

SHILOH INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-Q

May 22, 2008

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended April 30, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-21964

SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
Suite 202, 103 Foulk Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803
(Address of principal executive offices zip code)
(302) 656-1950
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

51-0347683
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☒

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

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of May 19, 2008 was 16,355,867.

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	April 30, 2008	October 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 521	\$ 131
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$919 and \$685 at April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007, respectively	72,119	97,985
Related-party accounts receivable	10,302	2,138
Income taxes receivable	422	
Inventories, net	29,416	32,345
Deferred income taxes	6,769	6,691
Prepaid expenses	542	965
Total current assets	120,091	140,255
Property, plant and equipment, net	186,550	199,845
Other assets	865	1,010
Total assets	\$ 307,506	\$ 341,110
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current debt	\$ 10,340	\$ 11,411
Accounts payable	54,495	77,852
Accrued income taxes		1,970
Other accrued expenses	24,212	27,756
Accrued restructuring charges		251
Total current liabilities	89,047	119,240
Long-term debt	73,292	64,563
Deferred income taxes	15,345	15,871
Long-term benefit liabilities	6,253	5,909
Other liabilities	2,332	264
Total liabilities	186,269	205,847
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, 16,355,867 and 16,354,699 shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007, respectively	164	164

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Paid-in capital	60,056	59,791
Retained earnings	73,178	87,469
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(12,161)	(12,161)
Total stockholders' equity	121,237	135,263
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 307,506	\$ 341,110

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

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended April 30,		Six months ended April 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 130,648	\$ 155,917	\$ 265,542	\$ 303,542
Cost of sales	118,400	140,341	242,539	276,378
Gross profit	12,248	15,576	23,003	27,164
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,617	9,308	13,538	16,923
Asset impairment, net	897		897	
Restructuring charges		100		100
Operating income	4,734	6,168	8,568	10,141
Interest expense	971	2,043	2,265	3,749
Interest income	4	17	14	31
Other (expense) income, net	(21)	71	(6)	345
Income before income taxes	3,746	4,213	6,311	6,768
Provision for income taxes	1,738	2,162	2,720	3,235
Net income	\$ 2,008	\$ 2,051	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,533
Earnings per share:				
Basic earnings per share	\$.12	\$.13	\$.22	\$.22
Basic weighted average number of common shares	16,356	16,351	16,355	16,341
Diluted earnings per share	\$.12	\$.12	\$.22	\$.21
Diluted weighted average number of common shares	16,480	16,477	16,479	16,481

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

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended April 30,	
	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,533
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	16,396	15,587
Asset impairment charges	897	59
Amortization of deferred financing costs	128	142
Deferred income taxes	(23)	(89)
Stock-based compensation expense	260	170
Loss on sale of assets	4	20
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	17,702	(3,945)
Inventories	2,929	10,675
Prepays and other assets	439	1,921
Payables and other liabilities	(22,831)	(6,143)
Income taxes receivable, and estimated payments	(2,392)	1,036
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,100	22,966
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures	(3,606)	(3,813)
Proceeds from sale of assets	31	14
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,575)	(3,799)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(495)	(508)
Payment of capital lease	(77)	(163)
Decrease in overdraft balances	(4,444)	(2,965)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	16,800	41,800
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(8,568)	(16,860)
Payment of dividends	(16,356)	(40,872)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	5	204
Tax benefit on employee stock options and stock compensation		16
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,135)	(19,348)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	390	(181)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	131	367
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 521	\$ 186
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 2,168	\$ 3,675

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Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 5,134	\$ 2,109
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Shiloh Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company), without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information furnished in the condensed consolidated financial statements includes normal recurring adjustments and reflects all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of such financial statements. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. Although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, it is suggested that these condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2007.

Revenues and operating results for the six months ended April 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Note 2 New Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN No. 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN No. 48 on November 1, 2007. Previously, the Company accounted for income tax contingencies in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. As required by FIN No. 48, which clarifies FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, the Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. At the adoption date, the Company applied FIN No. 48 to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remained open. As a result of the implementation of FIN No. 48, the Company recognized a net increase of approximately \$1,527 in the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits, which was accounted for as a reduction to the November 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings.

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of November 1, 2007 was \$2,388. This includes approximately \$972 for the payment of interest and penalties. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense for all periods presented. There have been no material changes in unrecognized tax benefits, interest, and penalties since November 1, 2007.

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state, local, and foreign jurisdictions. Tax rules, regulations and case law within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation and require significant judgment to apply. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities for fiscal years ending before November 1, 2004.

The Company is not currently under examination by any jurisdiction for income taxes. The statute of limitations in several jurisdictions will expire during the next 12 months. The Company has net unrecognized tax benefits, interest, and penalties of \$176 that will be recognized if the statute of limitations expires without the relevant taxing authorities examining the applicable returns. If this amount is ultimately recognized, it will reduce the Company's annual effective tax rate.

Table of Contents**Note 3 Asset Impairment and Restructuring Charges**

In October 2006, management presented to the Board of Directors an assessment of its current business at its Cleveland Stamping facility and committed to a plan to cease operation of the Cleveland facility as of October 31, 2007, as a result of declining volumes. The Company recorded an impairment charge to reduce long-lived assets to their estimated fair value and recorded an estimated restructuring charge related to approximately 200 employees for severance, health insurance and curtailment of the retirement plan for employees of the Cleveland plant. A summary of these charges, and cash payments made as a result of the closure, is below.

	Restructuring Reserves at October 31, 2007	Restructuring Charges	Cash Payments	Restructuring Reserves at April 30, 2008
Restructuring				
Severance and benefits	\$ 251	\$	\$ (251)	\$

	Restructuring Reserves at October 31, 2006	Restructuring Charges	Cash Payments	Restructuring Reserves at April 30, 2007
Restructuring				
Severance and benefits	\$ 750	\$ 100	\$ (201)	\$ 649

During the second quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company recorded an asset impairment charge of \$927 related to equipment that was dedicated to a customer program that has concluded production. Offsetting this charge was a recovery of \$30 of previously impaired Cleveland Stamping facility assets that were sold.

