

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 03, 2009  
Table of Contents

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

[Mark One]

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the quarterly period ended June 27, 2009

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number

01-13697

**MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**52-1604305**  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**160 S. Industrial Blvd., Calhoun, Georgia**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**30701**  
(Zip Code)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (706) 629-7721**

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer   
(Do not check if a smaller  
reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's classes of common stock as of July 27, 2009, the latest practicable date, is as follows:  
68,450,737 shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value.

**Table of Contents**

**MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC.**

**INDEX**

	<b>Page No</b>	
Part I	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Financial Statements	
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 27, 2009 and December 31, 2008</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008</u>	5
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008</u>	6
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008</u>	7
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	8
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	20
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	28
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	29
Part II	OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	30
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	30
Item 2.	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	35
Item 3.	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	35
Item 4.	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	35
Item 5.	<u>Other Information</u>	35
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	35

**Table of Contents**

## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM I. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

## ASSETS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	June 27, 2009	December 31, 2008
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 226,543	93,519
Receivables, net	778,456	696,284
Inventories	936,336	1,168,272
Prepaid expenses	127,866	125,603
Deferred income taxes and other assets	186,572	162,571
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,255,773</b>	<b>2,246,249</b>
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	3,454,155	3,413,557
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,589,854	1,487,815
<b>Net property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,864,301</b>	<b>1,925,742</b>
Goodwill	1,399,277	1,399,434
Tradenames	472,321	472,399
Other intangible assets, net	339,869	375,451
Deferred income taxes and other assets	24,148	26,900
	<b>\$ 6,355,689</b>	<b>6,446,175</b>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

## LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	June 27, 2009	December 31, 2008
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 55,335	94,785
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	875,590	782,131
Total current liabilities	930,925	876,916
Deferred income taxes	383,139	419,985
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,804,086	1,860,001
Other long-term liabilities	107,216	104,340
Total liabilities	3,225,366	3,261,242
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 60 shares authorized; no shares issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 150,000 shares authorized; 79,485 and 79,461 shares issued in 2009 and 2008, respectively	795	795
Additional paid-in capital	1,222,372	1,217,903
Retained earnings	1,944,489	2,004,115
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	256,477	254,535
	3,424,133	3,477,348
Less treasury stock at cost; 11,034 and 11,040 shares in 2009 and 2008, respectively	323,361	323,545
Total Mohawk Industries, Inc. stockholders' equity	3,100,772	3,153,803
Noncontrolling interest	29,551	31,130
Total equity	3,130,323	3,184,933
	\$ 6,355,689	6,446,175

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents**

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net sales	\$ 1,406,012	1,840,045
Cost of sales	1,038,624	1,357,153
Gross profit	367,388	482,892
Selling, general and administrative expenses	292,710	336,829
Operating income	74,678	146,063
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense	30,002	32,742
Other expense	1,136	3,158
Other income	(6,704)	(3,146)
	24,434	32,754
Earnings before income taxes	50,244	113,309
Income tax expense	3,037	22,893
Net earnings	47,207	90,416
Less: Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest	946	1,638
Net earnings attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ 46,261	88,778
Basic earnings per share attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ 0.68	1.30
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	68,449	68,403
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ 0.67	1.29
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	68,613	68,617

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net sales	\$ 2,614,351	3,578,142
Cost of sales	2,093,274	2,635,411
Gross profit	521,077	942,731
Selling, general and administrative expenses	592,283	672,350
Operating (loss) income	(71,206)	270,381
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense	60,186	66,509
Other expense	7,335	8,265
Other income	(11,266)	(6,813)
	56,255	67,961
(Loss) earnings before income taxes	(127,461)	202,420
Income tax (benefit) expense	(69,759)	45,275
Net (loss) earnings	(57,702)	157,145
Less: Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest	1,924	2,977
Net (loss) earnings attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ (59,626)	154,168
Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ (0.87)	2.25
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	68,441	68,389
Diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ (0.87)	2.25
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	68,441	68,598

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) earnings attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ (59,626)	154,168
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	144,742	148,308
Deferred income taxes	(55,418)	5,661
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	980	2,637
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	1	264
Stock-based compensation expense	4,630	6,539
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(82,474)	(148,645)
Inventories	230,640	34,375
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	88,790	401
Other assets and prepaid expenses	(281)	(16,493)
Other liabilities	(5,939)	(523)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>266,045</b>	<b>186,692</b>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(52,923)	(105,810)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(52,923)</b>	<b>(105,810)</b>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on revolving line of credit	(391,030)	(720,864)
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	331,940	615,398
Net change in asset securitization borrowings	(47,000)	
Borrowings (payments) on term loan and other debt	10,831	(230)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(1)	(264)
Change in outstanding checks in excess of cash	11,667	(2,831)
Proceeds from stock transactions	81	1,557
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(83,512)</b>	<b>(107,234)</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3,414	786
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>133,024</b>	<b>(25,566)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	93,519	89,604
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 226,543</b>	<b>64,038</b>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.





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**Table of Contents**

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

1. Interim reporting

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, and the Company's description of critical accounting policies, included in the Company's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2. New pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 requires companies to disclose the fair value of financial instruments according to a fair value hierarchy. Additionally, companies are required to provide certain disclosures regarding instruments within the hierarchy, including a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for each major category of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 157 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008 for financial assets and liabilities and January 1, 2009 for non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2008 and non-financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R). SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS No. 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements, although the adoption of SFAS No. 141R will impact the recognition and measurement of future business combinations and certain income tax benefits recognized from prior business combinations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51* (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS No. 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Upon adoption, the Company reclassified \$31,130 on the condensed consolidated balance sheets from other long-term liabilities to noncontrolling interest within equity.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The provisions of SFAS No. 161 are effective for the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.



**Table of Contents**

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

In April 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Staff Position on FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* ( FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 ). FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim reporting periods of publicly-traded companies that were previously only required to be disclosed in annual financial statements. The provisions of FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 are effective for the second quarter of 2009. The adoption of this standard on June 27, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* ( SFAS No. 165 ). SFAS No. 165 establishes general standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are available to be issued ( subsequent events ). More specifically, SFAS No. 165 sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition in the financial statements, identifies the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures that should be made about events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date. SFAS No. 165 provides largely the same guidance on subsequent events which previously existed only in the auditing literature. SFAS No. 165 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009, and is to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140* ( SFAS No. 166 ). SFAS No. 166 seeks to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. Specifically, SFAS No. 166 eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, creates more stringent conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, clarifies other sale-accounting criteria, and changes the initial measurement of a transferor's interest in transferred financial assets. SFAS No. 166 is effective for annual and quarterly reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 166 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* ( SFAS No. 167 ). SFAS No. 167 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Variable Interest Entities* for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity ( VIE ) and requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. Under SFAS No. 167, an enterprise has a controlling financial interest when it has a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. SFAS No. 167 also requires an enterprise to assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a VIE operates as designed when determining whether it has power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. SFAS No. 167 also requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, requires enhanced disclosures and eliminates the scope exclusion for qualifying special-purpose entities. SFAS No. 167 is effective for annual and quarterly reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 167 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162* ( SFAS 168 ). SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Standards Accounting Codification ( Codification ) as the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ( GAAP ) recognized by the FASB to be applied to nongovernmental entities and rules and interpretive releases of the SEC as authoritative GAAP for

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

SEC registrants. The Codification will supersede all the existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards upon its effective date and subsequently, the FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. SFAS No. 168 also replaces FASB Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* given that once in effect, the Codification will carry the same level of authority. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## 3. Receivables, net

Receivables, net are as follows:

	June 27, 2009	December 31, 2008
Customers, trade	\$ 774,517	722,669
Other (1)	65,851	35,993
	840,368	758,662
Less allowance for discounts, returns, claims and doubtful accounts	61,912	62,378
Receivables, net	\$ 778,456	696,284

(1) During the first six months of 2009, the Company recorded an interim U.S. income tax receivable of \$44,992.

