

LKQ CORP
Form 10-Q
August 04, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 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 June 30, 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: 000-50404

LKQ CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-4215970
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

120 NORTH LASALLE STREET, SUITE 3300, CHICAGO, IL
(Address of principal executive offices)

60602
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 621-1950

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (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 ☒

At July 28, 2009, the registrant had issued and outstanding an aggregate of 140,761,513 shares of Common Stock.

PART I**FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.****LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets****(In thousands, except share and per share data)**

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 129,468	\$ 79,067
Receivables, net	138,813	148,422
Inventory	353,024	332,756
Deferred income taxes	20,713	19,644
Prepaid income taxes	4,995	21,164
Prepaid expenses	15,085	7,865
Total Current Assets	662,098	608,918
Property and Equipment, net	261,970	258,956
Intangibles:		
Goodwill	937,023	923,807
Other intangibles, net	69,131	71,150
Other Assets	20,370	18,973
Total Assets	\$ 1,950,592	\$ 1,881,804
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 58,454	\$ 65,411
Accrued expenses:		
Accrued payroll-related liabilities	34,080	33,129
Other accrued expenses	44,565	42,006
Deferred revenue	6,011	4,733
Current portion of long-term obligations	26,743	21,934
Total Current Liabilities	169,853	167,213
Long-Term Obligations, Excluding Current Portion	609,824	620,940
Deferred Income Tax Liability	47,048	43,518
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	31,114	29,627
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders Equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 140,584,990 and 139,921,410 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	1,406	1,399
Additional paid-in capital	799,824	790,933
Retained earnings	303,099	241,938
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,576)	(13,764)

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Total Stockholders' Equity	1,092,753	1,020,506
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,950,592	\$ 1,881,804

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income****(In thousands, except per share data)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 492,754	\$ 484,392	\$ 1,010,743	\$ 976,300
Cost of goods sold	269,272	264,684	554,311	533,278
Gross margin	223,482	219,708	456,432	443,022
Facility and warehouse expenses	49,398	43,802	100,061	88,304
Distribution expenses	42,917	45,326	87,459	90,095
Selling, general and administrative expenses	67,087	61,759	134,198	125,862
Restructuring expenses	255	3,149	1,058	4,323
Depreciation and amortization	8,429	7,258	16,882	14,516
Operating income	55,396	58,414	116,774	119,922
Other expense (income):				
Interest expense, net	7,725	8,411	15,305	18,712
Other income, net	(106)	(451)	(146)	(720)
Total other expense	7,619	7,960	15,159	17,992
Income before provision for income taxes	47,777	50,454	101,615	101,930
Provision for income taxes	18,920	19,465	40,454	40,063
Net income	\$ 28,857	\$ 30,989	\$ 61,161	\$ 61,867
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.46
Diluted	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	140,223	135,287	140,009	134,922
Diluted	143,500	140,301	143,317	140,035

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 61,161	\$ 61,867
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	18,589	15,802
Stock-based compensation expense	3,578	2,715
Deferred income taxes	1,483	1,239
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(2,696)	(1,958)
Other adjustments	1,393	1,177
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from purchase transactions:		
Receivables	10,585	(11,919)
Inventory	(16,709)	(10,975)
Prepaid income taxes/income taxes payable	19,397	20,166
Accounts payable	(7,110)	(8,800)
Other operating assets and liabilities	(2,632)	(1,941)
Net cash provided by operating activities	87,039	67,373
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(18,584)	(26,404)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	839	217
Cash used in acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(15,952)	(4,418)
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,697)	(30,605)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,744	1,408
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2,696	1,958
Debt issuance costs		(219)
Repayments of long-term debt	(11,160)	(10,026)
Borrowings under line of credit	2,310	
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,410)	(6,879)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	469	(68)
Net increase in cash and equivalents	50,401	29,821
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	79,067	74,241
Cash and equivalents, end of period	\$ 129,468	\$ 104,062
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Notes issued in connection with business acquisitions	\$ 729	\$ 25
Stock issued in connection with business acquisitions		18,006
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	19,438	18,607

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Cash paid for interest	14,898	19,799
Property and equipment purchases not yet paid	868	1,199

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Other Comprehensive Income****(In thousands)**

	Common Stock Shares Issued	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid- In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
BALANCE, December 31, 2008	139,921	\$ 1,399	\$ 790,933	\$ 241,938	\$ (13,764)	\$ 1,020,506
Net income				61,161		61,161
Change in interest rate swap agreements, net of tax of \$1,211 (see Note 5)					946	946
Foreign currency translation					1,242	1,242
Total comprehensive income						63,349
Stock issued as director compensation	10		145			145
Stock-based compensation expense			3,433			3,433
Exercise of stock options and issuance of restricted stock, including related tax benefits of \$2,576	654	7	5,313			5,320
BALANCE, June 30, 2009	140,585	\$ 1,406	\$ 799,824	\$ 303,099	\$ (11,576)	\$ 1,092,753

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements

Note 1. Interim Financial Statements

The unaudited financial statements presented in this report represent the consolidation of LKQ Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries. LKQ Corporation is a holding company and all operations are conducted by subsidiaries. When the terms the Company, we, us, or our are used in this document, those terms refer to LKQ Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

We have prepared the accompanying Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) applicable to interim financial statements. Accordingly, certain information related to our significant accounting policies and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted. These Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all material adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to fairly state, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for any subsequent interim period or for a full year. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our most recent report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the SEC.

We have evaluated subsequent events through the time of filing this Form 10-Q with the SEC on August 4, 2009. No material subsequent events have occurred since June 30, 2009 that required recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.

Note 2. Financial Statement Information

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when products are shipped and title has transferred, subject to an allowance for estimated returns, discounts and allowances that we estimate based upon historical information. We have recorded a reserve for estimated returns, discounts and allowances of approximately \$12.6 million and \$11.2 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Receivables

We have recorded a reserve for uncollectible accounts of approximately \$6.1 million and \$5.8 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Inventory

Inventory consists of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Salvage products	\$ 139,029	\$ 140,126
Aftermarket and refurbished products	207,606	184,527
Core facilities inventory	6,389	8,103
	\$ 353,024	\$ 332,756

Intangibles

Intangible assets consist primarily of goodwill (the cost of purchased businesses in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired), and other specifically identifiable intangible assets, including the Keystone trade name, covenants not to compete and trademarks.

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2009 is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 923,807
Adjustment of previously recorded goodwill	(95)
Exchange rate effects	1,631
Business acquisitions	11,680
Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 937,023

Other intangible assets totaled approximately \$69.1 million and \$71.1 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$7.2 million and \$5.1 million, at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Amortization expense was approximately \$2.1 million during each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Estimated annual amortization expense is approximately \$4.0 million for each of the years 2009 through 2013.

Depreciation Expense

Depreciation expense associated with our refurbishing and smelting operations is included in Cost of Goods Sold rather than Depreciation and Amortization on the Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income.

Warranty Reserve

Some of our mechanical products are sold with a standard six-month warranty against defects. We record the estimated warranty costs at the time of sale using historical warranty claim information to project future warranty claims activity and related expenses. Our warranty activity during the first six months of 2009 was as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ 540
Warranty expense	2,115
Warranty claims	(2,118)
Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 537

For an additional fee, we also sell extended warranty contracts for certain mechanical products. The expense related to extended warranty claims is recognized when the claim is made.

Stock-Based Compensation

The fair value of stock options has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following table summarizes the assumptions used to compute the weighted average fair value of options granted during the respective periods:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Expected life (in years)	6.3	6.4
Risk-free interest rate	1.83%	3.27%
Volatility	44.6%	39.3%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$ 5.47	\$ 8.54

Estimated forfeitures When estimating forfeitures, we consider voluntary and involuntary termination behavior as well as analysis of historical forfeitures. For options granted in 2009, a forfeiture rate of 9.0% has been used for valuing employee option grants, while a forfeiture rate of 0% has been used for valuing non-employee director and executive officer option grants.

The components of pre-tax stock-based compensation expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Stock options	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,200	\$ 3,072	\$ 2,314
Restricted stock	182	181	361	340
Stock issued to non-employee directors	73	30	145	61
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,411	\$ 3,578	\$ 2,715

The following table sets forth the total stock-based compensation expense included in the accompanying Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Cost of goods sold	\$ 12	\$ 4	\$ 23	\$ 7
Facility and warehouse expenses	684	514	1,304	987
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,171	893	2,251	1,721
	1,867	1,411	3,578	2,715
Income tax benefit	(736)	(545)	(1,410)	(1,067)
Total stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	\$ 1,131	\$ 866	\$ 2,168	\$ 1,648

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We have not capitalized any stock-based compensation costs during either the six months ended June 30, 2009 or 2008. As of June 30, 2009, unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options and restricted stock is expected to be recognized as follows (in thousands):

	Stock Options	Restricted Stock	Total
Remainder of 2009	\$ 3,237	\$ 367	\$ 3,604
2010	6,101	727	6,828
2011	5,266	727	5,993
2012	3,942	727	4,669
2013	1,658	22	1,680
2014	38		38
Total unrecognized compensation expense	\$ 20,242	\$ 2,570	\$ 22,812

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Effective June 30, 2009, we adopted FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (FSP No. 107-1), which requires disclosures of fair value for any financial instruments not currently reflected at fair value on the balance sheet for all interim periods. As FSP No. 107-1 relates to disclosure requirements, the adoption did not have an effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our debt is reflected on the balance sheet at cost. Based on current market conditions, our interest rate margins are below the rate available in the market, which causes the fair value of our debt to fall below the carrying value. The fair value of our term loans (see Note 4, Long-Term Obligations) is approximately \$575 million at June 30, 2009, as compared to the carrying value of \$624.6 million. We estimated the fair value of our term loans by calculating the upfront cash payment a market participant would require to assume our obligations. The upfront cash payment is the amount that a market participant would be able to lend at June 30, 2009 to an entity with a credit rating similar to ours and achieve sufficient cash inflows to cover the scheduled cash outflows under our term loans. The carrying amounts of our cash and equivalents, net trade receivables and accounts payable approximate fair value.