Note 4 Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	April 30, 2008	October 31, 2007
Raw materials	\$ 12,122	\$ 13,493
Work-in-process	5,079	5,441
Finished goods	10,694	11,893
Total material	27,895	30,827
Tooling	1,521	1,518
Total inventory	\$ 29,416	\$ 32,345

Total cost of inventory is net of reserves to reduce certain inventory from cost to net realizable value. Such reserves aggregated \$2,455 and \$2,832 at April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents**Note 5 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	April 30, 2008	October 31, 2007
Land and improvements	\$ 8,582	\$ 8,588
Buildings and improvements	104,576	104,109
Machinery and equipment	339,304	333,919
Furniture and fixtures	10,533	10,402
Construction in progress	7,020	8,977
 Total, at cost	 470,015	 465,995
Less: Accumulated depreciation	283,465	266,150
 Property, plant and equipment, net	 \$ 186,550	 \$ 199,845

Note 6 Financing Arrangements

Debt consists of the following:

	April 30, 2008	October 31, 2007
Amended and Restated Credit Agreement interest at 4.37% and 6.86% at April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007, respectively	\$ 82,500	\$ 73,600
Insurance broker financing agreement		496
State of Ohio promissory note	1,126	1,291
Two-year notes		504
Capital lease debt	6	83
 Total debt	 83,632	 75,974
Less: Current debt	10,340	11,411
 Total long-term debt	 \$ 73,292	 \$ 64,563

The weighted average interest rate of all debt excluding the capital lease debt was 4.52% and 5.41% for the three and six months ended April 30, 2008, respectively. The weighted average interest rate of all debt excluding the capital lease debt was 6.94% and 6.88% for the three and six months ended April 30, 2007, respectively.

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The Company's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement") provides the Company with borrowing capacity of \$175,000 in the form of a five-year \$125,000 revolving credit facility and a five-year term loan of \$50,000, each maturing January 2010. The balance of the term loan at April 30, 2008 was \$17,500 and the balance of the revolving credit facility was \$65,000.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has the option to select the applicable interest rate based upon two indices: a Base Rate, as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement, or the Eurodollar rate, as adjusted by the Eurocurrency Reserve Percentage, if any ("LIBOR"). The selected index is combined with a designated margin from an agreed upon pricing matrix. The Base Rate is the greater of the LaSalle Bank publicly announced prime rate or the Federal Funds effective rate plus 0.5% per annum. LIBOR is the published Bloomberg Financial Markets Information Service rate. At April 30, 2008, the interest rate for the revolving credit facility and the term loan was LIBOR plus 1.50%. The margins for the revolving credit facility and the term loan have decreased from the margins in place at October 31, 2007 as a result of the reduced funds borrowed under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement are collateralized by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the tangible and intangible property of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the stock of foreign subsidiaries.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires the Company to observe several financial covenants. At April 30, 2008, the covenants required a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25 to 1.00, a maximum leverage ratio of 2.75 to 1.00 and a minimum net worth equal to the sum of \$100,000 plus 50% of consolidated net income since October 31, 2004. The Amended Credit Agreement also establishes limits for additional borrowings, dividends, investments, acquisitions or mergers and sales of assets. On February 21, 2008, the Amended Credit Agreement was further amended to permit a distribution of a special dividend to shareholders of the Company. The covenants of the Amended Credit Agreement remain in place with exceptions permitted for this special dividend. The Board of Directors of the Company declared a special dividend of \$1.00 per share, which was paid on March 11, 2008 to shareholders of record as of March 4, 2008. At April 30, 2008, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the revolving credit facility must be repaid in full in January 2010. Repayments of borrowings under the term loan began in March 2005 in equal quarterly installments of \$2,500 with the final payment due on December 31, 2009. The Company may prepay the borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the term loan without penalty.

The Amended Credit Agreement specifies that upon the occurrence of an event or condition deemed to have a material adverse effect on the business or operations of the Company, as determined by the administrative agent of the lending syndicate or the required lenders, as defined, of 51% of the aggregate commitment under the Amended Credit Agreement, the outstanding borrowings become due and payable. However, the Company does not anticipate at this time any change in business conditions or operations that could be deemed as a material adverse change by the lenders.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.79% and required monthly payments of \$84 through April 2008. In July 2006, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bore interest at a fixed rate of 6.67% and required monthly payments of \$103 through April 2007. As of April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007 \$0 and \$496, respectively, remained outstanding under these agreements and were classified as current debt in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

In June 2004, the Company issued a \$2,000 promissory note to the State of Ohio related to specific machinery and equipment at one of the Company's Ohio facilities. The promissory note bore interest at 1% for the first year of the term and 3% per annum for the balance of the term, with interest only payments for the first year of the term. Principal payments began in August 2005 in the amount of \$25, and monthly principal payments continue thereafter increasing annually until July 2011, when the loan matures. The Company may prepay this promissory note without penalty.

During fiscal 2006, the Company entered into two two-year note agreements with a bank to finance the purchase of equipment that the Company formerly leased. The first note was repaid in December 2007 and the remaining note was paid in March 2008.

After considering letters of credit of \$4,554 that the Company has issued, available funds under the Amended Credit Agreement were \$55,446 at April 30, 2008. Overdraft balances were \$12,627 and \$17,071 at April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007, respectively, and are included in accounts payable in the Company's accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**Note 7 Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Company does not engage in derivatives trading, market-making or other speculative activities. The intent of any contracts entered into by the Company is to reduce exposure to currency movements affecting foreign currency purchase commitments. The Company's risks related to foreign currency exchange risks have historically not been material. The Company does not expect the effects of these risks to be material in the future based on current operating and economic conditions in the countries and markets in which it operates. These contracts are marked-to-market and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations in accordance with SFAS No. 133,

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended. As of April 30, 2008, there were no foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding.

Note 8 Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Matters

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the three and six months ended April 30, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	Three months ended April 30, 2008	2007	Three months ended April 30, 2008	2007
Service cost	\$ 153	\$ 405	\$ 1	\$ 2
Interest cost	981	1,237	13	16
Expected return on plan assets	(1,115)	(1,360)		
Recognized net actuarial loss	161	305	48	42
Amortization of prior service cost	22	25	(43)	(43)
Amortization of transition obligation	4	4		
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 206	\$ 616	\$ 19	\$ 17

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	Six months ended April 30, 2008	2007	Six months ended April 30, 2008	2007
Service cost	\$ 305	\$ 898	\$ 3	\$ 4
Interest cost	1,962	2,501	26	31
Expected return on plan assets	(2,231)	(2,720)		
Recognized net actuarial loss	322	610	97	85
Amortization of prior service cost	45	49	(87)	(87)
Amortization of transition obligation	9	9		
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 412	\$ 1,347	\$ 39	\$ 33

The Company made \$163 of contributions to the defined benefit pension plans during the six months ended April 30, 2008. The Company expects estimated contributions to be \$302 for the remainder of fiscal 2008. Pension expense thus far in fiscal 2008 has decreased as a result of the closure of the Company's Cleveland plant and the related freezing of benefits of the pension plan of the plant's workforce and the freezing of benefits of the Company's cash balance plan that covers all non-bargaining employees.