## 4. Inventories

The components of inventories are as follows:

	June 27, 2009	December 31, 2008
Finished goods	\$ 598,573	767,138
Work in process	87,775	104,394
Raw materials	249,988	296,740
Total inventories	\$ 936,336	1,168,272

## 5. Goodwill and intangible assets

The components of goodwill and other intangible assets are as follows:

Goodwill:

	<b>Dal-Tile</b>	<b>Unilin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ 654,983	744,451	1,399,434
Currency translation during the period		(157)	(157)
Balance as of June 27, 2009	\$ 654,983	744,294	1,399,277

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

Intangible assets:

**Indefinite life assets not subject to amortization:**

	<b>Tradenames</b>
Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ 472,399
Currency translation during the period	(78)
<b>Balance as of June 27, 2009</b>	<b>\$ 472,321</b>

**Intangible assets subject**

<b>to amortization:</b>	<b>Customer relationships</b>	<b>Patents</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ 204,064	171,387		375,451
Intangible assets recognized during the period			1,105	1,105
Amortization during period	(22,515)	(12,508)	(30)	(35,053)
Currency translation during the period	(898)	(736)		(1,634)
<b>Balance as of June 27, 2009</b>	<b>\$ 180,651</b>	<b>158,143</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>339,869</b>

Amortization expense:

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 27, 2009</b>	<b>June 28, 2008</b>	<b>June 27, 2009</b>	<b>June 28, 2008</b>
Amortization expense	\$ 18,092	20,542	35,053	40,021

## 6. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	<b>June 27, 2009</b>	<b>December 31, 2008</b>
Outstanding checks in excess of cash	\$ 24,279	12,612
Accounts payable, trade	355,039	315,053
Accrued expenses	187,764	210,591
Product warranties	109,848	56,460
Accrued interest	49,687	45,493
Income taxes payable	40,752	40,798
Deferred tax liability	2,144	3,030
Accrued compensation	106,077	98,094
<b>Total accounts payable and accrued expenses</b>	<b>\$ 875,590</b>	<b>782,131</b>

7. Product warranties

The Company warrants certain qualitative attributes of its products for up to 33 years. The Company records a provision for estimated warranty and related costs, which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The provision for warranty and related costs is calculated based on historical claims experience and assumes that new claims will develop in a manner consistent with previous experience. However, actual experience could vary from estimates due to such factors as the nature and frequency of claims and future costs of repairs and replacements.



**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

The warranty obligation is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 147,245	40,607	56,460	46,187
Warranty claims paid during the period	(47,883)	(19,154)	(78,596)	(35,310)
Pre-existing warranty accrual adjustment during the period (1)			110,224	
Warranty expense during the period	10,486	20,775	21,760	31,351
Balance at end of period	\$ 109,848	42,228	109,848	42,228

- (1) The adjustment to warranty accruals in 2009 relates to an increase in claims rates recognized late in the first quarter of 2009, related to certain discontinued commercial carpet tiles.

## 8. Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 47,207	90,416	(57,702)	157,145
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation	89,852	(173)	(1,035)	172,188
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of income taxes	3,205	507	2,977	944
Comprehensive income (loss)	140,264	90,750	(55,760)	330,277
Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(946)	(1,638)	(1,924)	(2,977)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ 139,318	89,112	(57,684)	327,300

## 9. Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plans in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment* ( SFAS No. 123R ). Under SFAS No. 123R, all stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense in the statement of earnings over the requisite service period.

Under the Company's 2007 Incentive Plan ( 2007 Plan ), the Company reserved up to 3,200 shares of common stock for issuance upon the grant or exercise of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units ( RSU s ) and other types of awards, as defined under the 2007 Plan. Option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant and vest between

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three and five years with a 10-year contractual term. Restricted stock and RSU s are granted with a price equal to the market price of the Company s common stock on the date of the grant and vest between two and five years.

**Table of Contents**

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

The Company granted 76 and 146 options to employees at a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$9.17 and \$20.26 per share for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. The Company recognized stock-based compensation costs related to stock options of \$983 (\$623 net of taxes) and \$1,673 (\$1,060 net of taxes) for the three months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively, and \$2,063 (\$1,307 net of taxes) and \$3,252 (\$2,060 net of taxes) for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively, which has been allocated to selling, general and administrative expenses. Pre-tax unrecognized compensation expense for stock options granted to employees and outside directors, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$5,888 as of June 27, 2009, and will be recognized as expense over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.4 years.

The fair value of the option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise and forfeiture rates within the valuation model.

The Company granted 114 and 72 RSU's at a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$29.34 and \$75.05 per unit for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. The Company recognized stock-based compensation costs related to the issuance of RSU's of \$1,119 (\$709 net of taxes) and \$2,225 (\$1,409 net of taxes) for the three months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively, and \$2,491 (\$1,578 net of taxes) and \$3,115 (\$1,973 net of taxes) for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively, which has been allocated to selling, general and administrative expenses. Pre-tax unrecognized compensation expense for unvested RSU's granted to employees, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$8,008 as of June 27, 2009, and will be recognized as expense over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.3 years.

The Company granted 3 restricted stock awards for the six months ended June 27, 2009. Compensation expense for restricted stock awards for the three and six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively, was not significant.

10. Earnings (loss) per share

The Company applies the provisions of SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*, which requires companies to present basic earnings (loss) per share (EPS) and diluted EPS. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings (loss) of the Company, if dilutive.

Dilutive common stock options and RSU's are included in the diluted EPS calculation using the treasury stock method, if dilutive. Excluded from the computation of diluted EPS are stock options to purchase common shares and RSU's of 2,843 and 1,215 shares because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the three months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively, and 3,244 and 1,269 shares because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. For the six months ended June 27, 2009, all outstanding common stock options to purchase common shares and unvested restricted shares (units) were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because their effect on loss per common share was anti-dilutive.

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 46,261	88,778	(59,626)	154,168
Weighted-average common shares outstanding-basic and diluted:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	68,449	68,403	68,441	68,389
Add weighted-average dilutive potential common shares - options and RSUs to purchase common shares, net	164	214		209
Weighted-average common shares outstanding-diluted	68,613	68,617	68,441	68,598
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ 0.68	1.30	(0.87)	2.25
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Mohawk Industries, Inc.	\$ 0.67	1.29	(0.87)	2.25

## 11. Supplemental Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Information

	Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 60,651	66,957
Income taxes	\$ 28,156	69,686

## 12. Segment reporting

The Company has three reporting segments, the Mohawk segment, the Dal-Tile segment and the Unilin segment. The Mohawk segment manufactures, markets and distributes its product lines primarily in North America, which include carpet, rugs, pad, ceramic tile, hardwood, resilient and laminate, through its network of regional distribution centers and satellite warehouses using company-operated trucks, common carrier or rail transportation. The segment product lines are sold through various selling channels, which include floor covering retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, independent distributors, commercial dealers and commercial end users. The Dal-Tile segment manufactures, markets and distributes its product lines primarily in North America, which include ceramic tile, porcelain tile and stone products, through its network of regional distribution centers and approximately 250 company-operated sales service centers using company-operated trucks, common carriers or rail transportation. The segment product lines are purchased by floor covering retailers, home centers, independent distributors, tile specialty dealers, tile contractors, and commercial end users. The Unilin segment manufactures, markets and distributes its product lines primarily in North America and Europe, which include laminate flooring, wood flooring, roofing systems and other wood products through various selling channels, which include retailers, home centers and independent distributors.

The accounting policies for each operating segment are consistent with the Company's policies for the consolidated financial statements. Amounts disclosed for each segment are prior to any elimination or consolidation entries. Corporate general and administrative expenses

attributable to each segment are estimated and allocated accordingly. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating income (loss).

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

Segment information is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net sales:				
Mohawk	\$ 767,790	968,426	1,362,121	1,873,470
Dal-Tile	376,704	481,511	735,182	930,562
Unilin	279,715	411,525	548,181	815,280
Intersegment sales	(18,197)	(21,417)	(31,133)	(41,170)
	\$ 1,406,012	1,840,045	2,614,351	3,578,142
Operating income (loss):				
Mohawk	\$ 20,560	34,593	(158,495)	56,834
Dal-Tile	30,331	58,169	51,460	115,110
Unilin	31,141	60,121	45,693	110,077
Corporate and eliminations	(7,354)	(6,820)	(9,864)	(11,640)
	\$ 74,678	146,063	(71,206)	270,381
			June 27, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
Assets:				
Mohawk			\$ 1,723,006	1,876,696
Dal-Tile			1,621,409	1,693,765
Unilin			2,646,999	2,663,599
Corporate and eliminations			364,275	212,115
			\$ 6,355,689	6,446,175

## 13. Commitments, contingencies and other

The Company is involved in litigation from time to time in the regular course of its business. Except as noted below, there are no material legal proceedings pending or known by the Company to be contemplated to which the Company is a party or to which any of its property is subject.

