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OSHKOSH CORP
Form 8-K
July 30, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report
(Date of earliest
event reported): July 30, 2009

Oshkosh Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Wisconsin

(State or other
jurisdiction of
incorporation)

1-31371

(Commission File
Number)

39-0520270

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

P.O. Box 2566, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54903

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(920) 235-9151

(Registrant's telephone number)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

On July 30, 2009, Oshkosh Corporation (the "Company") issued a press release (the "Press Release") announcing its earnings for its third fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009. A copy of such press release is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 and is incorporated by reference herein.

On July 30, 2009, the Company held a conference call in connection with the Company's announcement of its earnings for its third fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009. A copy of the script (the "Script") for such conference call is furnished as Exhibit 99.2 and is incorporated by

reference herein. An audio replay of such conference call and the related question and answer session will be available for at least twelve months on the Company's website at www.oshkoshcorporation.com.

The information, including, without limitation, all forward-looking statements, contained in the Press Release, the Script and related slide presentation on the Company's website (the Slide Presentation) or provided in the conference call and related question and answer session speaks only as of July 30, 2009. The Company assumes no obligation, and disclaims any obligation, to update information contained in the Press Release, the Script and the Slide Presentation or provided in the conference call and related question and answer session. Investors should be aware that the Company may not update such information until the Company's next quarterly earnings conference call, if at all.

The Press Release, the Script and the Slide Presentation contain, and representatives of the Company made, during the conference call and the related question and answer session, statements that the Company believes to be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in the Press Release, the Script and the Slide Presentation or made during the conference call and related question and answer session, including, without limitation, statements regarding the Company's future financial position, business strategy, targets, projected sales, costs, earnings, capital expenditures, debt levels and cash flows, plans and objectives of management for future operations, and compliance with credit agreement covenants are forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, estimate, anticipate, believe, should, project or plan, or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. The Company cannot provide any assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations include, without limitation, those set forth under the caption Risk Factors below. Additional information concerning factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In this Current Report on Form 8-K, we, us or our refers to Oshkosh Corporation.

RISK FACTORS

We have a substantial amount of debt. Our current debt levels, including the associated financing costs and restrictive covenants, could limit our flexibility in managing our business. In particular, if we conclude that we are likely to fail to comply with the financial covenants contained in our credit agreement, we would incur higher costs if we obtain an amendment or waiver of such covenants. Our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

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As a result of the JLG acquisition, we are highly leveraged. The subsequent global recession and related decline in our earnings have increased the leverage ratios under which we operate. We had approximately \$2.4 billion of debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009. Our ability to make required payments of principal and interest on our debt will depend on our future performance, which, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot provide any assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available under our credit agreement in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs should the global recession and tight credit markets become more severe or prolonged. In addition, we cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to generate cash flows or obtain alternative financing sufficient to repay our indebtedness at maturity.

Our credit agreement contains financial and restrictive covenants which, among other things, require us to satisfy quarter-end financial ratios, including a leverage ratio, a senior secured leverage ratio and an interest coverage ratio. Our failure to comply with such covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and debt service capability. These covenants may limit our ability to, among other things, borrow under our credit agreement to fund operations or take advantage of business opportunities. We cannot make any guarantees related to our ability to comply in the future with the covenants in our credit agreement. Our ability to meet the financial ratios in such covenants may be affected by a number of risks or events, including the risks described in this Current Report on Form 8-K and events beyond our control, and we may not be able to continue to meet those ratios at any time in the future. If we were to fall out of compliance with the financial covenants contained in our credit agreement, or conclude that we are likely to fail to comply with such covenants, then we could be required to seek an amendment to or waiver of the financial covenants contained in our credit agreement. Under current credit market conditions, we cannot provide assurance that we would be able to obtain any amendments to or waivers of the covenants contained in our credit agreement that we may request, and any amendments to or waivers of the covenants would likely involve substantial upfront fees, significantly higher annual interest costs and other terms significantly less favorable to us than those currently in our credit agreement. We may also consider raising additional funds through public or private debt or equity financings or the sale of assets to avoid violating a covenant. These financing options may not be available to us on a timely basis, if at all, and if the options are available, they may be available only on onerous terms that may or may not be acceptable to us or that may be dilutive to our shareholders.