Note 9 Equity Matters

Effective November 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. For the Company, SFAS No. 123R affects the stock options that have been granted and requires the Company to expense share-based payment (SBP) awards with compensation cost for SBP transactions measured at fair value. The Company has elected to use the simplified method of calculating the expected term of the stock options and historical volatility to compute fair value under the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. zero coupon Treasury yield in effect at the time of grant. The Company estimates

forfeitures based upon historical activity.

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1993 Key Employee Stock Incentive Plan

The Company maintains the Amended and Restated 1993 Key Employee Stock Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"), which authorizes grants to officers and other key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries of (i) stock options that are intended to qualify as incentive stock options, (ii) nonqualified stock options and (iii) restricted stock awards. An aggregate of 1,700,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price equal to 100% of the market value on the date of grant, subject to adjustment upon occurrence of certain events to prevent dilution or expansion of the rights of participants that might otherwise result from the occurrence of such events, has been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options. An individual award is limited to 500,000 shares in a five-year period.

Non-qualified stock options and incentive stock options have been granted to date and all options have been granted at market price at the date of grant. The service period over which the stock options vest is three years from the date of grant. Options expire over a period not to exceed ten years from the date of grant. On February 21, 2008 and February 14, 2007, options to purchase 20,000 and 156,000 shares, respectively, were awarded to several officers and employees at an exercise price of \$8.83 and \$14.74, respectively. The following assumptions were used to compute the fair value of the stock options granted during fiscal 2008:

	Fiscal 2008
Risk-free interest	3.22%
Expected life (in years)	6.0
Expected volatility factor	62.79%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%

Activity in the Company's stock option plan for the six months ended April 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Fiscal 2008				Fiscal 2007			
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at November 1	360,242	\$ 8.85			254,727	\$ 4.83		
Options:								
Granted	20,000	\$ 8.83			156,000	\$ 14.74		
Exercised	(1,168)	\$ 4.67		\$ 6	(37,817)	\$ 5.57		\$ 409
Canceled	(29,340)	\$ 13.18		\$	(3,334)	\$ 11.42		\$ 38

Options outstanding at April 30	349,734	\$ 8.50	6.74	\$ 1,240	369,576	\$ 8.88	7.67	\$ 1,338
Exercisable at April 30	227,401	\$ 5.75	5.60	\$ 1,221	174,911	\$ 3.02	5.67	\$ 1,320

At April 30, 2008, the exercise price of some of the Company's stock option grants are higher than the market value of the Company's stock. These grants are excluded from the computation of aggregate intrinsic value of the Company's outstanding and exercisable stock options.

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For the three and six months ended April 30, 2008, the Company recorded compensation expense related to the stock options currently vesting, effectively reducing income before taxes and net income by \$132 and \$260, respectively. For the three and six months ended April 30, 2007, the Company recorded compensation expense related to the stock options currently vesting, effectively reducing income before taxes and net income by \$119 and \$170, respectively. The impact on earnings per share was a reduction of \$.01 per share, basic and diluted in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 and 2007. The impact on earnings per share was a reduction of \$.02 and \$.01 per share, basic and diluted in the first half of fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. The total compensation cost related to nonvested awards not yet recognized is expected to be a combined total of \$872 over the next three fiscal years.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period. In addition, the shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to stock options outstanding under the Incentive Plan are included in the diluted earnings per share calculation to the extent they are dilutive. For the three and six month periods ended April 30, 2008, 166,612 and 190,672 stock options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive. For the three and six month periods ended April 30, 2007, 178,657 and 108,318 stock options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive. The following is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation for net income per share:

(Shares in thousands)	Three months ended April 30,		Six months ended April 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 2,008	\$ 2,051	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,533
Basic weighted average shares	16,356	16,351	16,355	16,341
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	124	126	124	140
Diluted weighted average shares	16,480	16,477	16,479	16,481
Basic income per share	\$.12	\$.13	\$.22	\$.22
Diluted income per share	\$.12	\$.12	\$.22	\$.21

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income amounted to \$2,008 and \$2,051, net of tax, for the three months ended April 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$3,591 and \$3,395, net of tax, for the six months ended April 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In fiscal 2007, the difference between net income and comprehensive income is equal to the cumulative unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale and the change in fair value of the interest rate collar. The securities available for sale were substantially liquidated in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and the interest rate collar agreement concluded in January 2007.

Note 10 Commitments and Contingencies

In November 1999, the Company acquired the assets associated with the automotive division of MTD Products Inc. The Ohio Tax Commissioner (the "Commissioner") disputed the fair market value assigned by the Company to the purchased assets. Accordingly, the Commissioner claimed that the Company owed an additional amount of personal property tax for such assets. The Company appealed the Commissioner's decision to the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, but in July 2006, the Board of Tax Appeals upheld the Commissioner's decision. Management of the Company strongly disagrees with the position of the Commissioner and the Board of Tax Appeals and the Company has presented its appeal of the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals to the Ohio Supreme Court. The Ohio Supreme Court, however, has ruled in favor of the Board of Tax Appeals and the Commissioner and against the Company. The Company, however, had previously considered the probability of an adverse ruling and as a result provided an accrual of \$2,324 during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company is in the process of finalizing the tax due and expects to fund this liability later in fiscal 2008.