We apply the market approach to value our financial assets and liabilities, which include cash surrender value of life insurance, deferred compensation liabilities and interest rate swaps. The market approach utilizes available market information to estimate fair value. Required fair value disclosures are included in Note 6, Fair Value Measurements. The carrying amounts of financial instruments approximate fair value.

Segments

Our vehicle replacement products operations are organized into 11 operating segments, comprised of nine geographic regions for our wholesale recycled original equipment manufacturer (OEM) and aftermarket products operations and separate operating segments for our self-service retail OEM products and our recycled heavy duty truck parts operations. These segments are aggregated into one reportable segment because they possess similar economic characteristics and have common products and services, customers and methods of distribution.

The following table sets forth our revenue by product category (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Recycled and related products and services	\$ 185,895	\$ 159,425	\$ 373,467	\$ 314,287
Aftermarket, other new and refurbished products	260,686	241,211	542,389	516,290
Other	46,173	83,756	94,887	145,723
	\$ 492,754	\$ 484,392	\$ 1,010,743	\$ 976,300

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Revenue from other sources includes bulk sales to mechanical remanufacturers, scrap sales, and sales of aluminum ingots and sows.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157) pertaining to financial assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 established a framework for reporting fair value and expands disclosures required for fair value measurements. Although the adoption of SFAS 157 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, we are now required to provide additional disclosures as part of our financial statements. These additional disclosures are provided in Note 6, Fair Value Measurements. As allowed by the provisions of FSP 157-2, we adopted SFAS 157 for our non-financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2009, which did not have an effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (SFAS 141R). Under SFAS 141R, we are required to, among other things, recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, including contractual contingencies, and contingent consideration at fair value on the date of acquisition. We are also required to expense acquisition-related expenses as incurred, restructuring costs in periods subsequent to the acquisition date, and changes in deferred income tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties after the measurement period in income tax expense. We applied the provisions of SFAS 141R to the acquisitions made in 2009 and the income tax provisions of SFAS 141R to all acquisitions. See Note 9, Business Combinations, for related disclosures.

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of SFAS No. 133 (SFAS 161), which provides revised guidance for enhanced disclosures about derivative and hedging activities. As SFAS 161 specifically relates to disclosures regarding derivative and hedging activities, it did not have an effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The additional disclosures are provided in Note 5, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

Effective June 30, 2009, we adopted SFAS No. 165, Subsequent Events (SFAS 165), which establishes general standards of accounting and disclosure for events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. Although the standard is based on the same principles as those that currently exist in the auditing standards, it includes a new required disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events (see disclosure in Note 1, Interim Financial Statements). The adoption of the standard did not have an effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3. Equity Incentive Plans

We have two stock-based compensation plans, the LKQ Corporation 1998 Equity Incentive Plan (the Equity Incentive Plan) and the Stock Option and Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the Director Plan). Under the Equity Incentive Plan, both qualified and nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance shares and performance units may be granted.

Stock options expire 10 years from the date they are granted. Most of the options granted under the Equity Incentive Plan vest over a period of five years. Options granted under the Director Plan vest six months after the date of grant. We expect to issue new shares of common stock to cover future stock option exercises.

On January 9, 2009, our Board of Directors granted options to non-employee directors under the Equity Incentive Plan to purchase a total of 240,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$11.955 per share. The options vest over a period of three years.

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On January 11, 2008, we issued 190,000 shares of restricted stock to key employees. The grant-date fair value of the awards was approximately \$3.6 million, or \$19.14 per share. Vesting of the awards is subject to a continued service condition, with 20% of the awards vesting each year on the anniversary date of the grant. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of our common stock on the grant date. Until the shares of restricted stock vest, they may not be sold, pledged or otherwise transferred and are subject to forfeiture upon the recipient's voluntary termination of employment or termination for cause.

A summary of transactions in our stock-based compensation plans for the six months ended June 30, 2009 is as follows:

	Restricted Shares and Options Available For Grant	Restricted Shares Outstanding	Stock Options Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2008	5,374,928	190,000	9,663,588	\$ 7.27
Granted	(1,779,400)		1,779,400	11.95
Exercised			(654,088)	4.19
Vested		(38,000)		
Cancelled	85,175		(85,175)	15.96
Balance, June 30, 2009	3,680,703	152,000	10,703,725	\$ 8.17

The following table summarizes information about outstanding and exercisable stock options at June 30, 2009:

Range of Exercise Prices	Shares	Outstanding Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Yrs)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Exercisable Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Yrs)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.75	118,000	1.6	\$ 0.75	118,000	1.6	\$ 0.75
2.00 - 2.19	1,005,250	3.1	2.10	1,005,250	3.1	2.10
3.25 - 3.96	1,275,800	3.0	3.43	1,267,800	3.0	3.43
4.17 - 4.64	3,116,278	5.3	4.36	2,945,329	5.2	4.36
7.56 - 7.59	206,000	6.3	7.59	204,200	6.2	7.59
9.34 - 12.11	3,625,380	8.3	10.96	974,820	7.0	10.08
16.41 - 22.58	1,357,017	8.5	19.15	279,787	8.5	19.15
	10,703,725	6.2	\$ 8.17	6,795,186	4.9	\$ 5.32

At June 30, 2009, a total of 10,578,320 options with an average exercise price of \$8.13 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 6.2 years were exercisable or expected to vest. The total grant-date fair value of options that vested during the six months ended June 30, 2009 was approximately \$2.3 million.

The aggregate intrinsic value (market value of stock less option exercise price) of outstanding, expected to vest and exercisable stock options at June 30, 2009 is \$92.3 million, \$91.6 million and \$76.4 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$16.45 on June 30, 2009. This amount changes based upon the fair market value of our common stock. There were 654,088 stock options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2009 with an intrinsic value of \$7.8 million. There were 333,710 stock options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2008 with an intrinsic value of \$5.5 million.

Note 4. Long-Term Obligations

Long-Term Obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Senior secured debt financing facility:		
Term loans payable	\$ 624,564	\$ 632,983
Revolving credit facility	8,167	5,342
Notes payable to individuals through August 2019, interest at 3.5% to 10.0%	3,836	4,549
	636,567	642,874
Less current maturities	(26,743)	(21,934)
	\$ 609,824	\$ 620,940

We obtained a senior secured debt financing facility (Credit Agreement) from Lehman Brothers Inc. (Lehman) and Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc. (Deutsche Bank) on October 12, 2007, which was amended on October 26, 2007. The Credit Agreement has a six year term and includes a \$610 million term loan, a \$40 million Canadian currency term loan, a \$100 million U.S. dollar revolving credit facility, and a \$15 million dual currency facility for drawings of either U.S. dollars or Canadian dollars. The Credit Agreement also provides for (i) the issuance of letters of credit of up to \$35 million in U.S. dollars and up to \$10 million in either U.S. or Canadian dollars, (ii) a swing line credit facility of \$25 million under the \$100 million revolving credit facility, and (iii) the opportunity for us to add additional term loan facilities and/or increase the \$100 million revolving credit facility's commitments, provided that such additions or increases do not exceed \$150 million in the aggregate and provided further that no existing lender is required to make its pro rata share of any such additions or increases without its consent. Amounts under each term loan facility are due and payable in quarterly installments of increasing amounts that began in the first quarter of 2008, with the balance payable in full on October 12, 2013. Amounts due under each revolving credit facility will be due and payable on October 12, 2013. We are also required to prepay the term loan facilities upon the sale of certain assets, upon the incurrence of certain debt, upon receipt of certain insurance and condemnation proceeds, and with up to 50% of our excess cash flow, with the amount of such excess cash flow determined based upon our total leverage ratio.

As of June 30, 2009, we had \$8.2 million of borrowings on our \$115 million revolving credit facility. Availability on the revolving credit facility is further reduced by outstanding letters of credit totaling \$26.5 million. Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. (LCP) filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York on October 5, 2008. LCP accounts for \$15 million of the revolver funding commitment and serves as our swing line lender. Accordingly, we no longer believe this \$15 million revolver commitment is available, so in effect our availability on the line has been reduced to \$65.3 million. Our ability to access the swing line credit facility is also uncertain as a result of the bankruptcy filing. We believe that the LCP bankruptcy will not have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, and contains customary covenants that restrict our ability to, among other things (i) incur liens, (ii) incur any indebtedness (including guarantees or other contingent obligations), and (iii) engage in mergers and consolidations. The Credit Agreement also requires us to meet certain financial covenants, including compliance with the required senior secured debt ratio. We were in compliance with all restrictive covenants as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement accrue interest at variable rates, which depend on the type (U.S. dollar or Canadian dollar) and duration of the borrowing, plus an applicable margin rate. The weighted-average interest rates, including the effect of interest rate swap agreements, on borrowings outstanding against the Company's senior secured credit facility at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were 4.42% and 4.62%, respectively. Borrowings against the senior secured credit facility totaled \$632.7 million and \$638.3 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, of which \$24.8 million and \$19.8 million are classified as current maturities, respectively.

