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended **March 2, 2024**

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number:001-38695

CAL-MAINE FOODS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

64-0500378

(I.R.S Employer Identification No.)

1052 Highland Colony Pkwy Suite 200 Ridgeland Mississippi 39157
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(601) 948-6813

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	CALM	The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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. No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

Large Accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non – Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

There were 44,238,326 shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, 4,800,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of April 2, 2024.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except for par value amounts)
(Unaudited)

	March 2, 2024	June 3, 2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 367,123	\$ 292,824
Investment securities available-for-sale	327,720	355,090
Trade and other receivables, net	212,851	120,247
Income tax receivable	33,771	66,966
Inventories	269,244	284,418
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,883	5,380
Total current assets	<u>1,217,592</u>	<u>1,124,925</u>
Property, plant & equipment, net	826,573	744,540
Investments in unconsolidated entities	16,388	14,449
Goodwill	45,776	44,006
Intangible assets, net	16,534	15,897
Other long-term assets	10,666	10,708
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 2,133,529</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,954,525</u></u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 95,610	\$ 82,590
Accrued wages and benefits	25,721	38,733
Accrued income taxes payable	30,113	8,288
Dividends payable	48,891	37,130
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	15,354	15,990
Total current liabilities	<u>215,689</u>	<u>182,731</u>
Other noncurrent liabilities	30,740	9,999
Deferred income taxes, net	<u>166,141</u>	<u>152,212</u>
Total liabilities	<u>412,570</u>	<u>344,942</u>
Commitments and contingencies - see Note 10		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value):		
Common stock - authorized 120,000 shares, issued 70,261 shares	703	703
Class A convertible common stock - authorized and issued 460 shares	48	48
Paid-in capital	75,226	72,112
Retained earnings	1,680,886	1,571,112
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(1,514)	(2,886)
Common stock in treasury at cost 26,022 shares at March 2, 2024 and 26,077 shares at June 3, 2023	<u>(31,597)</u>	<u>(30,008)</u>
Total Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. stockholders' equity	<u>1,723,752</u>	<u>1,611,081</u>
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated entity	(2,793)	(1,498)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>1,720,959</u>	<u>1,609,583</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u><u>\$ 2,133,529</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,954,525</u></u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Net sales	\$ 703,076	\$ 997,493	\$ 1,685,654	\$ 2,457,537
Cost of sales	484,504	534,467	1,330,519	1,459,172
Gross profit	218,572	463,026	355,135	998,365
Selling, general and administrative	66,020	58,489	194,844	170,048
Gain on involuntary conversions	(9,929)	(3,220)	(9,929)	(3,220)
(Gain) loss on disposal of fixed assets	(306)	(26)	(44)	36
Operating income	162,787	407,783	170,264	831,501
Other income (expense):				
Interest income, net	7,554	6,126	21,887	8,959
Royalty income	436	426	1,086	1,198
Patronage dividends	11,298	10,239	11,298	10,239
Equity income of unconsolidated entities	2,666	1,786	2,225	943
Other, net	418	(1,473)	1,250	(205)
Total other income, net	22,372	17,104	37,746	21,134
Income before income taxes	185,159	424,887	208,010	852,635
Income tax expense	38,796	102,118	44,658	206,438
Net income	146,363	322,769	163,352	646,197
Less: Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(349)	(450)	(1,295)	(896)
Net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	\$ 146,712	\$ 323,219	\$ 164,647	\$ 647,093
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 3.01	\$ 6.64	\$ 3.38	\$ 13.31
Diluted	\$ 3.00	\$ 6.62	\$ 3.37	\$ 13.25
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	48,727	48,653	48,702	48,634
Diluted	48,884	48,842	48,865	48,832

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Net income	\$ 146,363	\$ 322,769	\$ 163,352	\$ 646,197
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:				
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of reclassification adjustments	132	26	1,813	(1,945)
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items of other comprehensive income	(32)	(6)	(441)	474
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	100	20	1,372	(1,471)
Comprehensive income	<u>146,463</u>	<u>322,789</u>	<u>164,724</u>	<u>644,726</u>
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(349)	(450)	(1,295)	(896)
Comprehensive income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	<u><u>\$ 146,812</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 323,239</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 166,019</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 645,622</u></u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 163,352	\$ 646,197
Depreciation and amortization	59,151	53,198
Deferred income taxes	13,488	7,098
Other adjustments, net	1,613	16
Net cash provided by operations	237,604	706,509
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investment securities	(243,518)	(442,583)
Sales and maturities of investment securities	273,915	132,686
Investment in unconsolidated entities	(363)	(1,673)
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	1,000	—
Acquisition of business	(53,746)	—
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(95,969)	(86,168)
Net proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	243	118
Net cash used in investing activities	(118,438)	(397,620)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of dividends	(42,965)	(144,559)
Purchase of common stock by treasury	(1,688)	(1,633)
Principal payments on finance lease	(214)	(167)
Net cash used in financing activities	(44,867)	(146,359)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	74,299	162,530
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	292,824	59,084
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 367,123	\$ 221,614

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company," "our") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial reporting and should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 3, 2023 (Annual Report). These statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to statement of the results for the interim periods presented and, in the opinion of management, consist of adjustments of a recurring nature. Operating results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of operating results for the entire year.

Fiscal Year

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to May 31. Each of the three-month periods and year-to-date periods on March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023 include 18 weeks and 39 weeks respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Investment Securities

The Company has determined that its debt securities are available-for-sale investments. We classify these securities as available-for-sale because the amounts invested are available for current operations. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value based on market prices as of the balance sheet date, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income. The amortized cost of debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity and is included in interest income. The Company regularly evaluates changes to the rating of its debt securities by credit agencies and makes additions to assess and record any expected credit losses through allowance for credit losses, limited to the extent that fair value was less than the amortized cost basis.

Investments in mutual funds are recorded at fair value and are classified as "Other long-term assets" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized gains and losses for equity securities are recorded in other (expenses) as Other, net in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The cost basis for realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities is determined by the specific identification method and losses are recognized in other income (expenses) as Other, net in the Company's Condensed Statements of Income. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are recorded in interest income.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their carrying values, which include a reserve for credit losses. As of March 2, 2024 and 2023, reserves for credit losses were \$60 thousand and \$79 thousand, respectively. The Company extends credit to based on an evaluation of each customer's financial condition and credit history. Collateral is generally not required. The Company minimizes exposure to counter party credit risk through credit analysis and approvals, credit limits, and procedures. In determining our reserve for credit losses, receivables are assigned an expected loss based on historical loss adjusted as needed for economic and other forward-looking factors.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually by first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether a quantitative goodwill

test is necessary. After assessing the totality of events or circumstances, if we determine it is more likely than not that ~~that fair~~ a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then we perform additional quantitative tests to determine ~~the~~ magnitude of any impairment.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at fair value in business acquisitions, which include franchise rights, ~~relationships~~, non-compete agreements, trademark and right of use intangibles. They are amortized over their ~~estimated useful~~ years. The gross cost and accumulated amortization of intangible assets are removed when the amounts are fully ~~consumed~~ and the asset is no longer in use or the contract has expired. When certain events or ~~operating~~ conditions occur, asset lives may be adjusted and an impairment assessment may be performed on the ~~recoverability~~ amounts.

Indefinite life assets are recorded at fair value in business acquisitions and represents water rights. They are not ~~amortized~~ for impairment at least annually or more frequently if impairment indicators arise.

Dividends Payable

We accrue dividends at the end of each quarter according to the Company's dividend policy adopted by its Board of ~~Directors~~. The Company pays a dividend to shareholders of its Common Stock and Class A Common Stock on a quarterly basis ~~for~~ for which the Company reports net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. computed in accordance with ~~GAAP~~ equal to one-third (1/3) of such quarterly income. Dividends are paid to shareholders of record as of the ~~following~~ the last day of such quarter, except for the fourth fiscal quarter. For the fourth quarter, the Company pays ~~dividends~~ shareholders of record on the 65th day after the quarter end. Dividends are payable on the 15th day following the ~~fourth~~ the quarter for which the Company does not report net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc., the ~~company~~ dividend for a subsequent profitable quarter until the Company is profitable on a cumulative basis computed ~~from~~ the most recent quarter for which a dividend was paid. The dividend policy is subject to periodic review by the ~~Boards~~.

Business Combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that once control is obtained, all the assets ~~and liabilities~~ assumed, including amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests, are recorded at their respective fair ~~value at~~ of acquisition. We determine the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities internally, which requires ~~the use of~~ various valuation techniques. When a market value is not readily available, our internal valuation ~~methodology~~ the remaining estimated life of the assets acquired and what management believes is the market value for those assets.

We typically use the income method approach for intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Significant ~~estimates~~ intangible assets include, but are not limited to, the amount and timing of future cash flows, growth ~~rates~~ rates and useful lives. The excess of the purchase price over fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities is ~~recorded~~ will.