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Previous management of the Company had entered an alleged purchase commitment with a supplier for the purchase of certain equipment. The supplier sued the Company for failure to fulfill the obligations under the alleged commitment. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, a jury found in favor of the supplier and awarded the supplier damages and pre-judgment interest amounting to \$2,726. The Company is appealing this decision, and the Ohio Supreme Court has agreed to hear the Company's appeal. A date for the Company's appeal has not been established. However, considering the adverse decision the Company evaluated the probable outcome upon appeal and provided an accrual of \$2,726 representing damages plus pre-judgment interest.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, a jury verdict was entered against Shiloh Industries, Inc., VCS Properties, LLC, Shiloh Corporation, and Sectional Stamping, Inc. in the United States District Court in Akron, Ohio following a jury trial in a claim by the bankruptcy estate of Valley City Steel, LLC relating to the Company's sale of certain assets in 2001 (the Valley City Steel Litigation). Valley City Steel, LLC claimed that the sale of certain assets to Valley City Steel, LLC, in connection with the creation of the joint venture in which the Company was a minority shareholder, amounted to a constructive fraudulent conveyance under Ohio law. The plaintiff also alleged that certain amounts were due and owing on account to Valley City Steel, LLC. The jury rendered a verdict on the constructive fraudulent conveyance claims of approximately \$1,693 against Shiloh Industries, Inc., approximately \$1,693 against VCS Properties, LLC and approximately \$1,292 against Shiloh Corporation. The jury also held that Sectional Stamping, Inc. owed the bankruptcy estate of Valley City Steel, LLC approximately \$261 on account. Shiloh Industries, Inc., VCS Properties, LLC and Shiloh Corporation believe that the verdicts relating to the constructive fraudulent conveyance claims are contrary to the facts and the law and have filed post-trial motions including a motion for a new trial and other relief. In May 2008, the court denied the Company's post-trial motions and the Company intends to vigorously appeal the final constructive fraudulent conveyance judgments. The Company believes that there are valid grounds to reverse, or reduce the damages applicable to, the portion of any final judgments relating to the constructive fraudulent conveyance claims on appeal. However, there can be no assurance that the appeals will be successful. As a result, during the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company provided a reserve of \$2,070 for this matter based upon management's estimate of the probable outcome of the legal decisions possible in this case. Offsetting this legal reserve, the Company recorded a credit of \$799, representing the difference between liabilities that the Company had accrued as payable to Valley City Steel, LLC and the payment of \$261 to the bankruptcy estate of Valley City Steel, LLC as a result of the jury's verdict against Sectional Stamping, Inc.

The table below summarizes the legal reserves recorded at April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007. These amounts are reported in the accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The reserves have been updated to accrue interest.

Item	Reserve	Reserve
	April 30, 2008	October 31, 2007
Ohio Personal Property Tax Valuation	\$ 2,623	\$ 2,586
Alleged commitment to purchase equipment	\$ 2,887	\$ 2,841
Valley City Steel, LLC	\$ 2,120	\$ 2,060
	\$ 7,630	\$ 7,487

In addition to the matters discussed above, the Company is a party to several lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, the Company's liability or recovery, if any, under pending litigation and claims, other than those matters discussed above, would not materially affect its financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

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

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

General

Shiloh is a supplier of numerous parts to both automobile OEMs and, as a Tier II supplier, to Tier I automotive part manufacturers who in turn supply OEMs. The parts that the Company produces supply many models of vehicles manufactured by nearly all vehicle manufacturers that produce vehicles in North America. As a result, the Company's revenues are very dependent

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upon the North American production of automobiles and light trucks, particularly traditional domestic manufacturers, such as General Motors, Chrysler and Ford. According to industry statistics, traditional domestic manufacturer production for the first six months of fiscal 2008 declined by 11.6% and total North American car and light truck production for the first six months of fiscal 2008 decreased by 6.5%, in each case compared with production for the first six months of fiscal 2007.

Another significant factor affecting the Company's revenues is the Company's ability to successfully bid on the production and supply of parts for models that will be newly introduced to the market by the Company's customers. These new model introductions typically go through a start of production phase with build levels that are higher than normal because the consumer supply network is filled to ensure adequate supply to the market, resulting in an increase in the Company's revenues at the beginning of the cycle.

Plant utilization levels are very important to profitability because of the capital-intensive nature of these operations. At April 30, 2008, the Company's facilities were operating at approximately 44.6% capacity, compared to 49.6% capacity at April 30, 2007. The Company defines capacity as 20 working hours per day and five days per week. Utilization of capacity is dependent upon the releases against customer purchase orders that are used to establish production schedules and manpower and equipment requirements for each month and quarterly period of the fiscal year.

The significant majority of the steel purchased by the Company's stamping and engineered welded blank operations is purchased through the customers' steel program. Under these programs, the Company pays the steel suppliers and passes on to the customers the steel price the customers negotiated with the steel suppliers. Although the Company takes ownership of the steel, the customers are responsible for all steel price fluctuations. The Company also purchases steel directly from domestic primary steel producers and steel service centers. Domestic steel pricing has generally been increasing recently for several reasons, including capacity restraints, higher raw material costs and the weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to foreign currencies. Finally, the Company blanks and processes steel for some of its customers on a toll processing basis. Under these arrangements, the Company charges a tolling fee for the operations that it performs without acquiring ownership of the steel and being burdened with the attendant costs of ownership and risk of loss. Toll processing operations result in lower revenues but higher gross margins than operations where the Company takes ownership of the steel. Revenues from operations involving directly owned steel include a component of raw material cost whereas toll processing revenues do not.

Changes in the price of scrap steel can have a significant effect on the Company's results of operations because substantially all of its operations generate engineered scrap steel. Engineered scrap steel is a planned by-product of the Company's processing operations, and net proceeds from the disposition of scrap steel contribute to gross margin by offsetting the increases in the cost of steel and the attendant costs of quality and availability. Changes in the price of steel impact the Company's results of operations because raw material costs are by far the largest component of cost of sales in processing directly owned steel. The Company actively manages its exposure to changes in the price of steel, and, in most instances, passes along the rising price of steel to its customers.

In November 1999, the Company acquired the assets associated with the automotive division of MTD Products Inc. The Ohio Tax Commissioner (the "Commissioner") disputed the fair market value assigned by the Company to the purchased assets. Accordingly, the Commissioner claimed that the Company owed an additional amount of personal property tax for such assets. The Company appealed the Commissioner's decision to the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, but in July 2006, the Board of Tax Appeals upheld the Commissioner's decision. Management of the Company strongly disagrees with the position of the Commissioner and the Board of Tax Appeals and the Company has presented its appeal of the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals to the Ohio Supreme Court. The Ohio Supreme Court, however, has ruled in favor of the Board of Tax Appeals and the Commissioner and against the Company. The Company, however, had previously considered the probability of an adverse ruling and as a result provided an accrual of \$2,324 during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company is in the process of finalizing the tax due and expects to fund this liability later in fiscal 2008.

Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company believes its estimates and assumptions are reasonable; however, actual results and the timing of the recognition of such amounts could differ from those estimates. The Company has identified the items that follow as critical accounting policies and estimates utilized by management in the preparation of the Company's financial statements. These estimates were selected because of inherent imprecision that may result from applying judgment to the estimation process. The expenses and accrued liabilities or allowances related to these policies are initially based on the Company's best estimates at the time they are recorded. Adjustments are charged or credited to income and the related balance sheet account when actual experience differs from the expected experience underlying the estimates. The Company makes frequent comparisons of actual experience and expected experience in order to mitigate the likelihood that material adjustments will be required.

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Revenue Recognition. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, the Company recognizes revenue when there is evidence of a sales agreement, the delivery of goods has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility of revenue is reasonably assured. The Company records revenues upon shipment of product to customers and transfer of title under standard commercial terms. Price adjustments are recognized in the period when management believes that such amounts become probable, based on management's estimates.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The Company evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable based on several factors. In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount the Company reasonably believes will be collected. Additionally, the allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on historical experience of write-offs and the current financial condition of customers. The financial condition of the Company's customers is dependent on, among other things, the general economic environment, which may substantially change, thereby affecting the recoverability of amounts due to the Company from its customers.

Inventory Reserves. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Where appropriate, standard cost systems are used to determine cost and the standards are adjusted as necessary to ensure they approximate actual costs. Estimates of lower of cost or market value of inventory are based upon current economic conditions, historical sales quantities and patterns, and in some cases, the specific risk of loss on specifically identified inventories.

The Company values inventories on a regular basis to identify inventories on hand that may be obsolete or in excess of current future projected market demand. For inventory deemed to be obsolete, the Company provides a reserve for the full value of the inventory, net of estimated realizable value. Inventory that is in excess of current and projected use is reduced by an allowance to a level that approximates future demand. Additional inventory reserves may be required if actual market conditions differ from management's expectations.

Deferred Tax Assets. Deferred taxes are recognized at currently enacted tax rates for temporary differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company established a valuation allowance to record its deferred tax assets at an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. While future projections for taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies have been considered in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax assets in the future in excess of their recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should the Company determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

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Impairment of Long-lived Assets. The Company's long-lived assets primarily include property, plant and equipment. If an indicator of impairment exists for certain groups of property, plant and equipment, the Company will compare the forecasted undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets to their carrying value. If the carrying values exceed the undiscounted cash flows, the Company then determines the fair values of the assets. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets, then an impairment charge is recognized for the difference.

The Company cannot predict the occurrence of future impairment-triggering events. Such events may include, but are not limited to, significant industry or economic trends and strategic decisions made in response to changes in the economic and competitive conditions impacting the Company's business. Based on current facts, the Company believes there is currently no impairment to the Company's long-lived assets, except as discussed in Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Group Insurance and Workers' Compensation Accruals. The Company is self-insured for group insurance and workers' compensation and reviews these accruals on a monthly basis to adjust the balances as determined necessary. The Company reviews claims data and lag analysis as the primary indicators of the accruals. Additionally, the Company reviews specific large insurance claims to determine whether there is a need for additional accrual on a case-by-case basis. Changes in the claim lag periods and the specific occurrences could materially impact the required accrual balance period-to-period. The Company carries excess insurance coverage for group insurance and workers' compensation claims exceeding a range of \$100-150 and \$250-500 per plan year, respectively, dependant upon the location where the claim is incurred. At April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007, the amount accrued for group insurance and workers' compensation claims was \$4,321 and \$4,730, respectively. The Company does not self-insure for any other types of losses.

Share-Based Payments. The Company records compensation expense for the fair value of nonvested stock option awards over the remaining vesting period. The Company has elected to use the simplified method to calculate the expected term of the stock options outstanding at six years and has utilized historical volatility, most recently 62.79%. The Company determines the volatility and risk-free rate assumptions used in computing the fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, in consultation with an outside third party.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the stock-based award and stock price volatility. The assumptions used are management's best estimates, but the estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if other assumptions had been used, the recorded and pro forma stock-based compensation expense could have been materially different from that depicted in the financial statements. In addition, the Company has estimated a zero forfeiture rate. If actual forfeitures materially differ from the estimate, the share-based compensation expense could be materially different.

Pension and Other Post-retirement Costs and Liabilities. The Company has recorded significant pension and other post-retirement benefit liabilities that are developed from actuarial valuations. The determination of the Company's pension liabilities requires key assumptions regarding discount rates used to determine the present value of future benefit payments and the expected return on plan assets. The discount rate is also significant to the development of other post-retirement liabilities. The Company determines these assumptions in consultation with, and after input from, its actuaries.

The discount rate reflects the estimated rate at which the pension and other post-retirement liabilities could be settled at the end of the year. When determining the discount rate, the Company considers the most recent available interest rates on Moody's Aa corporate bonds with maturities of at least twenty years as of year-end. Based upon this analysis, the Company increased the discount rate used to measure its pension and post-retirement liabilities to 6.00% at October 31, 2007 from 5.77% at October 31, 2006. A change of 25 basis points in the discount rate would increase or decrease expense on an annual basis by approximately \$107.

The assumed long-term rate of return on pension assets is applied to the market value of plan assets to derive a reduction to pension expense that approximates the expected average rate of asset investment return over ten or more years. A decrease in the expected long-term rate of return will increase pension expense whereas an increase in the expected long-term rate will reduce pension expense. Decreases in the level of plan assets will serve to increase the amount of pension expense whereas increases in the level of actual plan assets will serve to decrease the amount of pension expense. Any shortfall in the actual return on plan assets from the expected return will increase pension expense in future years due to the amortization of the shortfall whereas any excess in the actual return on plan assets from the expected return will reduce pension expense in future periods due to the amortization of the excess. A change of 25 basis points in the assumed rate of return on pension assets would increase or decrease pension assets by approximately \$155.

The Company's investment policy for assets of the plans is to maintain an allocation generally of 40 to 60 percent in equity securities, 40 to 60 percent in debt securities, and 0 to 10 percent in real estate. Equity security investments are structured to achieve an equal balance between growth and value stocks. The Company determines the annual rate of return on pension assets by first analyzing the composition of its asset portfolio. Historical rates of return are applied to the portfolio. The Company's investment advisors and actuaries review this computed rate of return. Industry comparables and other outside guidance are also considered in the annual selection of the expected rates of return on pension assets.