Note 5. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to market risks, including the effect of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Under our current policies, we use derivatives to manage our exposure to variable interest rates on our Credit Agreement, but we do not attempt to hedge our foreign currency and commodity price risks. We do not hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes.

At June 30, 2009, we had interest rate swap agreements in place to hedge a portion of the variable interest rate risk on our variable rate term loans, with the objective of minimizing the impact of interest rate fluctuations and stabilizing cash flows. Beginning on the effective dates of the interest rate swap agreements, on a monthly basis through the maturity date, we have paid and will pay the fixed interest rate and have received and will receive payment at a variable rate of interest based on the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR) on the notional amount. The interest rate swap agreements qualify as cash flow hedges, and we have elected to apply hedge accounting for these swap agreements. As a result, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap agreements is recorded in Other Comprehensive Income and is reclassified to earnings when the underlying interest payment has an impact on earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap agreements is reported in interest expense.

The following table summarizes our interest rate agreements in effect as of June 30, 2009:

Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Fixed Interest Rate*
\$ 50,000,000	April 14, 2008	April 14, 2010	4.68%
\$ 200,000,000	April 14, 2008	April 14, 2011	4.99%
\$ 250,000,000	September 15, 2008	October 14, 2010	4.88%

* Includes applicable margin of 2.25% per annum

As of June 30, 2009, the fair market value of these contracts was a liability of \$12.3 million and is included in Other Accrued Expenses (\$0.8 million) and Other Noncurrent Liabilities (\$11.5 million) on our Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheet. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we recognized a \$2.6 million loss (net of tax) on derivatives in Other Comprehensive Income. Approximately \$3.5 million of losses (net of tax) were reclassified to interest expense from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income during the six months ended June 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2009, we estimate that \$7.3 million of net derivative losses (net of tax) included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income will be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months. There was no hedge ineffectiveness for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Note 6. Fair Value Measurements

SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

We use the market approach to value our financial assets and liabilities, and there were no changes in valuation techniques during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The following table presents information about our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	Balance as of June 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2009		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 93,056	\$ 93,056	\$	\$
Cash surrender value of life insurance	5,834		5,834	
Total Assets	\$ 98,890	\$ 93,056	\$ 5,834	\$
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation liabilities	\$ 5,871	\$	\$ 5,871	\$
Interest rate swaps	12,337		12,337	
Total Liabilities	\$ 18,208	\$	\$ 18,208	\$

Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies

We are obligated under noncancelable operating leases for corporate office space, warehouse and distribution facilities, trucks and certain equipment. The future minimum lease commitments under these leases at June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

Six months ended December 31, 2009	\$ 25,398
Years ended December 31:	
2010	44,651
2011	35,926
2012	29,211
2013	23,900
2014	16,805
Thereafter	42,578
	\$ 218,469

Litigation and Related Contingencies

On April 1, 2009, we entered into a settlement agreement with Ford Motor Company and Ford Global Technologies, LLC that ended the two pending legal actions that were initiated by Ford with the United States International Trade Commission. The first action was filed in December 2005 alleging that certain aftermarket parts imported into the United States infringed on 14 design patents that Ford alleged cover eight parts on the 2004-2005 Ford F-150 truck. The second action was filed in May 2008 alleging design patent infringement on certain automotive parts relating to the 2005 Ford Mustang automobile.

Pursuant to the settlement, we (and our designees) became the sole distributor in the United States of aftermarket automotive parts that correspond to Ford collision parts that are covered by a United States design patent. We have paid Ford an upfront fee for these rights and will pay a royalty for each such part we sell. The amortization of the upfront fee and the royalty expenses are reflected in cost of goods sold on the accompanying Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income. The term of this arrangement extends through September 30, 2011.

We also have certain other contingencies resulting from litigation, claims and other commitments and are subject to a variety of environmental and pollution control laws and regulations incident to the ordinary course of business. We currently expect that the resolution of such contingencies will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 8. Earnings Per Share

The following chart sets forth the computation of earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net income	\$ 28,857	\$ 30,989	\$ 61,161	\$ 61,867
Denominator for basic earnings per share- Weighted- average shares outstanding	140,223	135,287	140,009	134,922
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	3,277	4,989	3,305	5,013
Restricted stock		25	3	100
Denominator for diluted earnings per share- Adjusted weighted- average shares outstanding	143,500	140,301	143,317	140,035

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Earnings per share, basic	\$	0.21	\$	0.23	\$	0.44	\$	0.46
Earnings per share, diluted	\$	0.20	\$	0.22	\$	0.43	\$	0.44

The following chart sets forth the number of employee stock-based compensation awards outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect would have been antidilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Antidilutive securities:				
Stock options	3,102	1,484	1,369	133
Restricted stock	152		152	

Note 9. Business Combinations

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we acquired a 100% interest in each of three businesses (two in the recycled OEM parts business and one in the recycled OEM heavy truck parts business) (the 2009 Acquisitions). The acquisitions enabled us to increase our geographic presence and expand our network of recycled OEM heavy truck parts. The aggregate consideration for the 2009 Acquisitions totaled approximately \$15.6 million in cash, net of cash acquired, and \$0.7 million of debt issued.

On August 25, 2008, we acquired a 100% equity interest in Pick-Your-Part Auto Wrecking (PYP), an operator of multiple self-service facilities in the state of California. The consideration for PYP was comprised of \$42.0 million in stock issued (2.1 million shares) and \$34.0 million in net cash payments. The final purchase price remains subject to change based on resolution of a working capital adjustment.

Also in 2008, we acquired a 100% interest in each of seven businesses (six in the recycled OEM parts business, including three providing recycled OEM heavy truck parts, and one wheel polishing business). The acquisitions enabled us to expand our presence in existing markets, increase our coverage of the Canadian market and become a provider of recycled OEM heavy truck parts. The aggregate consideration for these seven businesses totaled approximately \$36.5 million in cash, net of cash acquired, \$18.0 million in stock issued (0.8 million shares) and \$1.6 million of debt issued. Of the 2008 acquisitions, we completed three of the business combinations in the six months ended June 30, 2008 for aggregate consideration of approximately \$4.4 million in cash and \$18.0 million in stock issued.

The acquisitions are being accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and are included in our financial statements from the dates of acquisition. The purchase prices were allocated to the net assets acquired based upon estimated fair market values at the dates of acquisition. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we made adjustments to the preliminary purchase price allocations for certain of the businesses acquired in 2008. These adjustments decreased goodwill related to these 2008 acquisitions by approximately \$0.1 million. Several of our 2008 acquisitions remain in the measurement period, and we may be required to adjust pre-acquisition contingencies and inventory pending completion of final valuations. Additionally, we may adjust the purchase prices for certain of our 2008 acquisitions based on working capital adjustments. We do not anticipate any material adjustments to the purchase price allocations for the 2009 Acquisitions subsequent to June 30, 2009.

The purchase price allocations for the 2009 Acquisitions and adjustments made in the six months ended June 30, 2009 to preliminary purchase price allocations for prior year acquisitions are as follows (in thousands):

	2009 Acquisitions	Adjustments to 2008 acquisitions
Receivables	\$ 889	\$ (13)
Receivable reserves	(74)	(75)
Inventory	2,930	6
Prepaid expenses and other assets	9	(10)
Property and equipment	1,929	57
Goodwill	11,680	(95)
Intangible assets	50	
Current liabilities assumed	(842)	83
Deferred taxes	(238)	
Notes issued	(729)	
Payment of prior years purchase price payable		395
Cash used in acquisitions, net of cash acquired	\$ 15,604	\$ 348

We recorded goodwill of \$11.7 million for the 2009 Acquisitions, of which \$7.4 million is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The entire \$0.1 million of goodwill adjustments recorded for prior year acquisitions during the six month period ended June 30, 2009 reduces our future deductions for income tax purposes.

The primary reason for our acquisition of PYP in 2008 and the other acquisitions made in 2009 and 2008 was to enable us to expand our market presence, expand our product offerings and enter new markets. All or substantially all of the employees of these businesses became our employees following acquisition. We expect to reduce costs in the acquired businesses through economies of scale. All of these factors contributed to purchase prices that included a significant amount of goodwill.

In the period between the acquisition dates and June 30, 2009, the 2009 Acquisitions generated \$6.7 million of revenue and \$0.5 million of operating income.