Gain on Involuntary Conversions

The Company maintains insurance for both property damage and business interruption relating to catastrophic events, ~~such as~~ hurricanes, tornadoes and other acts of God, and is eligible to participate in U.S. Department of Agriculture ~~indemnity~~ and compensation programs for certain losses due to disease outbreaks such as highly pathogenic avian ~~influenza~~. Specifically, the Animal Health Protection Act authorizes USDA to provide indemnity payments to producers birds and eggs that must be destroyed during a disease response. Payments received under these programs are based ~~market value~~ of the poultry and/or eggs at the time that HPAI virus is detected in the flock. Other covered costs ~~include~~ and disposal costs, and virus elimination costs. USDA does not provide indemnity for income or production ~~losses~~ due to downtime or other business disruptions nor for indirect continuing expenses. Recoveries received for ~~property~~ business interruption and disease outbreaks in excess of the net book value of damaged assets, clean-up and ~~decontamination~~ other direct post-event costs are recorded within "Gain on involuntary conversions" in the period ~~terminated~~ when all contingencies associated with the recoveries are resolved.

Loss Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued that may result in a loss to the ~~which may only~~ be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company's management and its legal

counsel assess such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In ~~assessing losses~~ related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in proceedings, the Company's legal counsel evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted ~~claims~~ ~~perceived~~ merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the ~~liability~~ estimated, the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment ~~indicates~~ a material loss contingency is not probable, but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material, ~~should be~~ ~~is~~ disclosed. Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which ~~case~~ ~~the~~ of the guarantee would be disclosed.

The Company expenses the costs of litigation as they are incurred.

New Accounting Pronouncements and Policies

No new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during the fiscal year had or is expected to have a material impact on the ~~Consolidated~~ Financial Statements.

Note 2 - Acquisition

Effective September 30, 2023 the Company acquired the assets of Fassio Egg Farms, Inc. ("Fassio"), related to its shell egg production and ~~processing~~ business. Fassio owns and operates commercial shell egg production and ~~processing~~ with a capacity at the time of acquisition of approximately 2 million laying hens, primarily cage-free, a feed mill, pullets, a fertilizer production and composting operation and land located in Erda, Utah, outside Salt Lake City. The ~~Company~~ for the acquisition as a business combination.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid for the Fassio assets and the amounts of assets acquired and ~~liabilities~~ recognized at the acquisition date (in thousands):

Cash consideration paid	\$ 53,746
Fair value of contingent consideration	1,000
Total estimated purchase consideration	54,746
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Inventory	\$ 6,164
Property, plant and equipment	44,540
Intangible assets	2,272
Other long-term assets	143
Liabilities assumed	(143)
Total identifiable net assets	52,976
Goodwill	1,770
	\$ 54,746

Inventory consisted primarily of flock, feed ingredients, packaging, and egg inventory. Flock inventory was valued at ~~carrying~~ management believes that its carrying value best approximates its fair value. Feed ingredients, packaging ~~inventory~~ were all valued based on market prices as of September 30, 2023.

Property, plant and equipment were valued utilizing the cost approach which is based on replacement or reproduction ~~of assets~~ and subtracting any depreciation resulting from physical deterioration and/or functional or economic obsolescence.

Intangible assets consisted primarily of water rights within the property acquired. Water rights were valued using the ~~comparison~~ approach.

Contingent consideration liability was recorded and represents potential future cash payment to the sellers contingent on the business meeting certain return on profitability milestones over a three-year period, commencing on the date of acquisition. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated using a discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions are inputs that require significant judgement used in the estimate include weighted average cost of capital, projected revenue and expenses over which the contingent considered is measured, and the probability assessment of the likelihood of achieving the forecasted projections. A range of potential outcomes cannot be reasonably estimated due to market volatility of egg prices.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of the acquired business over the acquisition date fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill recorded in connection with the Fassio acquisition is primarily attributable to improved efficiencies integrating the assets of Fassio with the operations of the Company. The Company recognized goodwill of \$11 million as a result of the acquisition.

Note 3 - Investment Securities

The following represents the Company's investment securities as of March 2, 2024 and June 3, 2023 (in thousands):

March 2, 2024	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Municipal bonds	\$ 6,147	\$ —	\$ 63	\$ 6,084
Commercial paper	42,864	—	39	42,825
Corporate bonds	121,430	—	367	121,063
Certificates of deposits	1,830	—	2	1,828
US government and agency obligations	115,165	—	199	114,966
Asset backed securities	9,418	85	—	9,503
Treasury bills	31,455	—	4	31,451
Total current investment securities	<u>\$ 328,309</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 674</u>	<u>\$ 327,720</u>
 Mutual funds	 \$ 1,108	 \$ 16	 \$ —	 \$ 1,124
Total noncurrent investment securities	<u>\$ 1,108</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,124</u>

June 3, 2023	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Municipal bonds	\$ 16,571	\$ —	\$ 275	\$ 16,296
Commercial paper	56,486	—	77	56,409
Corporate bonds	139,979	—	1,402	138,577
Certificates of deposits	675	—	—	675
US government and agency obligations	101,240	—	471	100,769
Asset backed securities	13,459	—	151	13,308
Treasury bills	29,069	—	13	29,056
Total current investment securities	<u>\$ 357,479</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ 355,090</u>
 Mutual funds	 \$ 2,172	 \$ —	 \$ 91	 \$ 2,081
Total noncurrent investment securities	<u>\$ 2,172</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 2,081</u>

Available-for-sale

Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities available-for-sale were \$132.9 million and \$132.7 million during the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023, respectively. Gross realized gains for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023 were \$10 thousand and \$8 thousand, respectively. Gross realized losses for thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023 were \$1 thousand and \$4 thousand, respectively. There were allowances for credit losses at March 2, 2024 and June 3, 2023.

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as some borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations without penalties. Contractual maturities of current investments at March 2, 2024 are as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value
Within one year	\$ 213,556
1-5 years	114,164
Total	\$ 327,720

Noncurrent

Proceeds from sales and maturities of noncurrent investment securities were \$1.8 million during the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023, respectively. Gross realized gains for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023 were \$14 thousand and \$6 thousand, respectively. There were realized losses for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024. Gross realized losses for the thirty-nine weeks ended February 25, 2023 were \$1 thousand.

Note 4 - Fair Value Measurements

The Company is required to categorize both financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities based on the following fair value hierarchy. The fair value of an asset is the price at which the asset could be sold in an orderly transaction between knowledgeable, and willing parties able to engage in the transaction. A liability's fair value is defined as the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability to a new obligor in a transaction between such parties, not the amount that would be paid to the creditor.

- *Level 1*- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- *Level 2*- Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, directly or indirectly, including:
 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
 - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in non-active markets
 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
 - Inputs derived principally from or corroborated by other observable market data
- *Level 3*- Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that are supported by little or no market activity and that significantly affect the fair value of the assets or liabilities

The disclosures of fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at cost are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

In accordance with the fair value hierarchy described above, the following table shows the fair value of financial ~~liabilities~~ measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 2, 2024 and June 3, 2023 (in thousands):

March 2, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance
Assets				
Municipal bonds	\$ —	\$ 6,084	\$ —	\$ 6,084
Commercial paper	—	42,825	—	42,825
Corporate bonds	—	121,063	—	121,063
Certificates of deposits	—	1,828	—	1,828
US government and agency obligations	—	114,966	—	114,966
Asset backed securities	—	9,503	—	9,503
Treasury bills	—	31,451	—	31,451
Mutual funds	1,124	—	—	1,124
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 1,124	\$ 327,720	\$ —	\$ 328,844
Liabilities				
Contingent consideration	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
June 3, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance
Assets				
Municipal bonds	\$ —	\$ 16,296	\$ —	\$ 16,296
Commercial paper	—	56,409	—	56,409
Corporate bonds	—	138,577	—	138,577
Certificates of deposits	—	675	—	675
US government and agency obligations	—	100,769	—	100,769
Asset backed securities	—	13,308	—	13,308
Treasury bills	—	29,056	—	29,056
Mutual funds	2,081	—	—	2,081
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 2,081	\$ 355,090	\$ —	\$ 357,171

Investment securities – available-for-sale classified as Level 2 consist of securities with maturities of three months or longer purchased. We classified these securities as current because amounts invested are readily available for current ~~Observation~~ ~~Observation~~ inputs for these securities are yields, credit risks, default rates, and volatility.

Contingent consideration classified as Level 3 consists of the potential obligation to pay an earnout to the sellers of ~~Eastman~~ on the acquired business meeting certain return on profitability milestones ~~the~~ ~~year~~ period, commencing on the date of the acquisition. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated using a discounted cash flow ~~model~~ ~~Inputs~~ and unobservable inputs that require significant judgement used in the estimate include weighted average ~~capital~~ egg prices, projected revenue and expenses over which the contingent considered is measured, and the ~~possibilities~~ with respect to the likelihood of achieving the forecasted projections. See further discuss [Note 2 - Acquisition](#).

Note 5 - Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following as of March 2, 2024 and June 3, 2023 (in thousands):

	March 2, 2024	June 3, 2023
Flocks, net of amortization	\$ 150,441	\$ 164,540
Eggs and egg products	26,770	28,318
Feed and supplies	92,033	91,560
	\$ 269,244	\$ 284,418

We grow and maintain flocks of layers (mature female chickens), pullets (female chickens, under 18 weeks of age) and breeders (male and female chickens used to produce fertile eggs to hatch for egg production flocks). Our total flock at June 3, 2023 consisted of approximately 16.9 million and 10.8 million pullets and breeders and 42.2 million and 41.2 million layers, respectively.