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Our access to debt financing at competitive risk-based interest rates is partly a function of our credit ratings. In January 2009, Standard & Poor's Rating Services lowered our long-term debt rating from BB- to B and placed us on credit watch negative citing weaker-than-expected operating results and our need to seek an amendment of the financial covenants contained in our credit agreement. Likewise in January 2009, Moody's Investors Service lowered our long-term debt rating from Ba3 to B2 citing expectations of further erosion in our credit metrics due to the deterioration in several of our businesses, particularly the access equipment segment. In March 2009, both Standard & Poor's Rating Services and Moody's Investors Service affirmed our long-term debt ratings. Standard & Poor's also removed us from credit watch negative. Any further downgrades to our credit ratings could increase our interest rates, could limit our access to public debt markets, could limit the institutions willing to provide us credit facilities, and could make any future credit facility amendments more costly and/or difficult to obtain. In particular, under the terms of our credit agreement, we would incur a usage fee equal to 0.50% per annum on the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding loans under the credit agreement for any day on which we have a corporate family rating from Moody's Investors Service of B3 with negative watch or lower or a corporate credit rating from Standard & Poor's Rating Services of B- with negative watch or lower.

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Our high level of debt, current credit market conditions, our credit rating and the covenants that are contained in our credit agreement could have important consequences for our operations, including:

Render us vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions and detract from our ability to withstand successfully a downturn in our highly cyclical markets or economies generally;

Require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to higher interest costs or higher required payments on debt, thereby reducing the availability of such cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, research and development, dividends and other general corporate activities;

Limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements;

Limit our ability to enter into additional foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts;

Make us vulnerable to increases in interest rates because a portion of our debt under our credit agreement is at variable rates;

Limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the markets we serve;

Cause our customers to seek products from less leveraged suppliers or change the terms on which they conduct business with us;

Cause our suppliers to change the terms upon which they do business with us;

Place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to less leveraged competitors; and

Limit our ability to pursue strategic acquisitions that may become available in our markets or otherwise capitalize on business opportunities if we had additional borrowing capacity.

We may be further adversely affected by the current economic environment.

As a result of the global recession, tight credit markets (including uncertainties with respect to financial institutions and the global capital markets), depressed equity markets across the globe and other macroeconomic challenges currently affecting the economy of the U.S. and other parts of the world where we operate, many of our customers and vendors have experienced serious cash flow problems, and as a result, some customers have sought to modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase our products and some vendors have increased their prices or reduced their output. If customers are not successful in generating sufficient revenue or are precluded from securing financing, they may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable that are owed to us. In fiscal 2009, we have recorded provisions for credit losses totaling \$48.2 million to address known risks. Any inability of current and/or potential customers to pay us for our products will adversely affect our earnings and cash flows. If economic conditions in the U.S. and other key markets where we operate deteriorate further or do not show improvement, we may experience further material adverse impacts to our financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows. Additionally, if these economic conditions persist, our intangible assets at various businesses may become further impaired.

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The M-ATV contract recently awarded to us is a high profile and urgent priority for the DoD, which requires a significant and rapid increase in the rate of production of these vehicles. If we are not able to meet the required delivery schedule for this contract, our ability to secure future military business may be materially adversely impacted.

The recent MRAP All Terrain Vehicle (M-ATV) contract award requires that we quickly ramp up M-ATV production levels to 1,000 vehicles per month by December 2009. Our ability to meet the required production levels is dependent on a number of factors including hiring or recalling and training a significant number of employees at both our Oshkosh, Wisconsin and McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania facilities; procuring the required tooling, fixtures and other capital assets; reconfiguring the McConnellsburg facility to allow assembly of M-ATV crew capsules and final assembly of complete vehicles; and procuring the necessary material and components in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis. We may incur costs beyond our estimates to ramp up production. In addition, the United States Department of Defense (DoD) plans to perform significant levels of testing of the initial vehicles delivered by us. This testing could lead to material retrofits to vehicles that have already been produced or the need to change the configuration of vehicles yet to be built. Material retrofits would involve higher costs than we have estimated for the program. If we are unable to timely complete any of the foregoing items or if we are required to perform significant retrofits to existing vehicles or change the configuration of the vehicles, we may not be able to timely deliver the quantity of vehicles required by the contract. This could negatively impact our ability to win future business with the DoD or other foreign military customers, which would, along with the other risks to our costs in this program, adversely affect our future earnings and cash flows. See Our dependency on contracts with U.S. and foreign government agencies subjects us to a variety of risks that could materially reduce our revenues or profits for additional risks associated with the M-ATV contract.