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The following pro forma summary presents the effect of the businesses acquired during 2009 and 2008 as though the businesses had been acquired as of January 1, 2008, and is based upon unaudited financial information of the acquired entities (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue as reported	\$ 492,754	\$ 484,392	\$ 1,010,743	\$ 976,300
Revenue of purchased businesses for the period prior to acquisition:				
PYP		44,580		78,157
Other acquisitions		12,266	1,044	27,039
Pro forma revenue	\$ 492,754	\$ 541,238	\$ 1,011,787	\$ 1,081,496
Net income as reported	\$ 28,857	\$ 30,989	\$ 61,161	\$ 61,867
Net income of purchased businesses for the period prior to acquisition, including pro forma purchase accounting adjustments:				
PYP		5,190		6,973
Other acquisitions		1,125	59	2,696
Pro forma net income	\$ 28,857	\$ 37,304	\$ 61,220	\$ 71,536
Earnings per share-basic, as reported	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.46
Effect of purchased businesses for the period prior to acquisition:				
PYP		0.03		0.05
Other acquisitions		0.01		0.01
Pro forma earnings per share-basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.52
Earnings per share-diluted, as reported	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44
Effect of purchased businesses for the period prior to acquisition:				
PYP		0.03		0.05
Other acquisitions		0.01		0.01
Pro forma earnings per share-diluted	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.50

Unaudited pro forma supplemental information is based upon accounting estimates and judgments that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma supplemental information also includes purchase accounting adjustments, adjustments to depreciation on acquired property and equipment, adjustments to interest expense, and the related tax effects. These pro forma results are not necessarily indicative either of what would have occurred if the acquisitions had been in effect for the period presented or of future results.

Note 10. Restructuring and Integration Costs

We have undertaken certain restructuring activities in connection with our acquisition of Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc. (Keystone) completed in the fourth quarter of 2007. The restructuring plan included the elimination of duplicate headcount at Keystone's corporate headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee shortly after the closing of the acquisition and the incorporation of our existing aftermarket operations into the Keystone business. We performed an analysis of the overlapping facilities and delivery routes to identify the facilities and routes that could be combined or closed to eliminate duplication with existing LKQ facilities. Drivers and some facility personnel have been terminated or relocated as a result of the combination of routes and locations. Certain facilities were closed and the inventory was moved to the combined facility. Additionally, the LKQ aftermarket accounting function was centralized in Ohio, while Keystone's accounting system is centralized and located in California. During the second quarter of 2009, we substantially completed the process of combining the accounting function for all aftermarket operations at the Keystone accounting center in California. The restructuring activities include the migration of the systems utilized by the LKQ aftermarket facilities to the Keystone system.

We finalized our restructuring plans within one year from the date of our acquisition of Keystone. If there are settlements of obligations for less than the expected amount, any excess reserves will be reversed with a corresponding decrease in goodwill. Any additional reserves required in the future will be recorded through charges to expense. Restructuring activities associated with our existing operations are being charged to expense.

In connection with the Keystone restructuring activities, we established reserves as detailed below. Accrued acquisition expenses are included in other accrued expenses in the accompanying Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets.

The changes in accrued acquisition expenses directly related to the Keystone acquisition from the acquisition date to December 31, 2008 and during the six months ended June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Severance Related Costs	Excess Facility Costs	Other	Total
Reserves established	\$ 10,433	\$ 1,816	\$ 488	\$ 12,737
Payments	(10,159)	(912)	(488)	(11,559)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 274	\$ 904	\$	\$ 1,178
Payments	(150)	(398)		(548)
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 124	\$ 506	\$	\$ 630

Severance related costs are expected to be paid in 2009. The excess facility costs are expected to be paid over the remaining terms of the leases through 2013.

Restructuring and integration costs associated with our operations totaled approximately \$1.1 million and \$4.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are included in Restructuring expenses on the accompanying Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, these charges include \$0.5 million to move inventory between facilities and migrate the systems utilized by the LKQ facilities to the Keystone system and \$0.5 million of other costs, including severance and related benefits. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, these charges included costs to move inventory between facilities, migrate systems, and standardize processes and procedures totaling \$2.9 million. We also recognized costs associated with the closure of existing facilities due to overlap with acquired Keystone locations of \$1.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2008.

We have established a reserve for the costs related to the closure of existing facilities and other costs, including severance and related benefits. The other restructuring charges are generally expensed and paid in the same reporting period. The changes in accrued restructuring expenses from plan inception to December 31, 2008 and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Excess Facility Costs	Facility Relocation and Closure Costs	Severance Related Costs and Other	Total
Reserves established	\$ 2,240	\$ 4,039	\$ 2,310	\$ 8,589
Payments	(997)	(4,039)	(2,298)	(7,334)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 1,243	\$	\$ 12	\$ 1,255
Reserves established		547	511	1,058
Payments	(495)	(547)	(486)	(1,528)
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 748	\$	\$ 37	\$ 785

The excess facility costs are expected to be paid over the remaining terms of the leases through 2016. The other costs, including severance and related benefits, are expected to be paid through 2010.

Note 11. Income Taxes

At the end of each interim period, we estimate our annual effective tax rate and apply that rate to our interim earnings. We also record the tax impact of certain unusual or infrequently occurring items, including changes in judgment about valuation allowances and the effects of changes in tax laws or rates, in the interim period in which they occur.

The computation of the annual estimated effective tax rate at each interim period requires certain estimates and significant judgment including, but not limited to, the expected operating income for the year, projections of the proportion of income earned and taxed in state and foreign jurisdictions, permanent and temporary differences, and the likelihood of recovering deferred tax assets generated in the current year. The accounting estimates used to compute the provision for income taxes may change as new events occur, additional information is obtained or as the tax environment changes.

Our effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was 39.8% compared with 39.3% for the comparable prior year period.

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

We provide replacement systems, components, and parts needed to repair vehicles (cars and trucks). Buyers of vehicle replacement products have the option to purchase from primarily four sources: new products produced by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), which are commonly known as OEM products; new products produced by companies other than the OEMs, which are sometimes referred to as aftermarket products; recycled products originally produced by OEMs, which we refer to as recycled OEM products; and used products that have been refurbished. We participate in the markets for recycled OEM products as well as the market for collision repair aftermarket products. We obtain aftermarket products and salvage vehicles from a variety of sources, and we dismantle the salvage vehicles to obtain a comprehensive range of vehicle products that we distribute into the vehicle repair market. We also engage in the following related businesses: refurbishing bumpers, wheels, head lamps and tail lamps; operating self-service facilities that permit retail customers to remove and purchase recycled automotive products; and recycling heavy-duty truck parts.

We are the largest nationwide provider of recycled OEM products and related services, with sales, processing, and distribution facilities that reach most major markets in the United States. In October 2007, we acquired Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc., the nation's leading distributor of aftermarket collision parts. As a result, we are the largest nationwide provider of aftermarket collision replacement products, and refurbished bumper covers and wheels. We believe there are opportunities for growth in these product lines through acquisitions and internal development.

Our revenue, cost of goods sold, and operating results have fluctuated on a quarterly and annual basis in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate in the future as a result of a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. Please refer to the Forward-Looking Statements presented below and the risk factors enumerated in Item 1A in our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2009. Due to these factors, our operating results in future periods can be expected to fluctuate. Accordingly, our historical results of operations may not be indicative of future performance.

Acquisitions

Since our inception in 1998 we have pursued a growth strategy of both organic growth and acquisitions. We have pursued acquisitions that we believe will help drive profitability, cash flow and stockholder value. Our principal focus for acquisitions is companies that will expand our geographic presence and our ability to provide a wider choice of alternative vehicle replacement products and services to our customers.

In the first six months of 2009, we acquired three businesses (two in the recycled OEM parts business and one in the recycled OEM heavy truck parts business). The acquisitions enabled us to increase our geographic presence and expand our network of recycled OEM heavy truck parts.

In August 2008, we acquired Pick-Your-Part Auto Wrecking (PYP), an operator of multiple self-service facilities in the state of California. During 2008, we also acquired seven other businesses (three in the recycled OEM parts business, three in the recycled OEM heavy truck parts business and one wheel polishing business). These acquisitions included two businesses in Canada. The 2008 acquisitions enabled us to expand our presence in existing markets, increase our coverage of the Canadian market and become a provider of recycled OEM heavy truck parts.

Sources of Revenue

We generate the majority of our revenue from the sale of vehicle replacement products and related services. In 2008, sales of vehicle replacement products represented approximately 86% of our consolidated sales. We divide our vehicle replacement products into two categories: (i) recycled products and related products and services and (ii) aftermarket, other new and refurbished products. Recycled products, which includes our salvage and self-service operations, was our largest sales category in prior years. With the acquisition of Keystone, the percentage of our revenue derived from the sales of aftermarket, other new and refurbished products now exceeds the recycled products category.