In *Shirley Williams et al. v. Mohawk Industries, Inc.*, four plaintiffs filed a putative class action lawsuit in January 2004 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rome Division), alleging that they are former and current employees of the Company and that the actions and conduct of the Company, including the employment of persons who are not authorized to work in the United States, have damaged them and the other members of the putative class by suppressing the wages of the Company's hourly employees in Georgia. The plaintiffs seek a variety of relief, including (a) treble damages; (b) return of any allegedly unlawful profits; and (c) attorney's fees and costs of litigation. In February 2004, the Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint, which was denied by the District Court in April 2004. Following appellate review of this decision, the case was returned to the District Court for further proceedings. On December 18, 2007, the

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plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification. On March 3, 2008, the District Court denied the plaintiffs motion for class certification. The plaintiffs then appealed the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit on March 17, 2008. On May 28, 2009, the Court of Appeals issued an order reversing the District Court's decision and remanding the case back to the District Court for further proceedings on the class certification issue. Discovery has been stayed at the District Court since the appeal. The Company will continue to vigorously defend itself against this action.

In *Collins & Aikman Floorcoverings, Inc., et. al. v. Interface, Inc.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rome Division), Mohawk Industries, Inc. joined Collins & Aikman Floorcoverings, Inc. ( *CAF* ) and Shaw Industries Group, Inc. ( *Shaw* ) in suing Interface, Inc. ( *Interface* ) for declaratory judgments that United States Patent 6,908,656 (the *Patent* ), assigned to Interface and relating

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

to certain styles of carpet tiles, is not infringed and is invalid. Also in June 2005, in *Interface, Inc., et al. v. Mohawk Industries, Inc., et. al.* United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Atlanta Division), Interface sued Mohawk Industries, Inc., Mohawk Carpet Corporation, and Mohawk Commercial, Inc. for allegedly infringing the Patent. Interface brought similar suits against entities affiliated with CAF and Shaw. Interface sought monetary damages as well as injunctive relief. The cases were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rome Division). During the second quarter of 2009, the Company and Interface reached a settlement and the pending cases were dismissed by the District Court on June 26, 2009.

The Company believes that adequate provisions for resolution of all contingencies, claims and pending litigation have been made for probable losses and that the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition but could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations in a given quarter or year.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company recorded pre-tax business restructuring charges of \$29,670. The charge included \$13,065 for lease impairments, \$12,449 for asset write-downs, \$3,340 for employee severance costs and \$816 for other restructuring costs. At December 31, 2008, the Company had accrued liabilities relating to the restructuring of \$12,711 related to lease impairments that will be paid over the next six years and \$2,070 for employee severance costs that will be paid during 2009.

During the second quarter of 2009, the Company recorded pre-tax business restructuring charges of \$12,060 primarily in the Unilin Segment. The charge included \$605 for lease impairments, \$4,238 for asset write-downs, \$4,423 for employee severance costs and \$2,794 for other restructuring costs, of which \$11,251 was recorded in cost of sales and \$809 in selling, general and administrative expenses. At June 27, 2009, the Company had accrued liabilities relating to this restructuring of \$605 for lease impairments that will be paid over the next two years and \$4,423 for employee severance costs that will be paid during the remainder of 2009.

The activity for the first six months of 2009 is as follows:

	Balance at December 31, 2008	Provisions	Cash Payments	Balance at June 27, 2009
Lease impairments	\$ 12,711	605	(2,229)	11,087
Severance	2,070	4,423	(1,513)	4,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 14,781</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>(3,742)</b>	<b>16,067</b>

As a result of the current economic conditions, the Company anticipates recording a restructuring charge of approximately \$25,000 in the third quarter of 2009 relating to certain tangible assets and lease commitments in its manufacturing and distribution infrastructure.

#### 14. Fair value of financial instruments

##### *Natural Gas Risk Management*

The Company uses natural gas futures contracts to manage unanticipated changes in natural gas prices. The contracts are based on forecasted usage of natural gas measured in Million British Thermal Units ( MMBTU ). The Company has designated the natural gas futures contracts as cash flow hedges. The outstanding contracts are valued at market with the offset applied to other comprehensive (loss) income ( OCI ), net of applicable income taxes and any hedge ineffectiveness. Gains or losses on the effective portion of the derivatives are reclassified from OCI and recognized in cost of sales in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any ineffective portion of the derivatives is recognized in cost of sales during the period within the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company enters into



futures contracts that closely match the terms of the underlying transactions. As a result, the ineffective

**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

portion of the open hedge contracts as of June 27, 2009 is not material to the condensed consolidated statements of operations. As of June 27, 2009, the Company had natural gas contracts that mature from August 2009 to December 2009 with an aggregate notional amount of approximately 1,200 MMBTU s. The fair value of these contracts was a liability of \$4,735 as of June 27, 2009, which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The offset to this liability is recorded in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. The amount that the Company anticipates will be reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income ( AOCI ) in the next twelve months is a loss of approximately \$3,006, net of taxes.

*Foreign Currency Risk Management*

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign denominated costs associated with its operations in Mexico. The objective of these transactions is to reduce the impact of the volatility of exchange rates by fixing a portion of these costs in U.S. currency. Accordingly, these contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges. Gains and losses on the effective portion of the derivatives are reclassified from other comprehensive income and recognized in cost of sales in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any ineffective portion of the derivatives is recognized in cost of goods sold during the period within the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company enters into futures contracts that closely match the terms of the underlying transactions. As a result, the ineffective portion of the open hedge contracts as of June 27, 2009 is not material to the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company had forward contracts to purchase approximately 131,075 Mexican pesos as of June 27, 2009. The fair value of these contracts was a liability of \$1,725 as of June 27, 2009, which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The aggregate U.S. dollar value of these contracts as of June 27, 2009 was approximately \$11,518. The offset to these liabilities is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable income taxes. The amount that the Company anticipates will be reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income in the next twelve months is a loss of approximately \$1,096, net of taxes.

The following tables summarize activities related to the Company s derivative instruments, classified as cash flow hedges in accordance with SFAS No. 133 for the period ended June 27, 2009:

(Loss) gain recognized in AOCI (effective portion), net of tax:

	<b>Three Months Ended June 27, 2009</b>	<b>Six Months Ended June 27, 2009</b>
Natural gas futures contracts	\$ (268)	(3,354)
Foreign exchange forward contracts	799	678

Loss reclassified from AOCI into income, net of tax:

	<b>Location</b>	<b>Three Months Ended June 27, 2009</b>	<b>Six Months Ended June 27, 2009</b>
Natural gas futures contracts	Cost of sales	\$ 2,069	4,101
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Cost of sales	605	1,552

The Company measures its financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value within the condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company has derivative contracts, which include natural gas futures contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts. The income approach is used to determine fair value, which consists of a discounted cash flow model that takes into account the present value of future cash flows



**Table of Contents**

## MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

under the terms of the contracts using observable market inputs such as natural gas and foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rates, the Company's credit risk and its counterparties' credit risks. As of June 27, 2009, there has not been any significant impact to the fair value of the Company's derivative liabilities due to its own credit risk.

The following table provides a summary of the fair values of financial assets and liabilities subject to SFAS No. 157:

	June 27, 2009	Fair Value Measurements as of June 27, 2009 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Derivative liabilities	\$ 6,460		6,460	

*Summary of Liabilities Recorded at Carrying Value*

In April 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Staff Position on FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* ( FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 ). FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim reporting periods of publicly-traded companies that were previously only required to be disclosed in annual financial statements. The provisions of FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 are effective for the second quarter of 2009. The adoption of this standard on June 27, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The fair value and carrying value of our debt instruments are detailed as follows:

	June 27, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Securitization facility	\$		47,000	47,000
Five year senior unsecured credit facility			55,300	55,300
5.75% notes	484,500	500,000	450,000	500,000
7.20% senior notes	384,000	400,000	340,000	400,000
6.125% notes	796,500	900,000	684,000	900,000
Industrial revenue bonds, capital leases and other	59,421	59,421	52,486	52,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,724,421</b>	<b>1,859,421</b>	<b>1,628,786</b>	<b>1,954,786</b>

The fair values of the Company's debt instruments were estimated using market observable inputs, including quoted prices in active markets, market indices and interest rate measurements. Within the hierarchy of fair value measurements, these are Level 2 fair values.