Note 6 - Equity

The following reflects equity activity for the thirteen weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023 (in thousands):

Thirteen Weeks Ended March 2, 2024								
Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. Stockholders								
Common Stock								
	Amount	Class A Amount	Treasury Amount	Paid In Capital	Accum. Other Comp. Loss	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
Balance at December 2, 2023	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (30,014)	\$ 74,214	\$ (1,614)	\$ 1,583,071	\$ (2,444)	\$ 1,623,964
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
Stock compensation plan transactions	—	—	(1,583)	1,012	—	—	—	(571)
Dividends (\$0.997 per share)								
Common	—	—	—	—	—	(44,111)	—	(44,111)
Class A common	—	—	—	—	—	(4,786)	—	(4,786)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	146,712	(349)	146,363
Balance at March 2, 2024	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (31,597)	\$ 75,226	\$ (1,514)	\$ 1,680,886	\$ (2,793)	\$ 1,720,959

Thirteen Weeks Ended February 25, 2023								
Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. Stockholders								
Common Stock								
	Amount	Class A Amount	Treasury Amount	Paid In Capital	Accum. Other Comp. Loss	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
Balance at November 26, 2022	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (28,496)	\$ 70,005	\$ (3,087)	\$ 1,281,784	\$ (652)	\$ 1,320,305
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Stock compensation plan transactions	—	—	(1,500)	972	—	—	—	(528)
Dividends (\$2.199 per share)								
Common	—	—	—	—	—	(97,123)	—	(97,123)
Class A common	—	—	—	—	—	(10,555)	—	(10,555)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	323,219	(450)	322,769
Balance at February 25, 2023	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (29,996)	\$ 70,977	\$ (3,067)	\$ 1,497,325	\$ (1,102)	\$ 1,534,888

Thirty-nine Weeks Ended March 2, 2024

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. Stockholders								
Common Stock								
	Class A Amount	Treasury Amount	Paid In Capital	Accum. Other Comp. Loss	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest		Total
Balance at June 3, 2023	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (30,008)	\$ 72,112	\$ (2,886)	\$ 1,571,112	\$ (1,498)	\$ 1,609,583
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1,372	—	—	1,372
Stock compensation plan transactions	—	—	(1,589)	3,114	—	—	—	1,525
Dividends (\$1.119 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(49,501)	—	(49,501)
Common	—	—	—	—	—	(5,372)	—	(5,372)
Class A common	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	164,647	(1,295)	163,352
Balance at March 2, 2024	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (31,597)	\$ 75,226	\$ (1,514)	\$ 1,680,886	\$ (2,793)	\$ 1,720,959

Thirty-nine Weeks Ended February 25, 2023

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. Stockholders								
Common Stock								
	Class A Amount	Treasury Amount	Paid In Capital	Accum. Other Comp. Loss	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest		Total
Balance at May 28, 2022	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (28,447)	\$ 67,989	\$ (1,596)	\$ 1,065,854	\$ (206)	\$ 1,104,345
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(1,471)	—	—	(1,471)
Stock compensation plan transactions	—	—	(1,549)	2,988	—	—	—	1,439
Dividends (\$4.403 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(194,478)	—	(194,478)
Common	—	—	—	—	—	(21,144)	—	(21,144)
Class A common	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	647,093	(896)	646,197
Balance at February 25, 2023	\$ 703	\$ 48	\$ (29,996)	\$ 70,977	\$ (3,067)	\$ 1,497,325	\$ (1,102)	\$ 1,534,888

Note 7 - Net Income per Common Share

Basic net income per share is based on the weighted average Common Stock and Class A Common Stock outstanding. Diluted per share is based on weighted-average common shares outstanding during the relevant period adjusted for the effect of share-based awards.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used to determine basic and diluted per common share (amounts in thousands, except per share data):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Numerator				
Net income	\$ 146,363	\$ 322,769	\$ 163,352	\$ 646,197
Less: Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(349)	(450)	(1,295)	(896)
Net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	<u>\$ 146,712</u>	<u>\$ 323,219</u>	<u>\$ 164,647</u>	<u>\$ 647,093</u>
Denominator				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic	48,727	48,653	48,702	48,634
Effect of dilutive restricted shares	157	189	163	198
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, diluted	<u>48,884</u>	<u>48,842</u>	<u>48,865</u>	<u>48,832</u>
Net income per common share attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.				
Basic	<u>\$ 3.01</u>	<u>\$ 6.64</u>	<u>\$ 3.38</u>	<u>\$ 13.31</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 3.00</u>	<u>\$ 6.62</u>	<u>\$ 3.37</u>	<u>\$ 13.25</u>

Note 8 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Satisfaction of Performance Obligation

The vast majority of the Company's revenue is derived from agreements with customers based on the customer placing ~~for products~~. Pricing for the most part is determined when the Company and the customer agree upon the specific ~~established~~ the contract for that order.

Revenues are recognized in an amount that reflects the net consideration we expect to receive in exchange for the ~~ghost~~ ~~egg~~ are sold at prices related to independently quoted wholesale market prices or formulas related to our ~~position~~. The Company's sales predominantly contain a single performance obligation. We recognize revenue ~~upon~~ ~~completion~~ of the performance obligation with the customer, which typically occurs within days of the Company ~~and~~ ~~the~~ agreeing upon the order.

Returns and Refunds

Some of our contracts include a guaranteed sale clause, pursuant to which we credit the customer's account for product ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~is~~ unable to sell before expiration. The Company records an allowance for expected customer returns using ~~historical~~ data compared to current period sales and accounts receivable. The allowance is recorded as a reduction of sales ~~in~~ the period the revenue is recognized.

Sales Incentives Provided to Customers

The Company periodically provides incentive offers to its customers to encourage purchases. Such offers include ~~discount~~ offers (e.g., percentage discounts off current purchases), inducement offers (e.g., offers for future discounts ~~subject~~ ~~to~~ current purchase), and other similar offers. Current discount offers, when accepted by customers, are ~~treated as~~ ~~the~~ sales price of the related transaction, while inducement offers, when accepted by customers, are ~~treated as~~ ~~the~~ sales price based on estimated future redemption rates. Redemption rates are estimated using the ~~historical~~ ~~experience~~ for similar inducement offers. Current discount and inducement offers are presented as a net ~~amounts~~."

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table provides revenue disaggregated by product category (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Conventional shell egg sales	\$ 413,619	\$ 689,022	\$ 919,498	\$ 1,656,528
Specialty shell egg sales	262,293	272,205	688,879	700,803
Egg products	21,759	32,582	63,994	88,274
Other	5,405	3,684	13,283	11,932
	\$ 703,076	\$ 997,493	\$ 1,685,654	\$ 2,457,537

Contract Costs

The Company can incur costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer. If the amortization period of these costs is less than one year, they are expensed as incurred. When the amortization period is greater than one year, a contract asset is recognized and amortized over the contract life as a reduction in net sales. As of March 2, 2024 and June 3, 2023, the balance of assets was immaterial.

Contract Balances

The Company receives payment from customers based on specified terms that are generally less than 30 days from delivery. There are rarely contract assets or liabilities related to performance under the contract.

Note 9 - Stock Based Compensation

Total stock-based compensation expense was \$2.9 million and \$3.1 million for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023, respectively.

Unrecognized compensation expense as a result of non-vested shares of restricted stock outstanding under the ~~Researched 2012~~ ^{Amended 2022} Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan at March 2, 2024 is \$0.1 million will be recorded over a weighted period of 2.2 years. Refer to Part II Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Stock Compensation Plans in our 2023 Annual Report for further information on our stock compensation plans.

The Company's restricted share activity for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding, June 3, 2023	294,140	\$ 43.72
Granted	86,363	54.91
Vested	(99,360)	37.70
Forfeited	(1,329)	44.68
Outstanding, March 2, 2024	279,814	\$ 49.31

Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS****State of Texas v. Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. d/b/a Wharton; and Wharton County Foods, LLC**

On April 23, 2020, the Company and its subsidiary Wharton County Foods, LLC ("WCF") were named as defendants in ~~Case No. 2020-25427~~ the State of Texas v. Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. d/b/a Wharton; and Wharton County Foods, LLC, Cause No. 2020-25427, in the ~~District~~ of Harris County, Texas. The State of Texas (the "State") asserted claims based on the Company's and WCF's ~~allegations~~ of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices—Consumer Protection Act, Tex. Bus. & Com. Code §§ 17.41-~~17.41~~ ("DTPA"). The State claimed that the Company and WCF offered shell eggs at excessive or exorbitant prices ~~during~~ the state of emergency and made misleading statements about shell egg prices. The State sought ~~temporary and injunctions~~ against the Company and WCF to prevent further alleged violations of the DTPA, along with ~~\$100,000~~ in damages. On August 13, 2020, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the State's original ~~prejudice~~. On ~~September 11, 2020~~, the State filed a notice of appeal, which was assigned to the Texas Court of Appeals ~~First~~ District. On August 16, 2022, the appeals court reversed and remanded the case back to the trial court for ~~proceedings~~. On October 31, 2022, the Company and WCF appealed the First District Court's decision to the Supreme Court of Texas. On September 29, 2023, the Supreme Court of Texas denied the Company's Petition for Review so the case ~~remained~~ to the trial court for further proceedings. The district court has set a case management conference for April ~~2023~~. Management believes the risk of material loss related to this matter to be remote.