We sell the majority of our vehicle replacement products to collision repair shops and mechanical repair shops. Our vehicle replacement products include engines, transmissions, front-ends, doors, trunk lids, bumpers, hoods, fenders, grilles, valances, wheels, head lamps, and tail lamps. For an additional fee, we sell extended warranty contracts for certain mechanical products. These contracts cover the cost of parts and labor and are sold for periods of six months, one year, or two years. We defer the revenue from such contracts and recognize it ratably over the term of the contracts. The demand for our products and services is influenced by several factors, including the number of vehicles in operation, the number of miles being driven, the frequency and severity of vehicle accidents, availability and pricing of new parts, seasonal weather patterns, and local weather conditions. Additionally, automobile insurers exert significant influence over collision repair shops as to how an insured vehicle is repaired and the cost level of the products used in the repair process. Accordingly, we consider automobile insurers to be key demand drivers of our products. While they are not our direct customers, we do provide insurance carriers services in an effort to promote the increased usage of alternative

replacement products in the repair process. Such services include the review of vehicle repair order estimates, as well as direct quotation services to their adjusters. We neither charge a fee to the insurance carriers for these services nor adjust our pricing of parts for our customers when we perform these services for insurance carriers. There is no standard price for recycled OEM products, but rather a pricing structure that varies from day to day based upon such factors as product availability, quality, demand, new OEM replacement product prices, the age of the vehicle being repaired, and competitor pricing. The pricing for aftermarket and refurbished products is determined based on a number of factors, including availability, quality, demand, new OEM replacement product prices, and competitor pricing.

In 2008, revenue from other sources represented approximately 14% of our consolidated sales. These other sources include bulk sales to mechanical remanufacturers, scrap sales, and sales of aluminum ingots and sows. We derive scrap metal from several sources, including OEMs and other entities that contract with us to dismantle and scrap certain vehicles (which we refer to as "crush only" vehicles) and from vehicles that have been used in both our wholesale and self service recycling operations. Revenue from other sources has grown in recent years due to higher scrap sales from our recycle and wheel operations, including crush only vehicles, and higher bulk sales of certain products to mechanical remanufacturers. Beginning in October 2008 and continuing into 2009, quarterly revenue from other sources has declined relative to the same period in the prior year. This trend is due to lower scrap metal and other metal prices and a reduction in the volume of crush only vehicles acquired. Revenue from other sources will fluctuate from period to period based on commodity prices and the volume of vehicles available for purchase.

When we obtain mechanical products from dismantled vehicles and determine they are damaged, or when we have a surplus of a certain mechanical product type, we sell them in bulk to mechanical remanufacturers. The majority of these products are sorted by product type and model type. Examples of such products are engine blocks and heads, transmissions, starters, alternators, and air conditioner compressors. After we have recovered all the products we intend to resell, the remaining materials are crushed and sold to scrap processors.

Cost of Goods Sold

Our cost of goods sold for recycled OEM products includes the price we pay for the salvage vehicle and, where applicable, auction, storage, and towing fees. We are facing increasing competition in the purchase of salvage vehicles from shredders and scrap recyclers, internet-based buyers, and others. Our cost of goods sold also includes labor and other costs we incur to acquire and dismantle such vehicles. Since 2006, our labor and labor-related costs related to acquisition and dismantling have accounted for approximately 7% of our cost of goods sold for vehicles we dismantle. The acquisition and dismantling of salvage vehicles is a manual process and, as a result, energy costs are not material.

Our cost of goods sold for aftermarket products includes the price we pay for the parts, freight, and other inventoried costs such as allocated overhead and import fees and duties, where applicable. Our aftermarket products are acquired from a number of vendors. Our cost of goods sold for refurbished wheels, bumpers and lights includes the price we pay for inventory, freight, and costs to refurbish the parts, including direct and indirect labor, rent, depreciation and other overhead related to refurbishing operations.

In the event we do not have a recycled OEM product or suitable aftermarket product in our inventory to fill a customer order, we attempt to purchase the part from a competitor. We refer to these parts as brokered products. Since 2006, the revenue from brokered products that we sell to our customers has ranged from 2% to 5% of our total revenue. The gross margin on brokered product sales as a percentage of revenue is generally less than half of what we achieve from sales of our own inventory because we must pay higher prices for these products.

Some of our mechanical products are sold with a standard six-month warranty against defects. We record the estimated warranty costs at the time of sale using historical warranty claim information to project future warranty claims activity and related expenses. We also sell separately priced extended warranty contracts for certain mechanical products. The expense related to extended warranty claims is recognized when the claim is made.

Expenses

Our facility and warehouse expenses primarily include our costs to operate our distribution, self-service, and warehouse facilities. These costs include labor for plant management and facility and warehouse personnel, stock-based compensation, facility rent, property and liability insurance, utilities, and other occupancy costs. The costs included in facility and warehouse expenses do not relate to inventory processing or conversion activities and, as such, are classified below the gross margin line on our consolidated statements of income.

Our distribution expenses primarily include our costs to deliver our products to our customers. Included in our distribution expense category are labor costs for drivers, local delivery and transfer truck rentals and subcontractor costs, vehicle repairs and maintenance, insurance, and fuel.

Our selling and marketing expenses primarily include our advertising, promotion, and marketing costs; salary and commission expenses for sales personnel; sales training; telephone and other communication expenses; and bad debt expense. Since 2006, personnel costs have accounted for approximately 80% of our selling and marketing expenses. Most of our product sales personnel are paid on a commission basis. The number and quality of our sales force is critical to our ability to respond to our customers' needs and increase our sales volume. Our objective is to continually evaluate our sales force, develop and implement training programs, and utilize appropriate measurements to assess our selling effectiveness.

Our general and administrative expenses primarily include the costs of our corporate and regional offices that provide corporate and field management, treasury, accounting, legal, payroll, business development, human resources, and information systems functions. These costs include wages and benefits for corporate, regional and administrative personnel, stock-based compensation, long term incentive compensation, accounting, legal and other professional fees, office supplies, telephone and other communication costs, insurance and rent.

Seasonality

Our operating results are subject to quarterly variations based on a variety of factors, influenced primarily by seasonal changes in weather patterns. During the winter months we tend to have higher demand for our products because there are more weather related accidents. In addition, the cost of salvage vehicles tends to be lower as more weather related accidents occur, generating a larger supply of total loss vehicles.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, assumptions, and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, inventory valuation, allowance for doubtful accounts, business combinations, goodwill impairment, self-insurance programs, contingencies, accounting for income taxes, and stock-based compensation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these estimates form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and our recognition of revenue. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize and report revenue from the sale of vehicle replacement products when they are shipped and title has transferred, subject to a reserve for returns, discounts, and allowances that management estimates based upon historical information. A replacement product would ordinarily be returned within a few days of shipment. Our customers may earn discounts based upon sales volumes or sales volumes coupled with prompt payment. Allowances are normally given within a few days following product shipment. We analyze historical returns and allowances activity by comparing the items to the original invoice amounts and dates. We use this information to project future returns and allowances on products sold. If actual returns and allowances are higher than our historical experience, there would be an adverse impact on our operating results in the period of occurrence.

For an additional fee, we also sell extended warranty contracts for certain mechanical products. Revenue from these contracts is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the contracts.

Inventory Accounting

Salvage Inventory. Salvage inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market. Our salvage inventory cost is established based upon the price we pay for a vehicle, and includes buying; dismantling; and, where applicable, auction, storage, and towing fees. Inventory carrying value is determined using the average cost to sales percentage at each of our facilities and applying that percentage to the facility's inventory at expected selling prices. The average cost to sales percentage is derived from each facility's historical vehicle profitability for salvage vehicles purchased at auction or from contracted rates for salvage vehicles acquired under direct procurement arrangements.

Aftermarket and Refurbished Product Inventory. Aftermarket and refurbished product inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market. Our aftermarket inventory cost is based on the average price we pay for parts, and includes expenses incurred for freight and buying, where applicable. For items purchased from foreign sources, import fees and duties and transportation insurance are also included. Our refurbished product inventory cost is based on the average price we pay for wheel, bumper and lamp cores, and includes expenses incurred for freight, buying and refurbishing overhead.

For all inventory, our carrying value is reduced regularly to reflect the age and current anticipated demand for our products. If actual demand differs from our estimates, additional reductions to our inventory carrying value would be necessary in the period such determination is made.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on our assessment of the collectability of specific customer accounts, the aging of the accounts receivable, and our historical experience. Our allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, 2009 was approximately \$6.1 million, which represents 4.1% of gross receivables. If actual defaults are higher than our historical experience, our allowance for doubtful accounts may be insufficient to cover the uncollectible receivables, which would have an adverse impact on our operating results in the period of occurrence. A 10% change in the 2008 annual write-off rate would result in a change in the estimated allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$0.6 million. For our vehicle replacement parts operations, our exposure to uncollectible accounts receivable is generally limited because the majority of our sales are to a large number of small customers that are geographically dispersed. We also have certain customers in our vehicle replacement parts operations that pay for products at the time of delivery. The aluminum smelter and our mechanical core operation sell in larger quantities to a small number of distributors, foundry customers and remanufacturers. As a result, our exposure to uncollectible accounts receivable is greater in these operations. We control credit risk through obtaining credit approvals, applying credit limits, and monitoring collection status and receivable aging statistics.

Business Combinations

For acquisitions completed prior to January 1, 2009, we have applied the guidance in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS 141) for performing purchase price allocations. Effective on January 1, 2009, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (SFAS 141R). The acquisition purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values. The purchase price allocation is subject to change during the twelve month period subsequent to the acquisition date, with the adjustments reflected prospectively for acquisitions under SFAS 141 and retrospectively for those under SFAS 141R. We utilize management estimates and an independent third-party valuation firm to assist in determining the fair values of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent consideration granted. Such estimates and valuations require us to make significant assumptions, including projections of future events and operating performance.