## 15. Income taxes

In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting* ( APB 28 ) and FASB Interpretation No. 18, *Accounting for Income Taxes in Interim Periods - an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 28* ( FIN 18 ), at the end of each interim period, the

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Company is required to determine the best estimate of its annual effective tax rate and then apply that rate in providing for income taxes on an interim period. However, in certain circumstances where the Company is unable to make a reliable estimate of the annual effective tax rate, FIN 18 allows the actual effective tax rate for the interim period to be used in the

**Table of Contents**

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

interim period. For the second quarter ended June 27, 2009, the Company calculated its effective rate for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and applied that rate to the interim period results because it was unable to reasonably estimate its annual effective rate due to fluctuations in its annual pre-tax income and loss between quarters, including the effects caused by multiple tax jurisdictions.

16. Subsequent Events

In accordance with SFAS No. 165, the Company has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance of these consolidated financial statements which occurred on August 3, 2009.

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**Table of Contents**

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

The Company is a leading producer of floor covering products for residential and commercial applications in the U.S. and Europe with net sales in 2008 of \$6.8 billion. The Company is the second largest carpet and rug manufacturer, a leading manufacturer, marketer and distributor of ceramic tile, natural stone and hardwood flooring in the U.S. and a leading producer of laminate flooring in the U.S. and Europe.

The Company has three reporting segments, the Mohawk segment, the Dal-Tile segment and the Unilin segment. The Mohawk segment manufactures, markets and distributes its product lines primarily in North America, which include carpet, rugs, pad, ceramic tile, hardwood, resilient and laminate, through its network of regional distribution centers and satellite warehouses using company-operated trucks, common carrier or rail transportation. The segment product lines are sold through various selling channels, which include floor covering retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, independent distributors, commercial dealers and commercial end users. The Dal-Tile segment manufactures, markets and distributes its product lines primarily in North America, which include ceramic tile, porcelain tile and stone products, through its network of regional distribution centers and approximately 250 company-operated sales service centers using company-operated trucks, common carriers or rail transportation. The segment product lines are purchased by floor covering retailers, home centers, independent distributors, tile specialty dealers, tile contractors, and commercial end users. The Unilin segment manufactures, markets and distributes its product lines primarily in North America and Europe, which include laminate flooring, wood flooring, roofing systems and other wood products through various selling channels, which include retailers, home centers and independent distributors.

The Company reported net earnings of \$46.3 million or diluted earnings per share (EPS) of \$0.67 for the second quarter of 2009, compared to net earnings of \$88.8 million or \$1.29 EPS for the second quarter of 2008. The change in EPS resulted primarily from the impact of lower sales volumes, which the Company believes is attributable to continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets, commercial real estate market and European demand.

For the six months ended June 27, 2009, the Company reported net loss of \$59.6 million or loss per share of \$0.87 compared to net earnings of \$154.2 million or \$2.25 EPS for the six months ended June 28, 2008. The change in earnings per share resulted primarily from the impact of lower sales volumes, which the Company believes is attributable to continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets, commercial real estate market and European demand and an increase in warranty requirements for certain commercial carpet tiles. As a result of these current economic conditions, the Company has adjusted its working capital levels to reflect the current sales demands and production levels of its business.

For the six months ended June 27, 2009, the Company generated \$266 million of operating cash flow, driven primarily by working capital improvements, reduced debt by \$95 million and has available cash of \$226 million. In addition, the Company launched various cost savings strategies and tightened capital expenditure to align its manufacturing, distribution and selling infrastructure to market conditions.

At the end of the first quarter of 2009, the Company recognized a higher trend of incidents related to the use of new technology in certain commercial carpet tiles and recorded a \$110.2 million carpet sales allowance and a \$12.4 million inventory write-off. The Company discontinued sales of the commercial carpet tile possessing this new technology and has substituted it with an established technology. The amounts recorded reflect the Company's best reasonable estimate but the actual amount of claims and related costs could vary from such estimates.

Although the Company cannot determine with certainty as to when the deteriorating market conditions will stabilize and begin to improve, the Company believes it is well-positioned in the long-term as the industry improves. As a result of the current economic conditions, the Company anticipates recording a restructuring charge of approximately \$25 million in the third quarter of 2009 relating to its manufacturing and distribution infrastructure.

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**Table of Contents****Results of Operations****Quarter Ended June 27, 2009, as Compared with Quarter Ended June 28, 2008****Net Sales**

Net sales for the quarter ended June 27, 2009 were \$1,406.0 million, reflecting a decrease of \$434.0 million, or 23.6%, from the \$1,840.0 million reported for the quarter ended June 28, 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$337 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets, commercial real estate market and European demand and a decline of approximately \$64 million due to unfavorable price and product mix.

*Mohawk Segment* - Net sales decreased \$200.6 million, or 20.7%, to \$767.8 million in the current quarter compared to \$968.4 million in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$171 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets and the declining commercial real estate market and a decline of approximately \$30 million due to the net effect of price and product mix.

*Dal-Tile Segment* - Net sales decreased \$104.8 million, or 21.8%, to \$376.7 million in the current quarter compared to \$481.5 million in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$90 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets and the declining commercial real estate market and a decline of approximately \$9 million due to unfavorable product mix as customers trade down to lower priced products.

*Unilin Segment* - Net sales decreased \$131.8 million, or 32.0%, to \$279.7 million in the current quarter compared to \$411.5 million in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$76 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets and slowing European demand, a decline of approximately \$31 million due to unfavorable foreign exchange rates and a decline of approximately \$24 million due to the net effect of price and product mix.

**Gross profit**

Gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 was \$367.4 million (26.1% of net sales) and represented a decrease of \$115.5 million compared to gross profit of \$482.9 million (26.2% of net sales) for the prior year's second quarter. Gross profit in the current quarter was unfavorably impacted by a decrease of approximately \$95 million resulting from a decline in sales volume, a decline of approximately \$53 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, partially offset by the net effect of lower raw material and energy costs and higher fixed manufacturing costs of approximately \$33 million.

**Selling, general and administrative expenses**

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2009 were \$292.7 million (20.8% of net sales), reflecting a decrease of \$44.1 million, or 13.1%, compared to \$336.8 million (18.3% of net sales) for the prior year's second quarter. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses is attributable to lower sales and various cost savings initiatives implemented by the Company.

**Operating income**

Operating income for the second quarter of 2009 was \$74.7 million (5.3% of net sales) reflecting a decrease of \$71.4 million compared to operating income of \$146.1 million (7.9% of net sales) in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$95 million, a decline of approximately \$53 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, partially offset by the net effect of lower raw material and energy costs and higher fixed manufacturing costs of approximately \$80 million.



**Table of Contents**

*Mohawk Segment* - Operating income was \$20.6 million (2.7% of segment net sales) in the second quarter of 2009 reflecting a decrease of \$14.0 million compared to operating income of \$34.6 million (3.6% of segment net sales) in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$48 million and a decline of approximately \$25 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, partially offset by the net effect of lower raw material and energy costs and higher fixed manufacturing costs of approximately \$59 million.

*Dal-Tile Segment* - Operating income was \$30.3 million (8.1% of segment net sales) in the second quarter of 2009 reflecting a decrease of \$27.8 million compared to operating income of \$58.2 million (12.1% of segment net sales) for the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$24 million, a decline of approximately \$9 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, partially offset by the net effect of lower raw material and energy costs and higher fixed manufacturing costs of approximately \$3 million.

*Unilin Segment* - Operating income was \$31.1 million (11.1% of segment net sales) in the second quarter of 2009 reflecting a decrease of \$29.0 million compared to operating income of \$60.1 million (14.6% of segment net sales) for the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in sales volumes in all product lines of approximately \$22 million, net of new royalty licenses, a decline of approximately \$19 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, a decline of approximately \$11 million due to plant closing costs and a decline of approximately \$6 million due to unfavorable exchange rates, partially offset by lower raw material and manufacturing costs of approximately \$29 million.

**Interest expense**

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2009 was \$30.0 million compared to \$32.7 million in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease in interest expense was directly related to lower average debt levels in the current quarter when compared to the second quarter of 2008, partially offset by higher interest rates on the Company's notes.

**Income tax expense**

For the second quarter of 2009, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$3.0 million on earnings before income taxes of \$50.2 million for an effective tax rate of 6.0%, as compared to a provision of \$22.9 million on earnings before income taxes of \$113.3 million for an effective tax rate of 20.2% for the quarter ended June 28, 2008. The difference in the effective tax rate for the comparative period is due to a change in geographical income for the period and the inability of the Company to make a reliable estimate of its annual effective tax rate.

In accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting* (APB 28) and FASB Interpretation No. 18, *Accounting for Income Taxes in Interim Periods - an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 28* (FIN 18), at the end of each interim period, the Company is required to determine the best estimate of its annual effective tax rate and then apply that rate in providing for income taxes on an interim period. However, in certain circumstances where the company is unable to make a reliable estimate of the annual effective tax rate, FIN 18 allows the actual effective tax rate for the interim period to be used in the interim period. For the second quarter ending June 27, 2009, the Company calculated its effective tax rate for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and applied that rate to the interim period results because it was unable to reasonably estimate its annual effective tax rate due to fluctuations in its annual pre-tax income and loss between quarters, including the effects caused by multiple taxing jurisdictions.

**Six Months Ended June 27, 2009, as Compared with Six Months Ended June 28, 2008****Net Sales**

Net sales for the six months ended June 27, 2009 were \$2,614.4 million, reflecting a decrease of \$963.7 million, or 26.9%, from the \$3,578.1 million reported for the six months ended June 28, 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$681 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets, commercial real estate market and

**Table of Contents**

European demand, a decrease of approximately \$110 million due to an increase in warranty requirements described above in the overview and a decline of approximately \$113 million due to the net effect of price and product mix.

*Mohawk Segment* - Net sales decreased \$511.3 million, or 27.3%, to \$1,362.1 million in the current six months compared to \$1,873.5 million in the first six months of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$352 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets and the declining commercial real estate market and a decrease of approximately \$110 million due to an increase in warranty requirements described above in the overview.

*Dal-Tile Segment* - Net sales decreased \$195.4 million, or 21.0%, to \$735.2 million in the current six months compared to \$930.6 million in the first six months of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$164 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets and the declining commercial real estate market, a decline of approximately \$19 million due to unfavorable product mix as customers trade down to lower priced products and a decline of approximately \$12 million due to unfavorable foreign exchange rates.

*Unilin Segment* - Net sales decreased \$267.1 million, or 32.8%, to \$548.2 million in the current six months compared to \$815.3 million in the first six months of 2008. The decrease was driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$165 million due to the continued weakness in the U.S. residential remodeling and new construction markets and slowing European demand, a decline of approximately \$61 million due to unfavorable foreign exchange rates and a decline of approximately \$41 million due to the net effect of price and product mix.

**Gross profit**

Gross profit for the first six months of 2009 was \$521.1 million (19.9% of net sales) and represented a decrease of \$421.7 million compared to gross profit of \$942.7 million (26.3% of net sales) for the prior year's first six months. Gross profit in the current six months was unfavorably impacted by a decrease of approximately \$210 million resulting from a decline in sales volume, a decline of approximately \$110 million due to an increase in warranty requirements described above in the overview, a decline of approximately \$83 million due to the net effect of price and product mix and a decline of approximately \$14 million due to unfavorable foreign exchange rates.

**Selling, general and administrative expenses**

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first six months of 2009 were \$592.3 million (22.7% of net sales), reflecting a decrease of \$80.1 million, or 11.9%, compared to \$672.4 million (18.8% of net sales) for the prior year's first six months. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses is attributable to lower sales and various cost savings initiatives implemented by the Company and a decline of approximately \$12 million due to foreign exchange rates.

**Operating (loss) income**

Operating loss for the first six months of 2009 was \$71.2 million reflecting a decrease of \$341.6 million compared to operating income of \$270.4 million (7.6% of net sales) in the first six months of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$210 million, a decline of approximately \$110 million due to an increase in warranty requirements described above in the overview, a decline of approximately \$83 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, partially offset by the net effect of lower raw material and energy costs and higher fixed manufacturing costs of approximately \$79 million.

*Mohawk Segment* - Operating loss was \$158.5 million in the first six months of 2009 reflecting a decrease of \$215.3 million compared to operating income of \$56.8 million (3.0% of segment net sales) in the first six months of 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline of approximately \$110 million due to an increase in warranty requirements described above in the overview, a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$99 million and a decline of approximately \$34 million due to the net effect of price and

## **Table of Contents**

product mix, partially offset by the net effect of lower raw material and energy costs and higher fixed manufacturing costs of approximately \$30 million.

*Dal-Tile Segment* - Operating income was \$51.5 million (7.0% of segment net sales) in the first six months of 2009 reflecting a decrease of \$63.6 million compared to operating income of \$115.1 million (12.4% of segment net sales) for the first six months of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in sales volumes of approximately \$57 million and a decline of approximately \$14 million due to the net effect of price and product mix, partially offset by an increase of approximately \$8 million due to favorable foreign exchange rates.

*Unilin Segment* - Operating income was \$45.7 million (8.3% of segment net sales) in the first six months of 2009 reflecting a decrease of \$64.4 million compared to operating income of \$110.1 million (13.5% of segment net sales) for the first six months of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in sales volumes in all product lines of approximately \$54 million, net of new royalty licenses, a decline of approximately \$35 million due to the net effect of price and product mix and a decline of approximately \$9 million due to unfavorable foreign exchange rates, partially offset by lower manufacturing costs of approximately \$48 million.

### **Interest expense**

Interest expense for the first six months of 2009 was \$60.2 million compared to \$66.5 million in the first six months of 2008. The decrease in interest expense was directly related to lower average debt levels in the current six months when compared to the first six months of 2008, partially offset by higher interest rates on the Company's notes.

### **Income tax (benefit) expense**

For the six months ended June 27, 2009, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$69.8 million on a loss before income taxes of \$127.5 million for an effective tax rate of 54.7%, as compared to a provision of \$45.3 million on earnings before income taxes of \$202.4 for an effective tax rate of 22.4% for the same period in 2008. The difference in the effective tax rate for the comparative period is due to a change in geographical income for the period and the inability of the Company to make a reliable estimate of its annual effective tax rate.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The Company's primary capital requirements are for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. The Company's capital needs are met primarily through a combination of internally generated funds, bank credit lines, term and senior notes and credit terms from suppliers.

Cash flows provided by operations for the first six months of 2009 were \$266.0 million compared to cash flows provided by operations of \$186.7 million for the first six months of 2008. The increase in operating cash flows for the first six months of 2009 as compared to the first six months of 2008 is primarily attributable to lower inventories as a result of lower sales demand and increased accounts payable days, partially offset by lower receivables due to lower sales with a slight increase in days sales outstanding.

Net cash used in investing activities for the first six months of 2009 was \$52.9 million compared to \$105.8 million for the first six months of 2008. The decrease is due to lower capital spending as a result of lower sales and tighter management of expenditures during 2009 as compared to 2008. Capital spending during the remainder of 2009, excluding acquisitions, is expected to range from \$70 million to \$80 million, and will be used primarily to purchase equipment and to streamline manufacturing capacity.

Net cash used in financing activities for the first six months of 2009 was \$83.5 million compared to net cash used by financing activities of \$107.2 million for the same period in 2008. The change in cash used in financing activities as compared to 2008 is primarily attributable to lower debt levels as the Company manages its working capital requirements to align with its current sales.

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**Table of Contents**

On October 28, 2005, the Company entered into a \$1.5 billion five-year, senior, unsecured, revolving credit and term loan facility (the senior unsecured credit facilities). The senior unsecured credit facilities replaced a then-existing credit facility and various uncommitted credit lines. The senior unsecured credit facilities consist of (i) a multi-currency \$750.0 million revolving credit facility, which matures on October 28, 2010, (ii) a \$389.2 million term loan facility, which was repaid in 2006, and (iii) a Euro 300.0 million term loan facility, which was repaid in 2008. On December 31, 2008, the Company amended this facility and reduced the \$750 million revolving credit facility to \$650 million by eliminating the credit commitment of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. under the defaulting lender provision of the senior unsecured credit facilities. The Company believes the remaining banks in its revolving credit facility are stable and that the remaining availability is adequate to meet its liquidity requirements.

As of June 27, 2009, the amount used under the revolving credit facility of the senior unsecured credit facilities was \$117.5 million leaving a total of approximately \$532.5 million available under the revolving credit facility. The amount used under the revolving credit facility is composed of \$55.6 million standby letters of credit guaranteeing the Company's industrial revenue bonds and \$61.9 million standby letters of credit related to various insurance contracts and foreign vendor commitments.