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For the twelve months ended October 31, 2007, the actual return on pension plans' assets for all of the Company's plans approximated 13.6% to 15.2%, which was a higher rate of return than the 7.25% to 7.50% expected rates of return on plan assets used to derive pension expense.

If the amount of the plans' accumulated benefit obligation in excess of the fair value of plan assets is large enough, the Company may be required by law to make additional contributions to the pension plans. Actual results that differ from these estimates may result in more or less future Company funding of the pension plans than is planned by management.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended April 30, 2008 Compared to Three Months Ended April 30, 2007

REVENUES. Sales for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 were \$130,648, a decrease of \$25,269 from last year's second quarter sales of \$155,917, or 16.2%. Sales decreased during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of reduced production volumes experienced by the North American automotive and heavy truck industries for which the Company supplies parts and, most significantly, by the traditional domestic manufacturers, which include some of the Company's largest customers. Furthermore, sales were significantly reduced during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of a strike at a customer's supplier, which resulted in the closure of several of that customer's plants. According to industry statistics, traditional domestic manufacturer production for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 declined by 16.6% and total North American car and light truck production for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 decreased by 10.2%, in each case compared with production for the second quarter of fiscal 2007.

GROSS PROFIT. Gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 was \$12,248 compared to gross profit of \$15,576 in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, a decrease of \$3,328. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 9.4% in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to 10.0% for the same period a year ago. Gross profit in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was adversely affected by the lower volume of sales in the quarter and the absence of the related gross profit of approximately \$8,200. Gross profit in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 was also adversely affected by increased material content of products sold of approximately \$300. These reductions of gross profit were offset by reduced manufacturing expenses. Manufacturing expenses for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 declined from the previous year by \$5,200. Personnel and personnel related expenses decreased by approximately \$3,800, manufacturing supplies, expenses and repair materials decreased by approximately \$1,750 and depreciation expense increased by approximately \$300. The reduction in manufacturing expenses resulted from the Company's action to control variable expenses in response to reduced sales volumes caused by work stoppages at customer plants in the second quarter of fiscal 2008. Manufacturing expenses also declined due to the announced closure of the Cleveland Stamping facility.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$6,617, or 5.1% of sales, in the second quarter of fiscal 2008, a decrease of \$2,691 from \$9,308, or 6.0% of sales, in the same period of the prior year. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company provided a reserve of \$2,070 for the Valley City Steel Litigation based upon management's estimate of the probable outcome of the legal decisions possible in this case. Offsetting this legal reserve, the Company recorded a credit of \$799, representing the difference between liabilities that the Company had accrued as payable to Valley City Steel LLC and the payment of \$261 that the Company paid to the bankruptcy estate of Valley City Steel LLC as a result of the jury's verdict. Selling, general and administrative expenses were further reduced as a result of lower personnel and personnel related expenses of \$1,500 that were attributable to work force adjustments and a reduction of incentive compensation accruals.

OTHER. During the second quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company recorded an asset impairment charge of \$927 related to equipment that was dedicated to a customer program that has concluded production. Offsetting this charge was a recovery of \$30 of previously impaired Cleveland Stamping facility assets that were sold.

Interest expense for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 was \$971, compared to interest expense of \$2,043 during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. Interest expense decreased from the prior year second quarter as a result of a decrease in the interest rate and a lower level of average borrowed funds in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the prior year. Borrowed funds averaged \$76,752 during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 and the weighted average interest rate was 4.52%. In the second quarter of fiscal 2007, borrowed funds averaged \$117,552 while the weighted average interest rate was 6.94%.

Other (expense) income, net was \$(21) for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to \$71 for the second quarter of fiscal 2007. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company liquidated the remainder of the assets of its rabbi trust that had been established to fund the Company's obligation in connection with its employment agreement and the related supplemental executive retirement plan with the Company's President and CEO. The gain upon final liquidation was \$30 in the second quarter of fiscal 2007. The balance of other income net was a gain due to foreign currency transactions in Mexico recorded by the Company's Mexican subsidiary.

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The provision for income taxes in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 was \$1,738 on income before taxes of \$3,746 for an effective tax rate of 46.4%. The provision for income taxes in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was \$2,162 on income before taxes of \$4,213 for an effective tax rate of 51.3%. The effective tax rate in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 declined from the Company's estimate of the effective tax rate for all of fiscal 2007. The decrease in the effective tax rate was the result of a reduction in losses of the Company's Mexican subsidiary for which a tax benefit cannot be provided and the absence of the effect of executive compensation beyond the amount deductible for tax purposes that existed in fiscal 2007.

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NET INCOME. Net income for the second quarter of fiscal 2008 was \$2,008, or \$0.12 per share, diluted. Net income for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was \$2,051, or \$0.12 per share, diluted.

Six Months Ended April 30, 2008 Compared to Six Months Ended April 30, 2007

REVENUES. Sales for the first six months of fiscal 2008 were \$265,542, a decrease of \$38,000, or 12.5%, from last year's first six month sales of \$303,542. For the first half of fiscal 2008, North American automotive and light truck production decreased by 6.5% compared to the first half of fiscal 2007, while production of traditional domestic manufacturers declined 11.6% compared to the first half of fiscal 2007. Sales of several of the Company's plants were significantly reduced during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of a strike at a customer's supplier, which resulted in the closure of several of the customer's plants.

GROSS PROFIT. Gross profit for the first six months of fiscal 2008 was \$23,003 compared to gross profit of \$27,164 in the first half of fiscal 2007, a decrease of \$4,161. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 8.7% in the first half of fiscal 2008 compared to 8.9% in the same period a year ago.