Goodwill Impairment

We are required to test our goodwill for impairment at least annually. The determination of the value of goodwill requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect our consolidated financial statements. In assessing the recoverability of our goodwill, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or their related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets. In response to changes in industry and market conditions, we may be required to strategically realign our resources and consider restructuring, disposing of, or otherwise exiting businesses, which could result in an impairment of goodwill. We perform goodwill impairment tests annually in the fourth quarter and between annual tests whenever events may indicate that an impairment exists. During the first six months of 2009, we have not identified any events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of our reporting units below their carrying amounts. Therefore, we have not updated our 2008 impairment tests.

Our vehicle replacement products operations are organized into 11 operating segments, comprised of nine geographic regions for our wholesale recycled OEM and aftermarket products operations and separate operating segments for our self-service retail OEM products and our recycled heavy duty truck parts operations. We utilize these 11 operating segments as reporting units, without aggregation, for purposes of goodwill impairment testing.

Our goodwill would be considered impaired if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeded its estimated fair value. The fair value estimates are established using an equal weighting of the results of a discounted cash flow methodology and a comparative market multiples approach. We believe that using two methods to determine fair value limits the chances of an unrepresentative valuation. As of June 30, 2009, we had \$937.0 million in goodwill subject to future impairment tests. If we were required to recognize goodwill impairments, we would report those impairment losses as part of our operating results. We determined that no adjustments

were necessary when we performed our annual impairment testing in the fourth quarter of 2008. A 10% decrease in the fair value estimates of the reporting units in the fourth quarter of 2008 impairment test would have changed this determination for one reporting unit. Our self-service reporting unit's fair value exceeded its book value by 6%. In prior years, the fair value of the self-service reporting unit has exceeded the carrying value by larger amounts. However, a combination of factors, including the decline in scrap metal and other metal prices in the fourth quarter of 2008 and our acquisition of PYP self service yards shortly before this drop in prices, contributed to the narrowing gap between fair value and book value. We could be subject to an impairment in the self-service reporting unit in future periods if the market conditions worsen or the economic slowdown extends into 2010 or later.

Self-Insurance Programs

We self-insure a portion of employee medical benefits under the terms of our employee health insurance program. We purchase certain stop-loss insurance to limit our liability exposure. We also self-insure a portion of our property and casualty risk, which includes automobile liability, general liability, workers' compensation and property under deductible insurance programs. The insurance premium costs are expensed over the contract periods.

We record an accrual for the claims expense related to our employee medical benefits, automobile liability, general liability, and workers' compensation claims based upon the expected amount of all such claims. If actual claims are higher than what we anticipated, our accrual might be insufficient to cover our claims costs, and we would increase our claims expense in that period to cover the shortfall.

Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business resulting from litigation, claims and other commitments, and from a variety of environmental and pollution control laws and regulations. We consider the likelihood of loss or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss, in determining loss contingencies. We accrue an estimated loss contingency when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We determine the amount of reserves, if any, with the assistance of our outside legal counsel. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether the accruals should be adjusted. If the amount of an actual loss were greater than the amount we have accrued, the excess loss would have an adverse impact on our operating results in the period that the loss occurred. If the loss contingency is subsequently determined to no longer be probable, the amount of loss contingency previously accrued would be included in our operating results in the period such determination was made.

Accounting for Income Taxes

All income tax amounts reflect the use of the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We operate in multiple tax jurisdictions with different tax rates, and we determine the allocation of income to each of these jurisdictions based upon various estimates and assumptions.

We record a provision for taxes based upon our effective income tax rate. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that we expect is more likely than not to be realized. We consider historical taxable income, expectations, and risks associated with our estimates of future taxable income and ongoing tax planning strategies in assessing the need for a valuation allowance. We had a valuation allowance of \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, against our deferred tax assets. Should we determine that it is more likely than not that we would be able to realize all of our deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the net deferred tax asset would increase income in the period such determination was made. Conversely, should we determine that it is more likely than not that we would not be able to realize all of our deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the net deferred tax assets would decrease income in the period such determination was made.

We account for uncertain tax positions in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 establishes a threshold for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in tax returns. Only those positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold may be recognized in the financial statements. We recognize interest accrued relating to unrecognized tax benefits in our income tax expense. In the normal course of business we will undergo tax audits by various tax jurisdictions. Such audits often require an extended period of time to complete and may result in income tax adjustments if changes to the allocation are required between jurisdictions with different tax rates. Our operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from federal, state, and international tax audits. With the adoption of SFAS 141R on January 1, 2009, changes in accruals for uncertainties arising from the resolution of pre-acquisition contingencies and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances of acquired businesses after the measurement period will be recorded in earnings in the period the changes are determined. Adjustments to other tax accruals we make are generally recognized in the period they are

determined.

Stock-Based Compensation

We measure compensation cost for all share-based payments (including employee stock options) at fair value and recognize compensation expense for all awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R).

Several key factors and assumptions affect the valuation models currently utilized for valuing our stock option awards under SFAS 123R. We have been in existence since February 1998 and have been a public company since October 2003. We have elected to use the Black-Scholes valuation model. In December 2007, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 (SAB 110) to amend the SEC's views discussed in SAB 107 regarding the use of the simplified method in developing an estimate of expected life of share options in accordance with SFAS No. 123R. We will continue to use the simplified method until we have the historical data necessary to provide a reasonable estimate of expected life in accordance with SAB 107, as amended by SAB 110. Key assumptions used in determining the fair value of stock options granted in 2009 were: expected term of 6.3 years; risk-free interest rate of 1.83%; dividend yield of 0%; forfeiture rate of 6.7%; and volatility of 44.6%.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See *Recent Accounting Pronouncements* in Note 2 to the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information related to new accounting standards.

Segment Reporting

Over 96% of our operations are conducted in the United States. During 2004, we acquired a recycled OEM products business with locations in Guatemala and Costa Rica. Since 2007, we have acquired a total of five recycled OEM products businesses located in Canada. Keystone, which we acquired in October 2007, has bumper refurbishing operations in Mexico and aftermarket products businesses located in Canada. Revenue generated and properties located outside of the United States are not material.

Our vehicle replacement products operations are organized into 11 operating segments, comprised of nine geographic regions for our wholesale recycled OEM and aftermarket products operations and separate operating segments for our self-service retail OEM products and our recycled heavy duty truck parts operations. These segments are aggregated into one reportable segment because they possess similar economic characteristics and have common products and services, customers and methods of distribution. The vehicle replacement products operations account for over 95% of our revenue, earnings and assets.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth statement of operations data as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated:

Statement of Operations Data:	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	54.6%	54.6%	54.8%	54.6%
Gross margin	45.4%	45.4%	45.2%	45.4%
Facility and warehouse expenses	10.0%	9.0%	9.9%	9.0%
Distribution expenses	8.7%	9.4%	8.7%	9.2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13.6%	12.7%	13.3%	12.9%
Restructuring expenses	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%
Depreciation and amortization	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%
Operating income	11.2%	12.1%	11.6%	12.3%
Other expense, net	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%
Income before provision for income taxes	9.7%	10.4%	10.1%	10.4%
Net income	5.9%	6.4%	6.1%	6.3%

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

Revenue. Our revenue increased 1.7% to \$492.8 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$484.4 million for the comparable period of 2008. The increase in revenue was primarily due to the higher volume of products we sold and business acquisitions, partially offset by reduced revenue from scrap metal and other metal sales resulting from a decline in commodity prices and lower volumes of self service and crush only vehicles. While our total organic revenue declined 3.3%, our organic revenue growth rate for parts and services was 7.7% during the three month period ended June 30, 2009.

Cost of Goods Sold. Our cost of goods sold increased 1.7% to \$269.3 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$264.7 million in the comparable period of 2008. The increase in cost of goods sold was primarily due to the increased volume of products sold. As a percentage of revenue, cost of goods sold was 54.6% in both periods.

Gross Margin. Our gross margin increased 1.7% to \$223.5 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$219.7 million in the comparable period of 2008. Our gross margin increased primarily due to increased volume. As a percentage of revenue, gross margin was 45.4% in both periods.

Facility and Warehouse Expenses. Facility and warehouse expenses increased 12.8% to \$49.4 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$43.8 million in the comparable period of 2008. Our facility and warehouse expenses increased by \$6.3 million due to business acquisitions (primarily the acquisition of PYP in August 2008), partially offset by lower fuel and insurance costs. As a percentage of revenue, facility and warehouse expenses increased to 10.0% from 9.0%. This increase was due primarily to lower car volumes in our self service operations and the PYP acquisition, as facility and warehouse expenses are a higher percentage of revenue in our self service operations as compared to our wholesale recycling and aftermarket operations.

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Distribution Expenses. Distribution expenses decreased 5.3% to \$42.9 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$45.3 million in the comparable period of 2008. Distribution expenses in dollar terms declined relative to the second quarter of 2008 as a reduction in fuel costs of \$4.4 million was partially offset by \$1.2 million in distribution costs from our business acquisitions and \$0.8 million of higher freight costs. As a percentage of revenue, our distribution expenses decreased to 8.7% from 9.4% primarily due to lower fuel costs on a higher revenue base.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased 8.6% to \$67.1 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$61.8 million in the comparable period of 2008. Our business acquisitions accounted for \$4.1 million in higher costs, primarily in labor and labor-related expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses also increased due to higher legal costs of \$0.7 million and professional fees (primarily related to information systems) of \$1.2 million, partially offset by lower administrative expenses of \$0.7 million. As a percentage of revenue, our selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to 13.6% from 12.7% primarily due to higher legal and professional fees.