Borrowings outstanding under the senior unsecured credit facilities bear interest, at the Company's option, at (i) the greater of (x) prime rate or (y) the overnight federal funds rate plus 0.50%, or (ii) LIBOR plus an indexed amount based on the Company's senior, unsecured, long-term debt rating.

On November 8, 2005, one of the Company's subsidiaries entered into a Euro 130.0 million, five-year unsecured, revolving credit facility, maturing on November 8, 2010 (the Euro revolving credit facility). This agreement bears interest at EURIBOR plus an indexed amount based on the Company's senior, unsecured, long-term debt rating. The Company guaranteed the obligations of that subsidiary under the Euro revolving credit facility and any of the Company's other subsidiaries that become borrowers under the Euro revolving credit facility. As of June 27, 2009, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under this facility and a total of \$182 million (USD equivalent) was available to its European operations under the Company's 130 million Euro revolving credit facility.

The Company's senior unsecured credit facilities and the Euro revolving credit facility both contain debt to capital ratio requirements and other customary covenants. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of June 27, 2009. Under both of these credit facilities, the Company must pay an annual facility fee ranging from 0.06% to 0.25% depending upon the Company's senior, unsecured long-term debt rating.

During the second quarter, the Company terminated its on-balance sheet trade accounts receivable securitization agreement, which allowed for borrowings up to \$250.0 million based on available accounts receivable, because the Company determined that the liquidity provided by the Securitization Facility during the remaining term was not necessary. No early termination penalties were incurred as a result of the termination.

On January 17, 2006, the Company issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.750% notes due 2011 and \$900.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.125% notes due 2016. Interest payable on each series of the notes is subject to adjustment if either Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or both, downgrades the rating they have assigned to the notes. Each rating agency downgrade results in a 0.25% increase in the interest rate, subject to a maximum increase of 1% per rating agency. If later the rating of these notes improves, then the interest rates would be reduced accordingly. Each 0.25% increase in the interest rate of these notes would increase the Company's interest expense by approximately \$3.5 million per year. On February 25, 2009, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. downgraded its ratings on the Company's senior unsecured notes to Ba1 from Baa3 with a negative rating outlook. On March 13, 2009, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services downgraded its ratings on the Company's senior unsecured notes to BB+ from BBB-, with a stable outlook. These downgrades will increase the Company's interest expense by approximately \$7.0 million per year and could adversely affect the cost of and ability to obtain additional credit in the future. Additional downgrades in the Company's credit rating could further increase the cost of its existing credit and adversely affect the cost of and ability to obtain additional credit in the future.

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## **Table of Contents**

In 2002, the Company issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of its senior 7.2% notes due 2012.

As of June 27, 2009, the Company had money market AAA rated cash investments of \$83 million in the US and \$99 million (USD Equivalent) in Europe. The Company believes that cash generated from operations in 2009 and availability under its existing revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet its capital expenditures and working capital requirements over the next twelve months.

The Company may from time to time seek to retire its outstanding debt through cash purchases in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amount involved may be material.

### **Contractual Obligations**

There have been no significant changes to the Company's contractual obligations as disclosed in the Company's 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

### **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

There have been no significant changes to the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates during the period. The Company's critical accounting policies and estimates are described in its 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ( SFAS No. 157 ). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 requires companies to disclose the fair value of financial instruments according to a fair value hierarchy. Additionally, companies are required to provide certain disclosures regarding instruments within the hierarchy, including a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for each major category of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 157 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008 for financial assets and liabilities and January 1, 2009 for non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2008 and non-financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* ( SFAS No. 141R ). SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS No. 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements, although the adoption of SFAS No. 141R will impact the recognition and measurement of future business combinations and certain income tax benefits recognized from prior business combinations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51* ( SFAS No. 160 ). SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS No. 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 on January 1,

**Table of Contents**

2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Upon adoption, the Company reclassified \$31,130 on the condensed consolidated balance sheets from other long-term liabilities to noncontrolling interest within equity.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The provisions of SFAS No. 161 are effective for the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Staff Position on FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1). FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim reporting periods of publicly-traded companies that were previously only required to be disclosed in annual financial statements. The provisions of FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 are effective for the second quarter of 2009. The adoption of this standard on June 27, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS No. 165). SFAS No. 165 establishes general standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are available to be issued (subsequent events). More specifically, SFAS No. 165 sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition in the financial statements, identifies the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures that should be made about events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date. SFAS No. 165 provides largely the same guidance on subsequent events which previously existed only in the auditing literature. SFAS No. 165 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009, and is to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140* (SFAS No. 166). SFAS No. 166 seeks to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. Specifically, SFAS No. 166 eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, creates more stringent conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, clarifies other sale-accounting criteria, and changes the initial measurement of a transferor's interest in transferred financial assets. SFAS No. 166 is effective for annual and quarterly reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 166 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (SFAS No. 167). SFAS No. 167 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Variable Interest Entities* for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity (VIE) and requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. Under SFAS No. 167, an enterprise has a controlling financial interest when it has a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. SFAS No. 167 also requires an enterprise to assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a VIE operates as designed when determining whether it has power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. SFAS No. 167 also requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, requires enhanced disclosures and eliminates the scope exclusion for qualifying special-purpose entities. SFAS No. 167 is effective for annual and quarterly reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 167 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents**

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162* ( SFAS 168 ). SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Standards Accounting Codification ( Codification ) as the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ( GAAP ) recognized by the FASB to be applied to nongovernmental entities and rules and interpretive releases of the SEC as authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The Codification will supersede all the existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards upon its effective date and subsequently, the FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. SFAS No. 168 also replaces FASB Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* given that once in effect, the Codification will carry the same level of authority. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

**Impact of Inflation**

Inflation affects the Company's manufacturing costs, distribution costs and operating expenses. The carpet, tile and laminate industry experienced significant inflation in the prices of raw materials and fuel-related costs beginning in the first quarter of 2004, and the prices increased dramatically during the latter part of 2008, peaking in the second half of 2008. Prices of raw materials have subsequently moderated. In the past, the Company has generally been able to pass along these price increases to its customers and has been able to enhance productivity to help offset increases in costs resulting from inflation in its operations. However, the spike in these prices during 2008 was rapid and relatively brief, which will likely limit the Company's ability to fully recoup these added costs through price increases.

**Seasonality**

The Company is a calendar year-end company. With respect to its Mohawk and Dal-Tile segments, its results of operations for the first quarter tend to be the weakest. The second, third and fourth quarters typically produce higher net sales and operating income in these segments. These results are primarily due to consumer residential spending patterns for floor covering, which historically have decreased during the first two months of each year following the holiday season. The Unilin segment second and fourth quarters typically produce higher net sales and earnings followed by a moderate first quarter and a weaker third quarter. The third quarter is traditionally the weakest due to the European holiday in late summer. In light of the current extraordinary economic climate, the Company believes that seasonality in 2009 may not be typical as compared to prior years as more consumers delay purchases.

**Forward-Looking Information**

Certain of the statements in this Form 10-Q, particularly those anticipating future performance, business prospects, growth and operating strategies, proposed acquisitions, and similar matters, and those that include the words believes, anticipates, forecast, estimates or similar expressions constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. For those statements, Mohawk claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will be accurate because they are based on many assumptions, which involve risks and uncertainties. The following important factors could cause future results to differ: changes in economic or industry conditions; competition; raw material prices; energy costs and supply; timing and level of capital expenditures; impairment charges; integration of acquisitions; introduction of new products; rationalization of operations; claims; litigation; and other risks identified in Mohawk's SEC reports and public announcements.

**Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

There have been no significant changes to the Company's exposure to market risk as disclosed in the Company's 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

**Table of Contents**

**Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

Based on an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that such controls and procedures were effective for the period covered by this report. No change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the period covered by this report that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.



**Table of Contents****PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

The Company is involved in litigation from time to time in the regular course of its business. Except as noted below, there are no material legal proceedings pending or known by the Company to be contemplated to which the Company is a party or to which any of its property is subject.