For the first six months of fiscal 2008 gross profit was reduced as a result of lower sales volume compared to the prior year first six-month period. The effect of reduced sales on gross profit was approximately \$12,800. Gross profit was also reduced by an increase in the material content of sales during the first half of fiscal 2008 compared to the first half of fiscal 2007 in the approximate amount of \$1,350. The negative effect on gross profit of reduced sales volume and increased material content were offset partially by lower manufacturing expenses. Manufacturing expenses for the first six months of fiscal 2008 declined from the same period of the previous year by \$10,000. Personnel and personnel related expenses decreased by approximately \$7,700, reflecting the reduction of personnel related to the announced closure of the Company's Cleveland Stamping facility and the reduction of personnel in response to work stoppages at several customer plants. In addition, manufacturing supplies, expenses, repair materials and utilities decreased by approximately \$3,200 and depreciation expense increased by approximately \$900.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$13,538 or 5.1% of sales in the first six months of fiscal 2008 compared to \$16,923, or 5.6% in the same period of the prior year. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$3,385 resulted from the provision of a reserve of \$2,070 for litigation decided against the Company in fiscal 2007. In the previous year second quarter, the Company provided a reserve of \$2,070 for this matter based upon management's estimate of the probable outcome of the legal decisions possible in this case. Offsetting this legal reserve, the Company recorded a credit of \$799, representing the difference between liabilities that the Company had accrued as payable to Valley City Steel LLC and the payment of \$261 that the Company paid to the bankruptcy estate of Valley City Steel LLC as a result of the jury's verdict. Selling, general and administrative expenses were further reduced by lower professional fees of approximately \$400 and lower personnel and personnel related expenses of \$1,750 that are attributable to the Company's workforce adjustments and a reduction of incentive compensation accruals in response to the automotive industry work stoppages at certain customer and other supplier manufacturing plants.

OTHER. During the second quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company recorded an asset impairment charge of \$927 related to equipment that was dedicated to a customer program that has concluded production. Offsetting this charge was a recovery of \$30 of previously impaired Cleveland Stamping facility assets that were sold.

For the first six months of fiscal 2008, interest expense was \$2,265, a decrease of \$1,484 from interest expense of \$3,749 in the first six months of fiscal 2007. The decrease in interest expense compared to the prior year six-month period resulted from a lower level of average borrowed funds and a decrease in the interest rate. Borrowed funds averaged \$76,492 during the first six months of fiscal 2008 and the weighted average interest rate was 5.41%. For the first six months of fiscal 2006, borrowed funds averaged \$106,663 while the weighted average interest rate was 6.88%.

Other income was \$345 in the first half of fiscal 2007. The majority of the other income is the result of the Company's liquidation of the assets of its rabbi trust that had been established to fund the Company's obligation in connection with its employment agreement and the related supplemental executive retirement plan with the Company's President and CEO.

In the first six months of fiscal 2008 the provision for income taxes was \$2,720 on income before taxes of \$6,311 for an effective tax rate of 43.1%. The provision for income taxes in the first half of fiscal 2007 was \$3,235 on income before taxes of \$6,768 for an effective tax rate of 47.8%. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2007 included the losses of the Company's Mexican subsidiary for which no tax benefit could be recorded, and the effect of executive compensation beyond the amount deductible for tax purposes. In fiscal 2008, the effect of losses of the Company's Mexican subsidiary are reduced and the condition that limited the deduction of executive compensation no longer exists.

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NET INCOME. Net income for the first six months of fiscal 2008 was \$3,591, or \$.22 per share, diluted. Net income for the first six months of fiscal 2007 was \$3,533, or \$.21 per share, diluted.

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Liquidity And Capital Resources

The Company's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement") provides the Company with borrowing capacity of \$175,000 in the form of a five-year \$125,000 revolving credit facility and a five-year term loan of \$50,000, each maturing January 2010. The balance of the term loan at April 30, 2008 was \$17,500 and the balance of the revolving credit facility was \$65,000.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has the option to select the applicable interest rate based upon two indices: a Base Rate, as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement, or the Eurodollar rate, as adjusted by the Eurocurrency Reserve Percentage, if any ("LIBOR"). The selected index is combined with a designated margin from an agreed upon pricing matrix. The Base Rate is the greater of the LaSalle Bank publicly announced prime rate or the Federal Funds effective rate plus 0.5% per annum. LIBOR is the published Bloomberg Financial Markets Information Service rate. At April 30, 2008, the interest rate for the revolving credit facility and the term loan was LIBOR plus 1.50%. The margins for the revolving credit facility and the term loan have decreased from the margins in place at October 31, 2007 as a result of the reduced funds borrowed under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement are collateralized by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the tangible and intangible property of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the stock of foreign subsidiaries.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires the Company to observe several financial covenants. At April 30, 2008, the covenants required a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25 to 1.00, a maximum leverage ratio of 2.75 to 1.00 and a minimum net worth equal to the sum of \$100,000 plus 50% of consolidated net income since October 31, 2004. The Amended Credit Agreement also establishes limits for additional borrowings, dividends, investments, acquisitions or mergers and sales of assets. On February 21, 2008, the Amended Credit Agreement was further amended to permit a distribution of a special dividend to shareholders of the Company. The covenants of the Amended Credit Agreement remain in place with exceptions permitted for this special dividend. The Board of Directors of the Company declared a special dividend of \$1.00 per share, which was paid on March 11, 2008 to shareholders of record as of March 4, 2008. At April 30, 2008, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the revolving credit facility must be repaid in full in January 2010. Repayments of borrowings under the term loan began in March 2005 in equal quarterly installments of \$2,500 with the final payment due on December 31, 2009. The Company may prepay the borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the term loan without penalty.

The Amended Credit Agreement specifies that upon the occurrence of an event or condition deemed to have a material adverse effect on the business or operations of the Company, as determined by the administrative agent of the lending syndicate or the required lenders, as defined, of 51% of the aggregate commitment under the Amended Credit Agreement, the outstanding borrowings become due and payable. However, the Company does not anticipate at this time any change in business conditions or operations that could be deemed as a material adverse change by the lenders.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.79% and required monthly payments of \$84 through April 2008. In July 2006, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bore interest at a fixed rate of 6.67% and required monthly payments of \$103 through April 2007. As of April 30, 2008 and October 31, 2007 \$0 and \$496, respectively, remained outstanding under these agreements and were classified as current debt in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

In June 2004, the Company issued a \$2,000 promissory note to the State of Ohio related to specific machinery and equipment at one of the Company's Ohio facilities. The promissory note bore interest at 1% for the first year of the term and 3% per annum for the balance of the term, with interest only payments for the first year of the term. Principal payments began in August 2005 in the amount of \$25, and monthly principal payments continue thereafter increasing annually until July 2011, when the loan matures. The Company may prepay this promissory note without penalty.

During fiscal 2006, the Company entered into two two-year note agreements with a bank to finance the purchase of equipment that the Company formerly leased. The first note was repaid in December 2007 and the remaining note was paid in March 2008.