Bell et al. v. Cal-Maine Foods et al.

On April 30, 2020, the Company was named as one of several defendants in Bell et al. v. Cal-Maine Foods et al., ~~Case No. 4:20-cv-00461~~, in the Western District of Texas, Austin Division. The defendants include numerous grocery stores, ~~retailers~~, and farms. Plaintiffs assert that defendants violated the DTPA by allegedly demanding exorbitant or ~~excessive~~ prices ~~given~~ the COVID-19 state of emergency. Plaintiffs request certification of a class of all consumers who ~~bought eggs in Texas~~ sold, distributed, produced, or handled by any of the defendants during the COVID-19 state of ~~emergency~~. Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the Company and other defendants from selling eggs at a price more than 10% greater than the ~~price~~ prior to the declaration of the state of emergency and damages in the amount ~~\$10,000~~ per violation, or \$250,000 for each violation impacting anyone over 65 years old. On December 1, 2020, the Company and certain other defendants ~~filed~~ to dismiss the plaintiffs' amended class action complaint. The plaintiffs subsequently filed a motion to strike, ~~and the~~ to dismiss and related proceedings were referred to a United States magistrate judge. On July 14, 2021, the ~~judge~~ ~~stated~~ a report and recommendation to the court that the defendants' motion to dismiss be granted and the ~~case~~ ~~dismissed~~ without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. On September 20, 2021, the court dismissed the case ~~without prejudice~~. On July 13, 2022, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion to set aside or amend the judgment to amend ~~the~~ ~~plaintiff's~~ ~~complaint~~.

On March 15, 2022, plaintiffs filed a second suit against the Company and several defendants in Bell et al. v. Cal-Maine ~~Eggs~~ ~~Case No. 1:22-cv-246~~, in the Western District of Texas, Austin Division alleging the same assertions as laid out ~~in the first~~ ~~complaint~~. On August 12, 2022, the Company and other defendants in the case filed a motion to dismiss the ~~plaintiff's~~ ~~complaint~~. On January 9, 2023, the court entered an order and final judgement granting the Company's ~~dismissal~~ ~~to~~.

On February 8, 2023, the plaintiffs appealed the lower court's judgement to the United States Court of Appeals for ~~the Eleventh~~ ~~Case No. 23-50112~~. On February 12, 2024, the court affirmed the judgment of the district court.

Kraft Foods Global, Inc. et al. v. United Egg Producers, Inc. et al.

As previously reported, on September 25, 2008, the Company was named as one of several defendants in numerous ~~cases~~ ~~involving~~ the United States shell egg industry. The Company settled all of these cases, except for the claims of ~~plaintiffs~~ who sought substantial damages allegedly arising from the purchase of egg products (as opposed to shell ~~eggs~~). Plaintiffs are Kraft Food Global, Inc., General Mills, Inc., and Nestle USA, Inc. (the "Egg Products Plaintiffs") ~~and~~, a subsequent settlement was reached as described below, The Kellogg Company.

On September 13, 2019, the case with the Egg Products Plaintiffs was remanded from a multi-district litigation ~~predated~~ to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, In re Processed Egg Products Antitrust Mitigation, 2002, to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Kraft Foods Global, Inc. et al. v. Egg Producers, Inc. et al., Case No. 1:11-cv-8808, for trial. The Egg Products Plaintiffs alleged that the Company ~~defendants~~ violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15. U.S.C. § 1, by agreeing to limit the production of eggs and ~~thereby~~ to raise the prices that plaintiffs paid for processed egg products. In particular, the Egg Products Plaintiffs ~~attack~~ features of the United Egg Producers animal-welfare guidelines and program used by the Company and many ~~producers~~ eggs.

On October 24, 2019, the Company entered into a confidential settlement agreement with The Kellogg Company ~~claiming against~~ the Company for an amount that did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or ~~operations~~. On November 11, 2019, a stipulation for dismissal was filed with the court, and on March 28, 2022, the ~~dismissed~~ Company with prejudice.

The trial of this case began on October 17, 2023. On December 1, 2023, the jury returned a decision awarding the Egg ~~Plaintiffs~~ \$17.8 million in damages. If the jury's decision is ultimately upheld, the defendants would be jointly and liable for treble ~~damages~~, or \$53.3 million, subject to credit for the Kellogg settlement described above and certain settlements with previous settling ~~defendants~~, plus the Egg Product Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees. This decision ~~final~~ and remains subject to the defendants' motion for a directed verdict noted below and appeals by the parties. ~~During~~ ~~the~~ fiscal quarter of 2024, we recorded an accrued expense ~~\$0.6~~ million in selling, general and administrative in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income ~~expenses~~ classified as other noncurrent liabilities ~~Company's~~ Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accrual represents our estimate of the Company's ~~potential~~ ~~possible~~ ultimate damages award, excluding the Egg Product Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees that we believe ~~be~~ approximately offset by the credits noted above. We have entered into a judgment allocation and joint defense ~~agreement~~ with the other major producer defendant remaining in the case, and are in discussions with other defendants ~~regarding~~. Our accrual may change in the future based on the outcome of those discussions. Our accrual may also be ~~revised~~ or in part in the future to the extent we are successful in further proceedings in the litigation. On November 29, 2022, defendants, including the Company, filed a motion for judgment as a matter of law in their favor, known as a ~~directed~~ notwithstanding the jury's decision. The Company intends to continue to vigorously defend the claims asserted ~~by~~ Egg Products Plaintiffs.

State of Oklahoma Watershed Pollution Litigation

On June 18, 2005, the State of Oklahoma filed suit, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of ~~Oklahoma~~ Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. and Tyson Foods, Inc., Cobb-Vantress, Inc., Cargill, Inc., George's, Inc., Peterson ~~Farms~~ Simmons Foods, Inc., and certain of their affiliates. The State of Oklahoma claims that through the disposal of ~~of~~ defendants polluted the Illinois River Watershed. This watershed provides water to eastern Oklahoma. The ~~concern~~ ~~injunctive~~ relief and monetary damages, but the claim for monetary damages was dismissed by the court. Cal-Maine, Inc. discontinued operations in the watershed in or around 2005. Since the litigation began, Cal-Maine ~~had~~ ~~held~~ 100% of the membership interests of Benton County Foods, LLC, which is an ongoing commercial shell operation within the Illinois River Watershed. Benton County Foods, LLC is not a defendant in the litigation. We also ~~have~~ ~~had~~ ~~number~~ of small contract producers that operate in the area.

The non-jury trial in the case began in September 2009 and concluded in February 2010. On January 18, 2023, the court ~~findings~~ of fact and conclusions of law in favor of the State of Oklahoma, but no penalties were assessed. The court ~~the~~ ~~defendants~~ liable for state law nuisance, federal common law nuisance, and state law trespass. The court also ~~found~~ ~~the~~ ~~producers~~ vicariously liable for the actions of their contract producers. The court directed the parties to confer in ~~attempt~~ ~~agreement~~ on appropriate remedies. On June 12, 2023, the court ordered the parties to mediate before the ~~cited~~ ~~Circuit~~ Judge Deanell Reece Tacha. On October 26, 2023, the parties filed separate status reports informing the ~~the~~ ~~mediation~~ was unsuccessful. Also on October 26, 2023, the defendants filed a post-trial motion to dismiss and ~~stipulating~~ that the case should be dismissed due to the state record before the court, the resulting mootness of the ~~violation~~ ~~and~~ due process. On November 10, 2023, the State of Oklahoma filed its response in opposition to the ~~dismiss~~ and on November 17, 2023, the defendants filed their reply. The court has not ruled on the motion. While ~~there~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~reasonable~~ possibility of a material loss from the case, at the present time, it is not possible to ~~estimate~~ ~~the~~ monetary exposure, if any, to the Company due to a range of factors, including the following, among ~~other~~ ~~uncertainties~~ inherent in any assessment of potential costs associated with injunctive relief or other penalties based ~~decision~~ in a case tried over 13 years ago based on environmental conditions that existed at the time, the lack of ~~the~~ ~~court~~ ~~what~~ might be considered appropriate remedies, the ongoing litigation with the State of Oklahoma and ~~dismiss~~ ~~before~~ the court, and uncertainty regarding what our proportionate share of any remedy would be, although we ~~the~~ ~~ever~~ share compared to the other defendants is small.

Other Matters

In addition to the above, the Company is involved in various other claims and litigation incidental to its business. ~~Although these~~ ~~these~~ ~~matter~~ ~~not~~ ~~have~~ ~~a~~ ~~material~~ ~~effect~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~Company's~~ ~~consolidated~~ ~~results~~ ~~of~~ ~~operations~~ ~~or~~ ~~financial~~ ~~position~~.

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

On March 14, 2024, the Company completed the previously announced acquisition from Tyson Foods, Inc. of a closed ~~processing~~ plant, hatchery and feed mill in Dexter, Missouri.