In *Shirley Williams et al. v. Mohawk Industries, Inc.*, four plaintiffs filed a putative class action lawsuit in January 2004 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rome Division), alleging that they are former and current employees of the Company and that the actions and conduct of the Company, including the employment of persons who are not authorized to work in the United States, have damaged them and the other members of the putative class by suppressing the wages of the Company's hourly employees in Georgia. The plaintiffs seek a variety of relief, including (a) treble damages; (b) return of any allegedly unlawful profits; and (c) attorney's fees and costs of litigation. In February 2004, the Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint, which was denied by the District Court in April 2004. Following appellate review of this decision, the case was returned to the District Court for further proceedings. On December 18, 2007, the plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification. On March 3, 2008, the District Court denied the plaintiffs motion for class certification. The plaintiffs then appealed the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit on March 17, 2008. On May 28, 2009, the Court of Appeals issued an order reversing the District Court's decision and remanding the case back to the District Court for further proceedings on the class certification issue. Discovery has been stayed at the District Court since the appeal. The Company will continue to vigorously defend itself against this action.

In *Collins & Aikman Floorcoverings, Inc., et. al. v. Interface, Inc.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rome Division), Mohawk Industries, Inc. joined Collins & Aikman Floorcoverings, Inc. (CAF) and Shaw Industries Group, Inc. (Shaw) in suing Interface, Inc. (Interface) for declaratory judgments that United States Patent 6,908,656 (the Patent), assigned to Interface and relating to certain styles of carpet tiles, is not infringed and is invalid. Also in June 2005, in *Interface, Inc., et. al. v. Mohawk Industries, Inc., et al.* United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Atlanta Division), Interface sued Mohawk Industries, Inc., Mohawk Carpet Corporation, and Mohawk Commercial, Inc. for allegedly infringing the Patent. Interface brought similar suits against entities affiliated with CAF and Shaw. Interface sought monetary damages as well as injunctive relief. The cases have been consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rome Division). During the second quarter of 2009, the Company and Interface reached a settlement and the pending cases were dismissed by the District Court on June 26, 2009.

The Company believes that adequate provisions for resolution of all contingencies, claims and pending litigation have been made for probable losses and that the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition but could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations in a given quarter or annual period.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

In addition to the other information provided in this Form 10-Q, the following risk factors should be considered when evaluating an investment in shares of Common Stock.

If any of the events described in these risks were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

*The current uncertainty in the credit markets, downturns in the global economy and the Company's business could affect the overall availability and cost of credit.*

The current uncertainty in the credit markets could also limit demand for our products, and affect the overall availability and cost of credit. At this time, it is unclear whether and to what extent the actions taken by the U.S. government, and other measures currently being implemented or contemplated, will mitigate the effects of the situation. The impact of the current situation on our ability to obtain financing in the future, and

**Table of Contents**

the cost and terms of it, is uncertain. These and other economic factors could have a material adverse effect on demand for our products and on our financial condition and operating results. Further, these generally negative economic and business conditions may factor into our periodic credit ratings assessment by either or both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. The rating agency's evaluation is based on a number of factors, which include scale and diversification, brand strength, profitability, leverage, liquidity and interest coverage. On February 25, 2009, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. downgraded its ratings on the Company's senior unsecured notes to Ba1 from Baa3 with a negative rating outlook. On March 13, 2009, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services downgraded its ratings on the Company's senior unsecured notes to BB+ from BBB-, with a stable outlook. These downgrades will increase the Company's interest expense by approximately \$7.0 million per year and could adversely affect the cost of and ability to obtain additional credit in the future. Additional downgrades in the Company's credit rating could further increase the cost of its existing credit and adversely affect the cost of and ability to obtain additional credit in the future, and the Company can provide no assurances that additional downgrades will not occur. Additionally, our credit facilities require us to meet certain financial covenants, including certain debt to capitalization ratios. Failure to comply with these covenants could materially and adversely affect our ability to finance our operations or capital needs and to engage in other activities that may be in our best interest.

***The floor covering industry is sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, such as consumer confidence and income, corporate and government spending, interest rate levels, availability of credit and demand for housing. The current downturn in the U.S. and global economies, along with the housing markets in such economies, has negatively impacted the floor covering industry and the Company's business. These difficult economic conditions may continue or deteriorate in the foreseeable future. Further, significant or prolonged declines in such economies or in spending for replacement floor covering products or new construction activity could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.***

The floor covering industry in which the Company participates is highly dependent on general economic conditions, such as consumer confidence and income, corporate and government spending, interest rate levels, availability of credit and demand for housing. The Company derives a majority of the Company's sales from the replacement segment of the market. Therefore, economic changes that result in a significant or prolonged decline in spending for remodeling and replacement activities could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The floor covering industry is highly dependent on construction activity, including new construction, which is cyclical in nature and currently in a downturn. The current downturn in the U.S. and global economies, along with the housing markets in such economies, has negatively impacted the floor covering industry and the Company's business. Although the impact of a decline in new construction activity is typically accompanied by an increase in remodeling and replacement activity, these activities have also lagged during the current downturn. The difficult economic conditions may continue or deteriorate in the foreseeable future. A significant or prolonged decline in residential or commercial construction activity could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

***In periods of rising costs, the Company may be unable to pass cost increases of raw materials and fuel-related costs on to its customers, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability.***

The prices of raw materials and fuel-related costs vary with market conditions. Although the Company generally attempts to pass on increases in raw material and fuel-related costs to its customers, the Company's ability to do so is dependent upon the rate and magnitude of any increase, competitive pressures and market conditions for the Company's products. There have been in the past, and may be in the future, periods of time during which increases in these costs cannot be recovered. During such periods of time, the Company's profitability may be materially adversely affected.

***The Company faces intense competition in the flooring industry, which could decrease demand for the Company's products or force it to lower prices, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability.***

The floor covering industry is highly competitive. The Company faces competition from a number of manufacturers and independent distributors. Some of the Company's competitors are larger and have greater

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## **Table of Contents**

resources and access to capital than the Company does. Maintaining the Company's competitive position may require substantial investments in the Company's product development efforts, manufacturing facilities, distribution network and sales and marketing activities. Competitive pressures may also result in decreased demand for the Company's products or force the Company to lower prices. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

*The Company may be unable to obtain raw materials on a timely basis, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.*

The principal raw materials used in the Company's manufacturing operations include nylon and polyester and polypropylene resins and fibers, which are used primarily in the Company's carpet and rugs business; talc, clay, nepheline syenite and various glazes, including frit (ground glass), zircon and stains, which are used exclusively in the Company's ceramic tile business; wood, paper, and resins which are used primarily in the Company's laminate flooring business; and other materials. For certain of such raw materials, the Company is dependent on one or a small number of suppliers. An adverse change in the Company's relationship with such a supplier, the financial condition of such a supplier or such supplier's ability to manufacture or deliver such raw materials to the Company could lead to an interruption of supply. An extended interruption in the supply of these or other raw materials used in the Company's business or in the supply of suitable substitute materials would disrupt the Company's operations, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

*Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations and may affect the comparability of results between the Company's financial periods.*

The results of the Company's foreign subsidiaries reported in the local currency are translated into U.S. dollars for balance sheet accounts using exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and for the statement of operations accounts using, principally, the Company's average rates during the period. The exchange rates between some of these currencies and the U.S. dollar in recent years have fluctuated significantly and may continue to do so in the future. The Company may not be able to manage effectively the Company's currency translation risks and volatility in currency exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements and affect comparability of the Company's results between financial periods.

*The Company may experience certain risks associated with acquisitions.*

The Company has typically grown its business through acquisitions. Growth through acquisitions involves risks, many of which may continue to affect the Company after the acquisition. The Company cannot give assurance that an acquired company will achieve the levels of revenue, profitability and production that the Company expects. The combination of an acquired company's business with the Company's existing businesses involves risks. The Company cannot be assured that reported earnings will meet expectations because of goodwill and intangible asset impairment, increased interest costs and issuance of additional securities or incurrence of debt. The Company may also face challenges in consolidating functions, integrating the Company's organizations, procedures, operations and product lines in a timely and efficient manner and retaining key personnel. These challenges may result in:

maintaining executive offices in different locations;

manufacturing and selling different types of products through different distribution channels;

conducting business from various locations;

maintaining different operating systems and software on different computer hardware; and

providing different employment and compensation arrangements for employees.

The diversion of management attention and any difficulties encountered in the transition and integration process could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues, level of expenses and operating results.