Restructuring Expenses. Restructuring expenses decreased 91.9% to \$0.3 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$3.1 million in the comparable period of 2008. The restructuring expenses are the result of our integration of Keystone into pre-existing LKQ operations. We completed our remaining integration efforts during the second quarter, and no further restructuring expenses are expected from our integration of Keystone.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization (including that reported in cost of goods sold above) increased 17.3% to \$9.3 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$7.9 million in the comparable period of 2008. Business acquisitions accounted for \$0.5 million of the increase in depreciation and amortization expense. Increased levels of property and equipment accounted for the remaining increase in depreciation and amortization expense. As a percentage of revenue, depreciation and amortization increased to 1.7% from 1.5%.

Operating Income. Operating income decreased 5.2% to \$55.4 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$58.4 million in the comparable period of 2008. As a percentage of revenue, operating income decreased to 11.2% from 12.1%. The decrease in operating income in dollars and as a percentage of revenue was primarily due to declines in commodity prices, as well as lower volumes of self service and crush only vehicles.

Other (Income) Expense. Total other expense, net decreased 4.3% to \$7.6 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$8.0 million for the comparable period of 2008. The decrease in other expense, net is due primarily to interest expense. Net interest expense decreased 8.2% to \$7.7 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$8.4 million for the comparable period of 2008. Our average bank borrowings were approximately \$9.6 million lower at June 30, 2009 as compared to June 30, 2008, due primarily to scheduled repayments. In addition, our average effective interest rate on our bank borrowings was 4.9% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 5.0% in the second quarter of 2008.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes decreased 2.8% to \$18.9 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$19.5 million in the comparable period of 2008, due primarily to lower income before provision for income taxes. Our effective income tax rate was 39.6% in 2009 and 38.6% for 2008. The lower effective income tax rate in 2008 was due primarily to the discrete benefit of \$0.6 million resulting from a change in our assessment of realizability for a state net operating loss.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

Revenue. Our revenue increased 3.5% to \$1.0 billion for the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$976.3 million for the comparable period of 2008. The increase in revenue was primarily due to the higher volume of products we sold and business acquisitions, partially offset by reduced revenue from scrap metal and other metal sales resulting from a decline in commodity prices and lower volumes of self service and crush only vehicles. While our total organic revenue declined 1.9% in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, our organic revenue growth rate for parts and services was 6.3% during the six month period ended June 30, 2009.

Cost of Goods Sold. Our cost of goods sold increased 3.9% to \$554.3 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$533.3 million in the comparable period of 2008. The increase in cost of goods sold was primarily due to increased volume of products sold. As a percentage of revenue, cost of goods sold increased to 54.8% from 54.6%.

Gross Margin. Our gross margin increased 3.0% to \$456.4 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$443.0 million in the comparable period of 2008. Our gross margin increased primarily due to increased volume. As a percentage of revenue, gross margin was comparable between periods with 2009 at 45.2% and 2008 at 45.4%.

Facility and Warehouse Expenses. Facility and warehouse expenses increased 13.3% to \$100.1 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$88.3 million in the comparable period of 2008. Our facility and warehouse expenses increased by \$13.8 million due to business acquisitions (primarily the acquisition of PYP in August 2008), partially offset by a reduction in insurance premiums and claims cost of \$1.5 million and lower fuel costs of \$0.5 million. As a percentage of revenue, facility and warehouse

expenses increased to 9.9% from 9.0%. This increase was due primarily to lower car volumes in our self service operations and the PYP acquisition, as facility and warehouse expenses are a higher percentage of revenue in our self service operations as compared to our wholesale recycling and aftermarket operations.

Distribution Expenses. Distribution expenses decreased 2.9% to \$87.5 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$90.1 million in the comparable period of 2008. Distribution expenses in dollar terms declined relative to the first half of 2008 as a reduction in fuel costs of \$7.6 million was partially offset by \$3.1 million in distribution costs from our business acquisitions, \$1.5 million in higher third party freight costs and \$0.4 million in higher other distribution costs. As a percentage of revenue, our distribution expenses decreased to 8.7% from 9.2% primarily due to lower fuel costs on a higher revenue base.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased 6.6% to \$134.2 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$125.9 million in the comparable period of 2008. Our business acquisitions accounted for \$8.2 million in higher costs, primarily in labor and labor-related expenses. As a percentage of revenue our selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to 13.3% from 12.9% due to the decline in organic revenue.

Restructuring Expenses. Restructuring expenses decreased 75.5% to \$1.1 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$4.3 million in the comparable period of 2008. The restructuring expenses are the result of our integration of Keystone into pre-existing LKQ operations, and in 2009 include \$0.5 million of severance and relocation costs for LKQ employees and facility closure costs and moving expenses of \$0.5 million for pre-existing LKQ facilities.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization (including that reported in cost of goods sold above) increased 17.6% to \$18.6 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$15.8 million in the comparable period of 2008. Business acquisitions accounted for \$1.0 million of the increase in depreciation and amortization expense. Increased levels of property and equipment accounted for the remaining increase in depreciation and amortization expense. As a percentage of revenue, depreciation and amortization increased to 1.7% from 1.5%.

Operating Income. Operating income decreased 2.6% to \$116.8 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2009 from \$119.9 million in the comparable period of 2008. As a percentage of revenue, operating income decreased to 11.6% from 12.3%. The decrease in operating income in dollars and as a percentage of revenue was primarily due to declines in commodity prices, as well as lower volumes of self service and crush only vehicles.

Other (Income) Expense. Total other expense, net decreased 15.7% to \$15.2 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$18.0 million for the comparable period of 2008. The decrease in other expense, net is due primarily to interest expense. Net interest expense decreased 18.2% to \$15.3 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$18.7 million for the comparable period of 2008. Our average bank borrowings were approximately \$10.6 million lower for the six month period ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the comparable period of 2008 due primarily to scheduled repayments. In addition, our average effective interest rate on our bank borrowings was 4.9% in the six month period ended June 30, 2009 compared to 5.6% in the comparable period of 2008.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes increased 1.0% to \$40.5 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2009, from \$40.1 million in the comparable period of 2008, due primarily to a higher effective income tax rate, which was 39.8% in 2009 compared to 39.3% in 2008. The provision for the six month period ended June 30, 2009 includes \$0.3 million in discrete adjustments for changes in state income tax laws, provisions for uncertain tax positions and an increase in valuation allowances. The lower effective income tax rate in 2008 was due primarily to the discrete benefit of \$0.6 million resulting from a change in our assessment of realizability for a state net operating loss.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of ongoing liquidity are cash flows from our operations and our credit facility. At June 30, 2009, we had \$129.5 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$65.3 million available under our bank credit agreement (\$115 million commitment less outstanding revolver borrowings of \$8.2 million and letters of credit of \$26.5 million, and excluding a \$15 million commitment from Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. (LCP) that is unlikely to be honored). See Note 4, Long-Term Obligations, to the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information on our credit facilities.

Our ability to draw on the \$15 million of our revolving credit facility funded by LCP is doubtful as a result of LCP's bankruptcy filing. LCP is also our swing line lender and in such capacity had committed to provide \$25 million of same day borrowing of swing line loans as part of our revolving credit facility. We have not borrowed any amounts under any swing line loans. Our ability to access this short term borrowing is doubtful as a result of the bankruptcy filing. However, we do not believe that any inability to draw on the \$15 million revolving credit facility or to access our swing line facility will have a material adverse impact on us. Since we entered into the credit facility in October 2007, our average availability, excluding the LCP portion, has been approximately \$74 million, and the highest amounts outstanding under our revolver and in the form of letters of credit were \$8.2 million and \$26.5 million, respectively. We have not utilized the revolver as a primary source of liquidity, but we do maintain sufficient availability if needs arise.

Borrowings under the credit facility accrue interest at variable rates, which depend on the type (U.S. dollar or Canadian dollar) and duration of the borrowing, plus an applicable margin rate. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding against our senior secured credit facility at June 30, 2009 (after giving effect to the interest rate swap contracts in force, described in Note 5, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q) was 4.42%, before debt issuance cost amortization. Borrowings against the senior secured credit facility totaled \$632.7 million and \$638.3 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, of which \$24.8 million and \$19.8 million are classified as current maturities, respectively.