On April 1, 2024, one of the Company's facilities located in Parmer County, Texas, tested positive for HPAI, ~~approximately 1.6 million laying~~ ~~hens~~ and ~~837,000~~ ~~pullets~~, or approximately 8.6% of the Company's total flock as of March 2,

The Company has and continues to follow all guidelines provided by the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") and other regulatory agencies to depopulate and sanitize the facilities. As such, Cal-Maine will be eligible to participate in the USDA indemnity program and other programs designed to compensate for the loss of birds and ~~Eggs~~. ~~Company's~~ plans are to repopulate the facilities and resume normal operations at the facilities within 6-8 months. ~~Volatility~~ in the market prices of eggs and uncertain future supply, demand and other market conditions, an estimate of ~~the~~ ~~net~~ effect cannot be reasonably made.

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

The following should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Part II Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended June 3, 2023 (the "2023 Annual Report"), and the accompanying financial statements and notes included in Part II Item 8 of the 2023 Annual Report and in [Part I Item 1](#) of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Quarterly Report").

This report contains numerous forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") relating to our shell egg and egg products business, including estimated future production data, expected construction schedules, projected construction costs, potential future supply of and demand for our products, potential future corn and soybean price trends, potential future impact on our business of the recent resurgence in United States ("U.S.") commercial table egg layer flocks of the highly pathogenic avian influenza ("HPAI") outbreak, potential future impact on our business of inflation and changing interest rates, potential future impact on our business of new legislation, rules or policies, potential outcomes of legal proceedings, including loss contingency accruals and factors that may result in changes in the amounts recorded, and other projected operating data, including anticipated results of operations and financial condition. Such forward-looking statements are identified by the use of words such as "believes," "intends," "expects," "hopes," "may," "should," "plans," "projected," "contemplates," "anticipates," or similar words. Actual outcomes or results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on management's current intent, belief, expectations, estimates, and projections regarding the Company and its industry. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that are difficult to predict and may be beyond our control. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements include, among others, (i) the risk factors set forth in Part I Item 1A of the 2023 Annual Report, the risk factors (if any) set forth in Part II Item 1A Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report as well as those included in other reports we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") (including our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K), (ii) the risks and hazards inherent in the shell egg business (including disease, pests, weather conditions, and potential for product recall), including but not limited to the current outbreak of HPAI affecting poultry in the U.S., Canada and other countries that was first detected in commercial flocks in the U.S. in February 2022 and that first impacted our flock in December 2023, (iii) changes in the demand for and market prices of shell eggs and feed costs, (iv) our ability to predict and meet demand for cage-free and other specialty eggs, (v) risks, changes, or obligations that could result from our future acquisition of new flocks or businesses and risks or changes that may cause conditions to completing a pending acquisition not to be met, (vi) risks relating to increased costs and higher and potentially further increases in, inflation and interest rates, (vii) our ability to retain existing customers, acquire new customers and grow our product mix, (viii) adverse results in pending litigation matters, and (ix) global instability, including as a result of the war in Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict and attacks on shipping in the Red Sea. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because, while we believe the assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, there can be no assurance that these forward-looking statement will prove to be accurate. Further, forward-looking statements included herein are only made as of the respective dates thereof, or if no date is stated, as of the date hereof. Except as otherwise required by law, we disclaim any intent or obligation to update publicly these forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or otherwise.

GENERAL

Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. (the "Company," "we," "us," "our") is primarily engaged in the production, grading, packaging, marketing and distribution of fresh shell eggs. Our operations are fully integrated and we have one operating and reportable segment. We are the largest producer and distributor of fresh shell eggs in the U.S. Our total flock of approximately 42.2 million layers and 10.9 million pullets and breeders is the largest in the U.S. We sell most of our shell eggs to a diverse group of customers, including national and regional grocery store chains, club stores, companies servicing independent supermarkets in the U.S., food service distributors, and egg product consumers located primarily in states across the southwestern, southeastern, mid-western and mid-Atlantic regions of the U.S.

Our operating results are materially impacted by market prices for eggs and feed grains (corn and soybean meal), which are highly volatile, independent of each other, and out of our control. Generally, higher market prices for eggs have a positive impact on our financial results while higher market prices for feed grains have a negative impact on our financial results. Although we use a variety of pricing mechanisms in pricing agreements with our customers, we sell most of our conventional shell eggs based on formulas that consider, in varying ways, independently quoted regional wholesale market prices for shell eggs or formulas related to our costs of production which include the cost of corn and soybean meal. We do not sell eggs directly to consumers or set the prices at which eggs are sold to consumers.

Retail sales of shell eggs historically have been highest during the fall and winter months and lowest during the summer months. Prices for shell eggs fluctuate in response to seasonal demand factors and a natural increase in egg production during the spring and early summer. Historically, shell egg prices tend to increase with the start of the school year and tend to be highest prior to holiday periods, particularly Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. Consequently, and all other things being equal, we would expect to experience lower selling prices, sales volumes and net income (and may incur net losses) in our first and fourth fiscal quarters ending in August/September and May/June, respectively. Because of the seasonal and quarterly fluctuations, comparisons of our sales and operating results between different quarters within a single fiscal year are not necessarily meaningful comparisons.

We routinely fill our storage bins during harvest season when prices for feed ingredients are generally lower. To ensure continued availability of feed ingredients, we may enter into contracts for future purchases of corn and soybean meal, and as part of these contracts, we may lock-in the basis portion of our grain purchases several months in advance. Basis is the difference between the local cash price for grain and the applicable futures price. A basis contract is a common transaction in the grain market that allows us to lock-in a basis level for a specific delivery period and wait to set the futures price at a later date. Furthermore, due to the more limited supply for organic ingredients, we may commit to purchase organic ingredients in advance to help ensure supply. Ordinarily, we do not enter into long-term contracts beyond a year to purchase corn and soybean meal or hedge against increases in the prices of corn and soybean meal. Corn and soybean meal are commodities and are subject to volatile price changes due to weather, various supply and demand factors, transportation and storage costs, speculators, agricultural, energy and trade policies in the U.S. and internationally, and global instability that could disrupt the supply chain.

An important competitive advantage for Cal-Maine Foods is our ability to meet our customers' evolving needs with a favorable product mix of conventional and specialty eggs, including cage-free, organic and other specialty offerings, as well as egg products. We have also enhanced our efforts to provide free-range and pasture-raised eggs that meet consumers' evolving choice preferences. While a small part of our current business, the free-range and pasture-raised eggs we produce and sell represent attractive offerings to a subset of consumers, and therefore our customers, and help us continue to serve as the trusted provider of quality food choices.

CAGE-FREE EGGS

Ten states have passed legislation or regulations mandating minimum space or cage-free requirements for egg production or mandated the sale of only cage-free eggs and egg products in their states, with implementation of these laws ranging from January 2022 to January 2026. These states represent approximately 27% of the U.S. total population according to the 2020 U.S. Census. California, Massachusetts, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada, which collectively represent approximately 20% of the total estimated U.S. population, have cage-free legislation currently in effect. Although we do not sell the majority of our eggs in these ten states, these state laws have impacted egg production practices nationally.

A significant number of our customers have announced goals to either exclusively offer cage-free eggs or significantly increase the volume of cage-free egg sales in the future, subject in most cases to availability of supply, affordability and consumer demand, among other contingencies. Our customers typically do not commit to long-term purchases of specific quantities or types of eggs with us, and as a result, it is difficult to accurately predict customer requirements for cage-free eggs. We are focused on adjusting our cage-free production capacity with a goal of meeting the future needs of our customers in light of changing state requirements and our customer's goals. As always, we strive to offer a product mix that aligns with current and anticipated customer purchase decisions. We are engaging with our customers to help them meet their announced goals and needs. We have invested significant capital in recent years to acquire and construct cage-free facilities, and we expect our focus for future expansion will continue to include cage-free facilities. Our volume of cage-free egg sales has continued to increase and account for a larger share of our product mix. Cage-free egg revenue represented approximately 27.9% of our total net shell egg revenue for the third quarter of fiscal year 2024. At the same time, we understand the importance of our continued ability to provide conventional eggs in order to provide our customers with a variety of egg choices and to address hunger in our communities.

For additional information, see the 2023 Annual Report, Part I Item 1, "Business – Specialty Eggs," "Business – Growth Strategy" and "Business – Government Regulation," and the first risk factor in Part I Item 1A, "Risk Factors" under the sub-heading "Legal and Regulatory Risk Factors."

ACQUISITIONS

During the second quarter of fiscal 2024, we acquired the assets of Fassio Egg Farms, Inc. ("Fassio") related to its commercial shell egg production and processing business. The assets acquired included commercial shell egg production and processing facilities with a capacity at the time of acquisition of approximately 1.2 million laying hens, primarily cage-free, a feed mill,

pullets, a fertilizer production and composting operation and land located in Erda, Utah, outside Salt Lake City. See further discussion in [Note 2 – Acquisition](#) of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report.

Following the end of the third quarter, we announced that we completed the acquisition from Tyson Foods, Inc. of a recently closed broiler processing plant, hatchery and feed mill located in Dexter, Missouri. We plan to repurpose the assets for use in egg and egg products production.