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Scheduled repayments under the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement plus repayments of other debt for the next five years are listed below:

Twelve Months ended January 31,	Amended Credit Agreement	Other Debt	Total
2009	\$ 10,000	\$ 340	\$ 10,340
2010	72,500	346	72,846
2011		356	356
2012		90	90
2013			
Total	\$ 82,500	\$ 1,132	\$ 83,632

At April 30, 2008, total debt was \$83,632 and total equity was \$121,237, resulting in a capitalization rate of 40.8% debt, 59.2% equity. Current assets were \$120,091 and current liabilities were \$89,047, resulting in working capital of \$31,044.

Cash was generated by net income and by expenses charged to earnings to arrive at net income that do not require a current outlay of cash amounting to \$21,253 in the first half of fiscal 2008 compared to \$19,422 in the first half of fiscal 2007. The increase of \$1,831 reflects increased depreciation expense in the first half of fiscal 2008 compared to the first half of fiscal 2007.

Working capital changes since October 31, 2007 used funds of \$4,153. During the first six months of fiscal 2008, accounts receivable have decreased by \$17,702 in connection with the reduced sales volume experienced in the first six months of fiscal 2008 and inventory decreased by \$2,929 since the end of fiscal 2007. Considering the decrease in overdraft balances of \$4,444, accounts payable, net have decreased \$23,357, in line with the reduced level of production in the first half of fiscal 2008.

Capital expenditures in the first six months of fiscal 2008 were \$3,606.

After considering letters of credit of \$4,554 that the Company has issued, available funds under the Amended Credit Agreement were \$55,446 at April 30, 2008. The Company believes that funds available under the Amended Credit Agreement and cash flow from operations will provide sufficient liquidity to meet its cash requirements through April 30, 2009 and until the expiration of the revolving credit facility in January 2010, including capital expenditures, pension obligations and scheduled repayments of \$10,000 in the aggregate under the Amended Credit Agreement in accordance with the repayment terms, plus repayments of \$340 on other debt. Furthermore, the Company does not anticipate at this time any change in business conditions or operations of the Company that could be deemed as a material adverse change by the agent bank or required lenders, as defined, and thereby result in declaring borrowed amounts as immediately due and payable.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation generally affects the Company by increasing the interest expense of floating rate indebtedness and by increasing the cost of labor and equipment. The Company's major raw material, steel, is purchased for the most part through customer resale programs and the price of steel is secured. For non resale purchases of steel, cost increases are generally passed on to the customers. The general level of inflation has not had a material effect on the Company's financial results.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made by the Company in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q regarding earnings or general belief in the Company's expectations of future operating results are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In particular, forward-looking statements are statements that relate to the Company's operating performance, events or developments that the Company believes or expects to occur in the future, including those that discuss strategies, goals, outlook, or other non-historical matters, or that relate to future sales, earnings expectations, cost savings, awarded sales, volume growth, earnings or general belief in the Company's expectations of future operating results. The forward-looking statements are made on the basis of management's assumptions and expectations. As a result, there can be no guarantee or assurance that these assumptions and expectations will in fact occur. The forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to materially differ from those contained in the statements. Some, but not all of the risks, include the ability of the Company to accomplish its strategic objectives with respect to implementing its sustainable business model; the ability to obtain future sales; changes in worldwide economic and political conditions, including adverse effects from terrorism or related

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hostilities; costs related to legal and administrative matters; the Company's ability to realize cost savings expected to offset price concessions; inefficiencies related to production and product launches that are greater than anticipated; changes in technology and technological risks; increased fuel and utility costs; work stoppages and strikes at the Company's facilities and that of the Company's customers; the Company's dependence on the automotive and heavy truck industries, which are highly cyclical; the dependence of the automotive industry on consumer spending, which is subject to the impact of domestic and international economic conditions,

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including increased energy costs affecting car and light truck production, and regulations and policies regarding international trade; financial and business downturns of the Company's customers or vendors, including any production cutbacks or bankruptcies; increases in the price of, or limitations on the availability of, steel, the Company's primary raw material, or decreases in the price of scrap steel; the successful launch and consumer acceptance of new vehicles for which the Company supplies parts; the occurrence of any event or condition that may be deemed a material adverse effect under Amended Credit Agreement; pension plan funding requirements; and other factors, uncertainties, challenges and risks detailed in the Company's other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any or all of these risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect management's analysis only as of the date of the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof. In addition to the disclosures contained herein, readers should carefully review risks and uncertainties contained in other documents the Company files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

(Dollars in thousands)

The Company's major market risk exposure is primarily due to possible fluctuations in interest rates as they relate to its variable rate debt. The Company does not enter into derivative financial investments for trading or speculation purposes. As a result, the Company believes that its market risk exposure is not material to the Company's financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk through variable rate debt instruments. As of April 30, 2008, the Company had \$82,500 outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement. Based on April 30, 2008 debt levels, a 50 basis point change in interest rates would have impacted interest expense by approximately \$96 and \$186 for the three and six months ended April 30, 2008.

In the normal course of business, the Company employs established policies and procedures to manage exposure to changes in interest rates. The Company's objective in managing the exposure to interest rate changes is to limit the volatility and impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows. In January 2005, the Company entered into a \$25,000 interest rate collar agreement that resulted in fixing the interest rate on a portion of the term loan under the Amended Credit Agreement between a floor of 3.08% and a cap of 5.25%. The collar agreement terminated on January 12, 2007.

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, the Company had designated the interest rate collar as a cash flow hedge and recognized the fair value of the interest rate collar agreement on the consolidated balance sheet. Gains and losses related to a hedge and that result from changes in the fair value of the hedge are either recognized in income immediately to offset the gain or loss on the hedged item, or deferred and reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity and subsequently recognized in income when the hedged item affects net income. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a hedge is recognized in income immediately. There was no hedge ineffectiveness for the three or six months ended April 30, 2008.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

In order to reduce the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the consolidated results of operations, the Company enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts periodically. The intent of any contracts entered into by the Company is to reduce exposure to currency movements affecting foreign currency purchase commitments. Changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. As of April 30, 2008, there were no foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding. The Company's risks related to foreign currency exchange risks have historically not been material. The Company does not expect the effects of these risks to be material in the future based on current operating and economic conditions in the countries and markets in which it operates.

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Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. *Exhibits*

- 31.1 Principal Executive Officer's Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Principal Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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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.

SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

By: /s/ Theodore K. Zampetis
Theodore K. Zampetis
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Thomas J. Stecz
Thomas J. Stecz
Corporate Controller

Date: May 22, 2008

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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