Our liquidity needs are primarily to fund working capital requirements and expand our facilities and network. The procurement of inventory is the largest operating use of our funds. We normally pay for salvage vehicles acquired at salvage auctions and under some direct procurement arrangements at the time that we take possession of the vehicles. We normally pay for aftermarket parts purchases at the time of shipment or on standard payment terms, depending on the manufacturer and payment options offered. Wheel cores acquired from third parties are normally paid for on standard payment terms. We acquired approximately 37,200 and 78,900 wholesale salvage vehicles in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively and 32,500 and 71,700 in the comparable periods of 2008, respectively. In addition, we acquired approximately 82,600 and 163,700 lower cost self-service and crush only vehicles in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively and 74,500 and 130,600 in the comparable periods of 2008. PYP, which was acquired in August 2008, represented 30,000 and 61,800 of the self-service vehicles purchased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009. Our purchases of aftermarket parts and wheels totaled approximately \$129.5 million and \$272.8 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 respectively and \$117.0 million and \$249.1 million in the comparable periods of 2008.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$87.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$67.4 million for the same period of 2008. Net income adjusted for non-cash depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation generated \$83.3 million of cash in 2009, a \$2.9 million increase over the same period of 2008. Receivables generated \$10.6 million in cash for the six months ended June 30, 2009, a \$22.5 million increase in cash over the same period of 2008. Our cash inflows increased as a result of improved collections. Inventory, net of effects of purchase acquisitions, represented a cash outflow of \$16.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009. We increased our purchases of aftermarket inventory during the first quarter of 2009 to increase our safety stock for new customer programs and to expand certain product categories to additional locations. We anticipate that aftermarket inventory levels will decrease in the second half of 2009. Cash paid for taxes was \$19.4 million in the first six months of 2009. Estimated payments for the full year of 2008 exceeded our expected tax liability due to the reduction in our fourth quarter profitability, and as a result, we did not make significant estimated payments in the first quarter of 2009.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$33.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$30.6 million for the same period of 2008. We invested \$16.0 million of cash in acquisitions in 2009, including \$0.4 million on settlements of purchase price payables for 2008 acquisitions, compared to \$4.4 million for three acquisitions in the comparable period of 2008. Net property and equipment purchases were \$18.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009, which is \$7.8 million below the capital expenditures for the comparable period in the prior year. The reduction in capital expenditures is driven by the timing of our projects as we believe that our full year 2009 spending will be between \$71.0 million and \$77.0 million, an increase of over \$4.0 million compared to 2008.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$6.9 million for the same period of 2008. Beginning in the first quarter of 2009, our scheduled term loan payments increased to approximately \$4.9

million per quarter in 2009 compared to \$2.5 million per quarter in the prior year, which drives the increase in cash outflows for repayments under term loans. Repayments of other debt, which primarily consists of notes issued for business acquisitions, were \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$5.0 million in the prior year. Line of credit borrowings totaled \$2.3 million in 2009, resulting from borrowings to fund a Canadian business acquisition. Cash generated from exercises of stock options provided \$2.7 million and \$1.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements reduced income taxes payable by \$2.7 million and \$2.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As part of the consideration for business acquisitions completed during 2009, we issued promissory notes totaling approximately \$0.7 million. The notes bear interest at annual rates of 4.0% to 4.25%, and interest is payable at maturity or in monthly installments.

We intend to continue to evaluate markets for potential growth through the internal development of redistribution centers, processing facilities, and warehouses, through further integration of aftermarket, refurbished and recycled OEM product facilities, and through selected business acquisitions. Our future liquidity and capital requirements will depend upon numerous factors, including the costs and timing of our internal development efforts and the success of those efforts, the costs and timing of expansion of our sales and marketing activities, and the costs and timing of future business acquisitions.

We estimate that our capital expenditures for the remainder of 2009, excluding business acquisitions, will be between \$52 million and \$58 million. We expect to use these funds for growth projects, including several major facility expansions, improvement of current facilities and systems development projects. We anticipate that net cash provided by operating activities for 2009, which we estimate will be approximately \$145 million, will be used to fund our capital expenditures.

We believe that our current cash and equivalents, cash provided by operating activities and funds available under our credit facility will be sufficient to meet our current operating and capital requirements. However, we may, from time to time, raise additional funds through public or private financing, strategic relationships, or other arrangements. There can be no assurance that additional funding, or refinancing of our credit facility, if needed, will be available on terms attractive to us, or at all. Furthermore, any additional equity financing may be dilutive to stockholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants. Our failure to raise capital if and when needed could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements. Words such as may, will, plan, should, expect, anticipate, be estimate, intend, project and similar words or expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. However, these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different. These factors include, among other things, those described under Risk Factors in Item 1A of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on February 27, 2009.

Other matters set forth in this Quarterly Report may also cause our actual future results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. We cannot assure you that our expectations will prove to be correct. In addition, all subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements mentioned above. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. All of these forward-looking statements are based on our expectations as of the date of this Quarterly Report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our results of operations are exposed to changes in interest rates primarily with respect to borrowings under our credit facility, where interest rates are tied to the prime rate, LIBOR or Canadian Bankers' Acceptance rate. In March 2008, we implemented a policy to manage our exposure to variable interest rates on a portion of our outstanding variable rate debt instruments through the use of interest rate swap contracts. These contracts convert a portion of our variable rate debt to fixed rate, matching effective and maturity dates to specific debt instruments. All of our interest rate swap contracts are denominated in the currency that matches the underlying debt instrument and have been executed with banks (JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Deutsche Bank AG) that we believe are creditworthy. Net interest payments or receipts from interest rate swap contracts will be included as adjustments to interest expense in our consolidated income statement. As of June 30, 2009, three interest rate swap contracts representing a total of \$500 million of notional amount were outstanding with various maturity dates through April 2011. All of these contracts are designated as cash flow hedges and modify the variable rate nature of that portion of our variable rate debt. The fair market value of our outstanding interest rate swap contracts at June 30, 2009 was a liability of approximately \$12.3 million, and the value of such contracts is subject to changes in interest rates.

At June 30, 2009, we had unhedged variable rate debt of \$132.7 million. Using sensitivity analysis to measure the impact of a 100 basis point movement in the interest rate, interest expense would change by \$1.3 million annually.

We are also exposed to market risk related to price fluctuations in scrap metal and other metals. Market prices of these metals affect the amount that we pay for our inventory as well as the revenue that we generate from sales of these metals. As both our revenue and costs are affected by the price fluctuations, we tend to have a natural hedge against the changes. However, there is typically a lag between the metal price fluctuations, which influence our revenue, and inventory cost changes. Therefore, we can experience positive or negative margin effects in periods of rising or falling metal prices, particularly when such prices move rapidly. Scrap metal and other metal prices declined significantly in the fourth quarter of 2008, which had a negative effect on our revenue and margins. In the first six months of 2009, we have experienced an improvement in gross margins relative to the fourth quarter of 2008 as inventory costs have fallen in response to the decline of scrap metal and other metal prices.

Additionally, we are exposed to currency fluctuations with respect to the purchase of aftermarket parts in Taiwan. While all transactions with manufacturers based in Taiwan are conducted in U.S. dollars, changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the Taiwan dollar might impact the purchase price of aftermarket parts. We might not be able to pass on any price increases to customers. Under our present policies, we do not attempt to hedge this currency exchange rate exposure.

While our investment in foreign markets, including our operations in Central America and Canada, has grown through acquisitions in the past two years, the investment is immaterial to our consolidated operations. At present, we do not have a significant amount of non-functional currency transactions, and we do not attempt to hedge our foreign currency risk related to such transactions.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2009, the end of the period covered by this report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of LKQ Corporation's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that we are able to record, process, summarize and report the information we are required to disclose in the reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within the required time periods. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2009 that were identified in connection with the evaluation referred to above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II**OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

On April 1, 2009, we entered into a settlement agreement with Ford Motor Company and Ford Global Technologies, LLC that ended the two pending legal actions that were initiated by Ford with the United States International Trade Commission. The first action was filed in December 2005 alleging that certain aftermarket parts imported into the United States infringed on 14 design patents that Ford alleged cover eight parts on the 2004-2005 Ford F-150 truck. The second action was filed in May 2008 alleging design patent infringement on certain automotive parts relating to the 2005 Ford Mustang automobile.

Pursuant to the settlement, we (and our designees) became the sole distributor in the United States of aftermarket automotive parts that correspond to Ford collision parts that are covered by a United States design patent. We have paid Ford an upfront fee for these rights and will pay a royalty for each such part we sell. The term of this arrangement extends through September 30, 2011.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock. Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2008, for information concerning risks and uncertainties that could negatively impact us.

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

Our stockholders voted on two items at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 11, 2009:

1. The election of nine directors to terms ending in 2010. The nominees for directors were elected based on the following votes:

Nominee	Votes For	Votes Withheld
A. Clinton Allen	129,267,847	4,551,411
Robert M. Devlin	127,355,692	6,463,563
Donald F. Flynn	129,085,658	4,733,599
Kevin F. Flynn	130,275,428	3,543,829
Ronald G. Foster	132,829,994	989,263
Joseph M. Holsten	132,970,775	848,482
Paul M. Meister	131,119,453	2,699,805
John F. O'Brien	132,506,975	1,312,284
William M. Webster, IV	132,065,526	1,753,732

2. The ratification of the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal year 2009. The appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP was ratified pursuant to the following votes:

Votes For:	128,965,255
Votes Against:	4,660,434
Abstentions:	193,839

Item 6. Exhibits
Exhibits

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibit

- | | |
|------|--|
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |

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, on August 4, 2009.

LKQ CORPORATION

/s/ Mark T. Spears
Mark T. Spears
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(As duly authorized officer and Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ Frank P. Erlain
Frank P. Erlain
Vice President Finance and Controller
(As duly authorized officer and Principal Accounting Officer)