HPAI

Since the HPAI outbreaks in 2015, there were no reported significant outbreaks of HPAI in the commercial table egg layer flocks until the February – December 2022 time period. During this time approximately 43 million commercial layers and 1.0 million pullets were depopulated resulting in significant pressure on the supply of eggs. Thereafter, there were no HPAI cases affecting commercial layers until November 2023. From November 2023 until the last reported case in commercial layer hens in January 2024, approximately 15.7 million commercial laying hens and pullets were depopulated.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2024, Cal-Maine Foods experienced an HPAI outbreak within its facilities in Kansas, resulting in depopulation of approximately 1.5 million laying hens and 240,000 pullets, or approximately 3.3% of our total flock at the time. Following the end of the third quarter, on April 1, 2024, one of the Company's facilities located in Parmer County, Texas, tested positive for HPAI, resulting in depopulation of approximately 1.6 million laying hens and 337,000 pullets, or approximately 3.6% of the Company's total flock as of March 2, 2024. Production at the facility has temporarily ceased as the Company follows the protocols prescribed by the USDA. Cal-Maine Foods is working to secure production from other facilities to minimize disruption to its customers.

The Company remains dedicated to robust biosecurity programs across its locations; however, no farm is immune from HPAI. HPAI is still present in the wild bird population and the extent of possible future outbreaks, with heightened risk during the migration seasons, cannot be predicted. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the human health risk to the U.S. public from HPAI viruses is considered to be low. Also, according to the USDA, HPAI cannot be transmitted through safely handled and properly cooked eggs. There is no known risk related to HPAI associated with eggs that are currently in the market and no eggs have been recalled. For additional information, see the 2023 Annual Report, Part II Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – HPAI."

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

For the third quarter and first three quarters of fiscal 2024, we recorded a gross profit of \$218.6 million and \$355.1 million, respectively, compared to \$463.0 million and \$998.4 million, respectively, for the same periods of fiscal 2023, with the decreases due primarily to lower conventional shell egg prices. The decrease in gross profit was partially offset by lower feed ingredient prices in the third quarter and first three quarters of fiscal 2024 compared to the same periods of fiscal 2023.

Our net average selling price per dozen for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 was \$2.247 compared to \$3.298 in the prior-year period. Conventional egg prices per dozen were \$2.152 compared to \$3.678 for the prior-year period, and specialty egg prices per dozen were \$2.415 compared to \$2.616 for the prior-year period. Egg prices in the third quarter of fiscal 2023 were elevated compared to historical averages prior to fiscal 2023 primarily due to the resurgence of HPAI outbreaks and other market factors in November 2023 through January 2024, as described above and herein. Although egg prices in the third quarter of 2024 were lower than in the prior-year period, they were elevated above historical averages due to the resurgence of HPAI in November 2023. According to the USDA, the five-year average of the monthly average size of the layer hen flock from December through February (which most closely aligns with our third fiscal quarter) through 2023 is 330.2 million hens. The monthly average layer hen flock from December 2023 through February 2024 was 312.2 million, which is 18.0 million or 5.5% less than the five-year average. During both the third quarters of 2023 and 2024, supply constraints as well as seasonal demand during the holidays put upward pressure on the price of shell eggs.

Our net average selling price per dozen for the first three quarters of fiscal 2024 was \$1.866 compared to \$2.771 in the prior-year period. Conventional egg prices per dozen were \$1.624 compared to \$2.984 for the prior-year period, and specialty egg prices per dozen were \$2.328 compared to \$2.369 for the prior-year period. The daily average price for the Urner Barry southeast large index for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 and first three quarters of fiscal 2024 decreased 35.2% and 43.7%, respectively, from the comparable periods in the prior year. For information about historical shell egg prices, see Part I Item 1 of our 2023 Annual Report.

In the third quarter of 2024, we achieved record quarterly sales volume of total dozens sold and specialty dozens sold. Our total dozens sold increased 3.2% to 300.8 million dozen shell eggs for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to 291.4 million dozen for the same period of fiscal 2023. For the year-to-date period, total dozens sold increased 1.3% from 850.8 million

dozen to 862.0 million dozen. For the third quarter of fiscal 2024, conventional dozens sold increased 2.6% and specialty dozens sold increased 4.4% as compared to the same quarter in fiscal 2023. Demand for specialty eggs increased in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the same prior year period due primarily to cage-free requirements becoming effective for Nevada, Oregon and Washington on January 1, 2024. For the year-to-date period, conventional dozens sold increased 2.0% and specialty dozens sold remained consistent compared to the prior year period.

Our farm production costs per dozen produced for the third quarter and first three quarters of fiscal 2024 decreased 10.5%, or \$0.11, and 6.6%, or \$0.07, respectively, compared to the prior year periods, primarily due to lower feed costs. Feed costs per dozen produced decreased 19.9%, or \$0.14, compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023 and 16.7%, or \$0.11, for the first three quarters of fiscal 2023, primarily due to lower feed ingredient prices. For information about historical corn and soybean meal prices, see Part I Item I of our 2023 Annual Report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain items from our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income expressed as a percentage of net sales.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Net sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of sales	68.9 %	53.6 %	78.9 %	59.4 %
Gross profit	31.1 %	46.4 %	21.1 %	40.6 %
Selling, general and administrative	9.3 %	5.9 %	11.6 %	6.9 %
Gain on involuntary conversions	(1.4) %	(0.3) %	(0.6) %	(0.1) %
Operating income	23.2 %	40.8 %	10.1 %	33.8 %
Total other income, net	3.2 %	1.7 %	2.2 %	0.9 %
Income before income taxes	26.4 %	42.5 %	12.3 %	34.7 %
Income tax expense	5.5 %	10.2 %	2.6 %	8.4 %
Net income	20.9 %	32.3 %	9.7 %	26.3 %
Less: Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	— %	— %	(0.1) %	— %
Net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	20.9 %	32.3 %	9.8 %	26.3 %

NET SALES

Total net sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 were \$703.1 million compared to \$997.5 million for the same period of fiscal 2023.

Net shell egg sales represented 96.9% and 96.7% of total net sales for the third quarters of fiscal 2024 and 2023, respectively. Shell egg sales classified as "Other" represent sales of miscellaneous byproducts and resale products included with our shell egg operations.

Total net sales for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 were \$1.7 billion, compared to \$2.5 billion for the comparable period of fiscal 2023.

Net shell egg sales represented 96.2% and 96.4% of total net sales for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023, respectively.

The table below presents an analysis of our conventional and specialty shell egg sales (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended				Thirty-nine Weeks Ended			
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023
Total net sales	\$ 703,076	\$ 997,493	\$ 1,685,654	\$ 2,457,537				
Conventional	\$ 413,619 60.7 %	\$ 689,022 71.4 %	\$ 919,498 56.7 %	\$ 1,656,528 69.9 %				
Specialty	262,293 38.5 %	272,205 28.2 %	688,879 42.5 %	700,803 29.6 %				
Egg sales, net	675,912 99.2 %	961,227 99.6 %	1,608,377 99.2 %	2,357,331 99.5 %				
Other	5,405 0.8 %	3,684 0.4 %	13,283 0.8 %	11,932 0.5 %				
Net shell egg sales	\$ 681,317 100.0 %	\$ 964,911 100.0 %	\$ 1,621,660 100.0 %	\$ 2,369,263 100.0 %				
Net shell egg sales as a percent of total net sales	96.9 %	96.7 %	96.2 %	96.4 %				
Dozens sold:								
Conventional	192,182 63.9 %	187,357 64.3 %	566,174 65.7 %	555,045 65.2 %				
Specialty	108,597 36.1 %	104,059 35.7 %	295,904 34.3 %	295,774 34.8 %				
Total dozens sold	300,779 100.0 %	291,416 100.0 %	862,078 100.0 %	850,819 100.0 %				
Net average selling price per dozen:								
Conventional	\$ 2.152	\$ 3.678	\$ 1.624	\$ 2.984				
Specialty	\$ 2.415	\$ 2.616	\$ 2.328	\$ 2.369				
All shell eggs	\$ 2.247	\$ 3.298	\$ 1.866	\$ 2.771				
Egg products sales:								
Egg products net sales	\$ 21,759	\$ 32,582	\$ 63,994	\$ 88,274				
Pounds sold	18,745	16,796	55,096	49,000				
Net average selling price per pound	\$ 1.161	\$ 1.940	\$ 1.161	\$ 1.802				

Shell egg net sales

Third Quarter – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- In the third quarter of fiscal 2024, conventional egg sales decreased \$275.4 million, or 40.0%, compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023, primarily due to a 41.5% decrease in the prices for conventional eggs, which resulted in a \$293.3 million decrease in net sales, partially offset by a 2.6% increase in the volume of conventional eggs sold, which resulted in a \$17.7 million increase in net sales.
- Conventional egg prices reached record highs in third quarter fiscal 2023 due to HPAI outbreaks experienced throughout calendar year 2022 as well seasonal demand during the winter holidays. Prices were lower in the first half of fiscal 2024 compared to the same period of fiscal 2023 as the U.S. egg supply started to recover from outbreaks of HPAI. There has been a resurgence of HPAI starting in November 2023, and continuing through the third quarter of fiscal 2024, which increased prices due to supply constraints. However, prices remained lower than the third quarter of fiscal 2023.
- Specialty egg sales decreased \$9.9 million, or 3.6%, in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023, primarily due to a 7.7% decrease in the prices for specialty eggs, which resulted in a \$11.9 million decrease in net sales.
- Our total dozens sold and specialty dozens sold during the third quarter of fiscal 2024 were records for our Company. Demand for specialty eggs increased in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the same prior year period, primarily due to cage-free requirements becoming effective for Nevada, Oregon and Washington effective January 1, 2024.