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Failure to successfully manage and integrate an acquisition with the Company's existing operations could lead to the potential loss of customers of the acquired business, the potential loss of employees who may be vital to the new operations, the potential loss of business opportunities or other adverse consequences that could affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Even if integration occurs

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**Table of Contents**

successfully, failure of the acquisition to achieve levels of anticipated sales growth, profitability or productivity or otherwise perform as expected, may adversely impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

***A failure to identify suitable acquisition candidates and to complete acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.***

As part of the Company's business strategy, the Company intends to continue to pursue acquisitions of complementary businesses. Although the Company regularly evaluates acquisition opportunities, the Company may not be able successfully to identify suitable acquisition candidates; to obtain sufficient financing on acceptable terms to fund acquisitions; to complete acquisitions and integrate acquired businesses with the Company's existing businesses; or to manage profitably acquired businesses.

***The Company has been, and in the future may be, subject to claims and liabilities under environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, which could be significant.***

The Company's operations are subject to various environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, and the use, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials. The applicable requirements under these laws are subject to amendment, to the imposition of new or additional requirements and to changing interpretations of agencies or courts. The Company could incur material expenditures to comply with new or existing regulations, including fines and penalties.

The nature of the Company's operations, including the potential discovery of presently unknown environmental conditions, exposes it to the risk of claims under environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. The Company could incur material costs or liabilities in connection with such claims.

***Changes in laws or in the business, political and regulatory environments in which the Company operates could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.***

The Company's manufacturing facilities in Mexico and Europe represent a significant portion of the Company's capacity for ceramic tile and laminate flooring, respectively, and the Company's European operations represent a significant source of the Company's revenues and profits. Accordingly, an event that has a material adverse impact on either of these operations or that changes the current tax treatment of the results thereof could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The business, regulatory and political environments in Mexico and Europe differ from those in the U.S., and the Company's Mexican and European operations are exposed to legal, currency, tax, political, and economic risks specific to the countries in which they occur, particularly with respect to labor regulations, which tend to be more stringent in Europe and, to a lesser extent, Mexico. The Company cannot assure investors that the Company will succeed in developing and implementing policies and strategies to counter the foregoing factors effectively in each location where the Company does business and therefore that the foregoing factors will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or upon the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

***If the Company is unable to protect the Company's intellectual property rights, particularly with respect to the Company's patented laminate flooring technology and the Company's registered trademarks, the Company's business and prospects could be harmed.***

The future success and competitive position of certain of the Company's businesses, particularly the Company's laminate flooring business, depend in part upon the Company's ability to obtain and maintain proprietary technology used in the Company's principal product families. The Company relies, in part, on the patent, trade secret and trademark laws of the U.S. and countries in Europe, as well as confidentiality agreements with some of the Company's employees, to protect that technology.

The Company has obtained a number of patents relating to the Company's products and associated methods and has filed applications for additional patents, including the UNICLIC<sup>®</sup> family of patents, which protects Unilin's interlocking laminate flooring panel technology. The Company cannot assure investors that any patents owned by or issued to it will provide the Company with competitive advantages, that third parties will not challenge these patents, or that the Company's pending patent applications will be approved. In

## **Table of Contents**

addition, patent filings by third parties, whether made before or after the date of the Company's filings, could render the Company's intellectual property less valuable.

Furthermore, despite the Company's efforts, the Company may be unable to prevent competitors and/or third parties from using the Company's technology without the Company's authorization, independently developing technology that is similar to that of the Company or designing around the Company's patents. The use of the Company's technology or similar technology by others could reduce or eliminate any competitive advantage the Company has developed, cause the Company to lose sales or otherwise harm the Company's business. In addition, if the Company does not obtain sufficient protection for the Company's intellectual property, the Company's competitiveness in the markets it serves could be significantly impaired, which would limit the Company's growth and future revenue.

The Company has obtained and applied for numerous U.S. and Foreign Service marks and trademark registrations and will continue to evaluate the registration of additional service marks and trademarks, as appropriate. The Company cannot guarantee that any of the Company's pending or future applications will be approved by the applicable governmental authorities. Moreover, even if such applications are approved, third parties may seek to oppose or otherwise challenge the registrations. A failure to obtain trademark registrations in the U.S. and in other countries could limit the Company's ability to protect the Company's trademarks and impede the Company's marketing efforts in those jurisdictions.

The Company generally requires third parties with access to the Company's trade secrets to agree to keep such information confidential. While such measures are intended to protect the Company's trade secrets, there can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that the Company will have adequate remedies for any breach or that the Company's confidential and proprietary information and technology will not be independently developed by or become otherwise known to third parties. In any of these circumstances, the Company's competitiveness could be significantly impaired, which would limit the Company's growth and future revenue.

***Companies may claim that the Company infringed their intellectual property or proprietary rights, which could cause it to incur significant expenses or prevent it from selling the Company's products.***

In the past, companies have claimed that certain technologies incorporated in the Company's products infringe their patent rights. There can be no assurance that the Company will not receive notices in the future from parties asserting that the Company's products infringe, or may infringe, those parties' intellectual property rights. The Company cannot be certain that the Company's products do not and will not infringe issued patents or other intellectual property rights of others. Historically, patent applications in the U.S. and some foreign countries have not been publicly disclosed until the patent is issued (or, in some recent cases, until 18 months following submission), and the Company may not be aware of currently filed patent applications that relate to the Company's products or processes. If patents are later issued on these applications, the Company may be liable for infringement.

Furthermore, the Company may initiate claims or litigation against parties for infringement of the Company's proprietary rights or to establish the invalidity, noninfringement, or unenforceability of the proprietary rights of others. Likewise, the Company may have similar claims brought against it by competitors. Litigation, either as plaintiff or defendant, could result in significant expense to the Company and divert the efforts of the Company's technical and management personnel from operations, whether or not such litigation is resolved in the Company's favor. In the event of an adverse ruling in any such litigation, the Company might be required to pay substantial damages (including punitive damages and attorney's fees), discontinue the use and sale of infringing products, expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology or obtain licenses to infringing technology. There can be no assurance that licenses to disputed technology or intellectual property rights would be available on reasonable commercial terms, if at all. In the event of a successful claim against the Company along with failure to develop or license a substitute technology, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

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**Table of Contents**

*The Company is subject to changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure that have increased both costs and the risk of noncompliance.*

The Company's stock is publicly traded. As a result, the Company is subject to the rules and regulations of federal and state agencies and financial market exchange entities charged with the protection of investors and the oversight of companies whose securities are publicly traded. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and NYSE, have in recent years issued new requirements and regulations, most notably the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. From time to time since the adoption of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, these authorities have continued to develop additional regulations or interpretations of existing regulations. The Company's efforts to comply with the regulations and interpretations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative costs and diversion of management's time and attention from revenue generating activities to compliance activities.

*Declines in the Company's business conditions may result in an impairment of the Company's tangible and intangible assets which could result in a material non-cash charge.*

A decrease in the Company's market capitalization, including a short-term decline in stock price, or a negative long-term performance outlook, could result in an impairment of its tangible and intangible assets which results when the carrying value of the Company's assets exceed their fair value. In 2008, the Company's goodwill and other intangible assets suffered an impairment and additional impairment charges could occur in future periods.

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

None.

**Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities**

None.

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

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders was held on May 13, 2009, at which time stockholders were asked to elect a class of directors to serve a three-year term beginning in 2009 and ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as the Company's independent public accounting firm.

Bruce C. Bruckmann, Frans G. De Cock and Larry W. McCurdy were elected Class II directors of the Company for a term expiring in 2012. Mr. Bruckmann was elected by stockholders owning 61,330,604 shares of common stock, with stockholders owning 1,626,766 shares withholding authority. Mr. De Cock was elected by stockholders owning 62,065,211 shares of common stock, with stockholders owning 892,159 shares withholding authority. Mr. McCurdy was elected by stockholders owning 62,415,146 shares of common stock, with stockholders owning 542,224 shares withholding authority. Ms. Phyllis O. Bonanno and Messrs. John F. Fiedler, David L. Kolb, Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum, Joseph A. Onorato, Robert N. Pokelwaldt and W. Christopher Wellborn continued their terms of office as directors.

The selection of KPMG LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm was ratified by stockholders owning 62,912,776 of common stock, with stockholders owning 39,852 voting against and stockholders owning 4,741 abstaining from the vote.

**Item 5. Other Information**

None.

**Item 6. Exhibits**

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<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.



**Table of Contents**

**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.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC.  
(Registrant)

Dated: August 3, 2009

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum

JEFFREY S. LORBERBAUM  
Chairman, President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
(principal executive officer)

Dated: August 3, 2009

By: /s/ Frank H. Boykin

FRANK H. BOYKIN  
Chief Financial Officer  
(principal financial officer)