Thirty-nine weeks – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- For the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, conventional egg sales decreased \$737.0 million, or 44.5%, compared to the same period of fiscal 2023, primarily due to the decrease in the prices for conventional shell eggs. Changes in prices resulted in a \$770.0 million decrease in net sales, partially offset by a 2.0% increase in the volume of conventional eggs sold, which resulted in a \$33.2 million increase in net sales.
- During the first three quarters of fiscal 2024, the U.S. egg supply was recovering from the earlier HPAI outbreaks, leading to lower egg prices than the prior year period, although as noted above there was a resurgence in HPAI starting in November 2023.

Egg products net sales

Third Quarter – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Egg products net sales decreased \$10.8 million, or 33.2%, for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the same period of fiscal 2023, primarily due to a 40.2% selling price decrease, which had a \$14.6 million negative impact on net sales.
- Our egg products net average selling price decreased in the third quarter of fiscal 2024, compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023 as the supply of shell eggs used to produce egg products increased.

Thirty-nine weeks – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Egg products net sales decreased \$24.3 million, or 27.5%, primarily due to a 35.6% selling price decrease compared to the first thirty-nine weeks of fiscal 2023, which had a \$35.3 million negative impact on net sales.
- Our egg products net average selling price decreased in the first three quarters of fiscal 2024, compared to the prior year period as the supply of shell eggs used to produce egg products increased.

COST OF SALES

Costs of sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 were \$484.5 million compared to \$534.5 million for the same period of fiscal 2023. Costs of sales for the year-to-date period were \$1.3 billion compared to \$1.5 billion for the prior year period.

The following table presents the key variables affecting our cost of sales (in thousands, except cost per dozen data):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended			Thirty-nine Weeks Ended		
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	% Change	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	% Change
Cost of Sales:						
Farm production	\$ 248,650	\$ 280,384	(11.3) %	\$ 760,525	\$ 823,043	(7.6) %
Processing, packaging, and warehouse	86,423	87,037	(0.7)	253,096	252,093	0.4
Egg purchases and other (including change in inventory)	127,925	135,003	(5.2)	260,375	301,274	(13.6)
Total shell eggs	462,998	502,424	(7.8)	1,273,996	1,376,410	(7.4)
Egg products	21,506	32,043	(32.9)	56,523	82,762	(31.7)
Total	\$ 484,504	\$ 534,467	(9.3) %	\$ 1,330,519	\$ 1,459,172	(8.8) %
Farm production costs (per dozen produced)						
Feed	\$ 0.544	\$ 0.679	(19.9) %	\$ 0.564	\$ 0.677	(16.7) %
Other	\$ 0.421	\$ 0.399	5.5 %	\$ 0.431	\$ 0.388	11.1 %
Total	\$ 0.965	\$ 1.078	(10.5) %	\$ 0.995	\$ 1.065	(6.6) %
Outside egg purchases (average cost per dozen)						
	\$ 2.44	\$ 3.72	(34.4) %	\$ 2.09	\$ 3.20	(34.7) %
Dozens produced	259,527	263,174	(1.4) %	774,984	782,186	(0.9) %
Percent produced to sold	86.3%	90.3%	(4.4) %	89.9%	91.9%	(2.2) %

Farm Production

Third Quarter – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Feed costs per dozen produced decreased 19.9% in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023. This decrease was primarily due to lower prices for corn and soybean meal, our primary feed ingredients. The decrease in feed cost per dozen resulted in a decrease in cost of sales of \$35.0 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the prior period quarter.
- For the third quarter of fiscal 2024, the average Chicago Board of Trade ("CBOT") daily market price was \$4.51 per bushel for corn and \$370 per ton of soybean meal, representing decreases of 32.4% and 21.8%, respectively, as compared to the average CBOT daily market prices for the third quarter of fiscal 2023. Basis levels for corn and soybean meal were lower in our areas of operations compared to our prior year third fiscal quarter.
- Other farm production costs increased primarily due to higher flock amortization and, to a lesser extent, increased facility costs. Flock amortization increased primarily due to the increased capitalized value of our flocks. This is primarily due to the higher feed costs in earlier periods incurred during the growing phase of the flocks.
- Facility costs increased due to higher repairs and maintenance costs in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023.

Thirty-nine weeks – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Feed costs per dozen produced decreased 16.7% in the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 compared to the same period of fiscal 2023, primarily due to lower feed ingredient prices. The decrease in feed cost per dozen resulted in a decrease in cost of sales of \$87.6 million compared to the prior year period .

- For the year-to-date period, the average CBOT daily market price was \$4.87 per bushel for corn and \$403 per ton for soybean meal, representing decreases of 27.3% and 10.5%, respectively, compared to the average CBOT daily market prices for the comparable period in the prior year. In addition, basis levels for corn and soybean meal were lower for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 compared to the same period of fiscal 2023.
- Other farm production costs increased due primarily to higher flock amortization, for the reasons described above, as well as increased facility costs.
- Facility costs increased due primarily to increased contract labor in response to labor shortages, as well as higher repairs and maintenance costs for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 compared to the same period of fiscal 2023.

Current indications for corn project an overall better stocks-to-use ratio implying potentially lower prices in the near term; however, as long as outside factors remain uncertain (including weather patterns and global supply chain disruptions), volatility could remain. Soybean meal supply has remained tight relative to demand in the first three quarters of fiscal 2024.

Processing, packaging, and warehouse

Third Quarter – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Processing, packaging, and warehouse costs decreased 0.7% compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023 as we processed fewer dozens primarily due to the HPAI outbreak at our Kansas facilities. The decrease was slightly offset by inflationary costs in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023.

Thirty-nine weeks – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Processing, packaging, and warehouse costs increased 0.4% compared to the first three quarters of fiscal 2023, primarily due to an increase in costs due to inflationary pressure, partially offset by a reduction in the volume of processed dozens.

Egg purchases and other (including change in inventory)

Third Quarter – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Costs in this category decreased primarily due to lower shell egg prices as the average cost per dozen of outside egg purchases decreased 34.4% compared to third quarter of fiscal 2023, partially offset by an increase of 36.4% in dozens purchased due to the loss of production caused by the HPAI outbreak at our Kansas facilities as well as an increase in sales volume.

Thirty-nine weeks – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

- Costs in this category decreased primarily due to lower shell egg prices as the average cost per dozen of outside egg purchases decreased 34.7% compared to fiscal 2023, partially offset by an increase of 21.9% in dozens purchased for the reasons discussed above.

GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 was \$218.6 million compared to \$463.0 million for the same period of fiscal 2023. Gross profit for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 was \$355.1 million compared to \$998.4 million for the same period of 2023. The decrease for both periods was primarily due to lower conventional egg prices, partially offset by lower feed ingredient prices.

SELLING, GENERAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general, and administrative ("SGA") expenses include costs of marketing, distribution, accounting and corporate overhead. The following table presents an analysis of our SGA expenses (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended				
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	\$ Change	% Change	
Specialty egg expense	\$ 20,173	\$ 15,689	\$ 4,484	28.6 %	
Delivery expense	18,832	19,453	(621)	(3.2) %	
Payroll, taxes and benefits	13,134	14,325	(1,191)	(8.3) %	
Stock compensation expense	1,111	1,059	52	4.9 %	
Other expenses	12,770	7,963	4,807	60.4 %	
Total	\$ 66,020	\$ 58,489	\$ 7,531	12.9 %	

Third Quarter – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

Specialty egg expense

- During the second part of fiscal year 2023, the higher prices for conventional eggs and the comparatively lower prices for specialty eggs diminished the need to promote specialty eggs. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2024, we significantly increased promotional programs, resulting in higher advertising fees. This was partially offset by a reduction in franchise fees paid to Eggland's Best, Inc.

Delivery expense

- The decreased delivery expense is primarily due to a decrease in fuel and contract trucking expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023.

Payroll, taxes and benefits expense

- The decrease in payroll, taxes and benefits expense is due to a decrease in accrued bonuses compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023 as well as a reduction in employee insurance expenses compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023.

Other expense

- The increase in other expense is primarily due to increased legal costs incurred compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2023.

	Thirty-nine Weeks Ended				
	March 2, 2024	February 25, 2023	\$ Change	% Change	
Specialty egg expense	\$ 48,102	\$ 43,429	\$ 4,673	10.8 %	
Delivery expense	54,229	57,544	(3,315)	(5.8) %	
Payroll, taxes and benefits	36,276	39,139	(2,863)	(7.3) %	
Stock compensation expense	3,212	3,071	141	4.6 %	
Litigation loss contingency accrual	19,648	—	19,648	N.M.	
Other expenses	33,377	26,865	6,512	24.2 %	
Total	\$ 194,844	\$ 170,048	\$ 24,796	14.6 %	

N.M. - Not Meaningful

Thirty-nine weeks – Fiscal 2024 vs. Fiscal 2023

Specialty egg expense

- Specialty egg expense increased by 10.8%, as advertising expense increased in fiscal 2024 as discussed above and was partially offset by the reduction in franchise fees paid to Eggland's Best, Inc.

Delivery expense

- The decreased delivery expense is primarily due to a decrease in fuel and contract trucking expenses in fiscal 2024.

Payroll, taxes and benefits expense

- The decrease in payroll, taxes and benefits expense is primarily due to a decrease in accrued bonuses in the first three quarters of fiscal 2024 compared to the prior year period.

Litigation loss contingency accrual

- The litigation loss contingency accrual of \$19.6 million relates to a jury decision returned on December 1, 2023 in pending anti-trust litigation. See further discussion [Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies](#) of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report.

Other expenses

- The increase in other expense is primarily due to increased legal costs incurred in the year-to-date period.

GAIN ON INVOLUNTARY CONVERSIONS

For the third quarter of fiscal 2024 and 2023, we recorded a gain of \$9.9 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, due to recoveries under indemnity and insurance programs that exceeded the amortized book value of the covered assets and our direct costs.

OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)

For the third quarter of fiscal 2024, we recorded operating income of \$162.8 million compared to operating income of \$407.8 million for the same period of fiscal 2023.

For the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, we recorded an operating income of \$170.3 million compared to an operating income of \$831.5 million for the same period of fiscal 2023.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

Total other income (expense) consists of items not directly charged or related to operations, such as interest income and expense, royalty income, equity income or loss of unconsolidated entities, and patronage income, among other items.

For the third quarter of fiscal 2024, we earned \$7.8 million of interest income compared to \$6.3 million for the same period of fiscal 2023. The increase resulted from higher investment balances and interest rates. The Company recorded interest expense of \$247 thousand and \$143 thousand for the third quarters ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023, respectively.

For the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, we earned \$22.4 million of interest income compared to \$9.4 million for the same period of fiscal 2023. The increase resulted from significantly higher investment balances and higher interest rates. The Company recorded interest expense of \$523 thousand and \$433 thousand for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 and February 25, 2023, respectively.

INCOME TAXES

For the third quarter of fiscal 2024, pre-tax income was \$185.2 million compared to \$424.9 million for the same period of fiscal 2023. We recorded income tax expense of \$38.8 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2024, which reflects an effective tax rate of 21.0%. This includes the discrete tax benefit of \$6.4 million associated with the fiscal 2023 provision-to-return adjustments. Excluding the discrete tax benefit, income tax expense was \$45.2 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2024 with an adjusted effective tax rate of 24.4%. Income tax expense was \$102.1 million for the comparable period of fiscal 2023, which reflects an effective tax rate of 24.0%.

For the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, pre-tax income was \$208.0 million compared to \$852.6 million for the same period of fiscal 2023. We recorded income tax expense of \$44.7 million, which reflects an effective tax rate of 21.5%. This includes the discrete tax benefit of \$6.4 million associated with the fiscal 2023 provision-to-return adjustments. Excluding the discrete tax benefit, income tax expense was \$51.0 million with an adjusted effective tax rate of 24.5%. We recorded income tax expense of \$206.4 million in the prior year period, which reflects an effective tax rate of 24.2%.

Our effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory income tax rate due to state income taxes, certain federal tax credits and certain items included in income for financial reporting purposes that are not included in taxable income for income tax purposes, including tax exempt interest income, certain nondeductible expenses and net income or loss attributable to our noncontrolling interest.

NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO CAL-MAINE FOODS, INC.

Net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. for the third quarter ended March 2, 2024, was \$146.7 million, or \$3.01 per basic and \$3.00 per diluted common share, compared to net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. of \$323.2 million, or \$6.64 per basic and \$6.62 per diluted common share for the same period of fiscal 2023.

Net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, was \$164.6 million, or \$3.38 per basic and \$3.37 per diluted common share, compared to net income attributable to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. of \$647.1 million or \$13.31 per basic and \$13.25 per diluted common share, for the same period of fiscal 2023.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital and Current Ratio

Our working capital at March 2, 2024 was \$1.0 billion, compared to \$942.2 million at June 3, 2023. The calculation of working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities. Our current ratio was 5.7 at March 2, 2024, compared with 6.2 at June 3, 2023. The current ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

For the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, \$237.6 million in net cash was provided by operating activities, compared to \$706.5 million provided by operating activities for the comparable period in fiscal 2023. The decrease in cash flow from operating activities resulted primarily from lower selling prices for conventional eggs compared to the prior-year period.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

For the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024, \$118.4 million was used in investing activities, primarily due to the purchases of investment securities, the acquisition of assets of Fassio Egg Farms, Inc., and purchases of property, plant and equipment. This compares to \$397.6 million used in investing activities in the same period of fiscal 2023, primarily due to purchases of investment securities and purchases of property, plant and equipment. Sales and maturities of investment securities were \$273.9 million in first three quarters of fiscal 2024, compared to \$132.7 million in the first three quarters fiscal 2023. The increase in sales and maturities of investment securities is primarily due to the maturities of short-term investments during the period. Purchases of property, plant and equipment were \$96.0 million and \$86.2 million in the first three quarters of fiscal 2024 and 2023, respectively, primarily reflecting progress on our construction projects.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

We paid dividends of \$43.0 million for the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 compared to \$144.6 million in the same prior-year period.

As of March 2, 2024, cash increased \$74.3 million since June 3, 2023, compared to an increase of \$162.5 million during the same period of fiscal 2023.

Credit Facility

We had no long-term debt outstanding at March 2, 2024 or June 3, 2023. On November 15, 2021, we entered into a credit agreement that provides for a senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"), in an initial aggregate principal amount of up to \$250 million with a five-year term. As of March 2, 2024, no amounts were borrowed under the Credit Facility. We have \$4.3 million in outstanding standby letters of credit issued under our Credit Facility for the benefit of certain insurance companies. Refer to Part II Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 10 - Credit Facility included in our 2023 Annual Report for further information regarding our long-term debt.

Dividends

In accordance with our variable dividend policy, we will pay a cash dividend totaling approximately \$48.9 million, or approximately \$0.997 per share to holders of our common and Class A common stock with respect to our third fiscal quarter of 2024. The amount paid per share will vary based on the number of outstanding shares on the record date. The dividend is payable on May 16, 2024 to holders of record on May 1, 2024.

Material Cash Requirements

We continue to monitor the increasing demand for cage-free eggs and to engage with our customers in efforts to achieve a smooth transition toward their announced timelines for cage-free egg sales. The following table presents material construction projects approved as of March 2, 2024 (in thousands):

Project(s) Type	Projected Completion	Projected Cost	Spent as of March 2, 2024	Remaining Projected Cost
Cage-Free Layer & Pullet Houses	Fiscal 2025	72,915	49,379	23,536
Feed Mill	Fiscal 2025	10,479	3,165	7,314
Dexter, MO Renovations	Fiscal 2025	11,000	-	11,000
Cage-Free Layer & Pullet Houses	Fiscal 2026	82,298	66,823	15,475
Cage-Free Layer & Pullet Houses	Fiscal 2027	56,923	32,991	23,932
		<u>\$ 233,615</u>	<u>\$ 152,358</u>	<u>\$ 81,257</u>

We believe our current cash balances, investments, cash flows from operations, and Credit Facility will be sufficient to fund our current cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED/ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For information on changes in accounting principles and new accounting policies, [Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies](#) of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical accounting estimates are those estimates made in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. There have been no changes to our critical accounting estimates identified in our 2023 Annual Report.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes in our exposure to market risk during the thirty-nine weeks ended March 2, 2024 from the information provided in Part II Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in our 2023 Annual Report.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures conducted by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, together with other financial officers, such officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 2, 2024 at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 2, 2024 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**

Refer to the discussion of certain legal proceedings involving the Company and/or its subsidiaries in (i) our 2023 Annual Report, Part I Item 3 Legal Proceedings, and Part II Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies, and (ii) in this Quarterly Report [Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies](#) of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which discussions are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's 2023 Annual Report, except as reported herein in Part I Item 2 under the heading "HPAI."

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

The following table is a summary of our third quarter 2024 share repurchases:

Period	Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities			Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans Or Programs	
12/03/23 to 12/30/23	—	\$ —	—	—
12/31/23 to 01/27/24	30,650	54.91	—	—
01/28/24 to 03/02/24	—	—	—	—
	30,650	\$ 54.91	—	—

(1) As permitted under our Amended and Restated 2012Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan, these shares were withheld by us to satisfy tax withholding obligations for employees in connection with the vesting of restricted common stock.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits No.	Description
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 in the Registrant's Form 8-K, filed July 20, 2018)
3.2	Composite Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 in the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 2, 2013, filed April 5, 2013)
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32**	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer
101.SCH ^{**}	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL ^{**}	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF ^{**}	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB ^{**}	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE ^{**}	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
*	Filed herewith as an Exhibit.
**	Furnished herewith as an Exhibit.
+	Submitted electronically with this Quarterly Report.

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.

CAL-MAINE FOODS, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: April 2, 2024

/s/ Max P. Bowman
Max P. Bowman
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: April 2, 2024

/s/ Matthew S. Glover
Matthew S. Glover
Vice President – Accounting
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Certification

**Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Sherman L. Miller, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, likely to mislead with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure and reporting procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its con-

Certification

**Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Max P. Bowman, certify that

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed

**Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of

2002, we, the undersigned Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. (the "Company"),

hereby certify, based on our knowledge, that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March

~~2, 2024 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934~~

and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of

operations of the Company.

/s/ Sherman L. Miller

Sherman L. Miller

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Max P. Bowman

Max P. Bowman

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date:

April 2, 2024