Our markets are highly cyclical and the current or any further decline in these markets could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance.

The current or any further decline in overall customer demand in our cyclical access equipment and commercial markets, and a decline in overall customer demand in our modestly cyclical fire & emergency markets, could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance. The access equipment market that JLG operates in is highly cyclical and impacted by the strength of economies in general, by prevailing mortgage and other interest rates, by residential and non-residential construction spending, by the ability of rental companies to obtain third party financing to purchase revenue generating assets, by capital expenditures of rental companies in general and by other factors. The ready-mix concrete market that we serve is highly cyclical and impacted by the strength of the economy generally, by prevailing mortgage and other interest rates, by the number of housing starts and by other factors that may have an effect on the level of concrete placement activity, either regionally or nationally. Refuse collection vehicle markets are also cyclical and impacted by the strength of economies in general, by municipal tax receipts and by capital expenditures of large waste haulers. Fire & emergency markets are modestly cyclical and are impacted by the economy generally and municipal tax receipts and capital expenditures. Concrete mixer and access equipment sales also are seasonal with the majority of such sales occurring in the spring and summer months, which constitute the traditional construction season.

The global economy is currently experiencing a severe recession, which has negatively impacted our sales volumes for our access equipment, commercial and, to a lesser extent, fire & emergency products. Continued weakness in U.S. housing starts, which spread to Europe late in fiscal 2008, and weakening of non-residential construction spending in most geographical areas of the world are further contributing to the lower sales volumes. A lack of significant improvement in non-residential construction spending or continued low levels of construction activity generally may cause future weakness in demand for our products. In addition, many customers of ours have been reducing their expenditures for access equipment. Furthermore, municipal tax revenues have weakened, which has begun to impact demand for fire apparatus. The towing and recovery equipment market is also being negatively impacted by the global economy and tight credit markets. We cannot provide any assurance that the global recession and tight credit markets will not continue or become more severe. If the global recession and tight credit markets continue or become more severe, then there could be a material adverse effect on our net sales, financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows.

The high levels of sales in our defense business in recent years have been due in significant part to demand for defense trucks, replacement parts and services (including armoring) and truck remanufacturing arising from the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Events such as these are unplanned, and we cannot predict how long these conflicts will last or the demand for our products that will arise out of such events. Accordingly, we cannot provide any assurance that the increased defense business as a result of these conflicts will continue. Furthermore, our defense business may fluctuate significantly from time to time as a result of the start and completion of new contract awards that we may receive, such as the M-ATV initial delivery order we recently received. We are scheduled to deliver the M-ATVs subject to the initial order by December 31, 2009 and we cannot provide any assurance as to the profitability of the contract or how long the higher levels of production related to this increase in business will continue. Finally, a new administration has recently entered the White House, and the recent bailout of U.S. financial institutions, insurance companies and others as well as the U.S. economic stimulus package are expected to put significant pressure on the federal budget, including the defense budget. It is too early to tell what the impact of a change in administration and federal budget pressures will mean to funding for Oshkosh defense programs. As such, we cannot provide any assurance that funding for our defense programs will not be impacted by the change in administration and federal budget pressures.

Our markets are highly cyclical and the current or any further decline in these markets could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance.

Raw material price fluctuations may adversely affect our results.

We purchase, directly and indirectly through component purchases, significant amounts of steel, petroleum based products and other raw materials annually. During fiscal 2008, steel and fuel prices increased significantly resulting in us paying higher prices for these items. Although fuel and steel prices declined during the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the cost of fuel has fluctuated and there are indications that the costs of fuel and steel may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. Although we have firm, fixed-price contracts for some steel requirements and have some firm pricing contracts for components, we may not be able to hold all of our steel and component suppliers to pre-negotiated prices or negotiate timely component cost decreases commensurate with any steel and fuel cost decreases. Without limitation, these conditions could impact us in the following ways:

In the access equipment, fire & emergency and commercial segments, we implemented selling price increases to recover increased steel, component and fuel costs experienced in fiscal 2008. However, any such new product prices applied only to new orders, and we were not able to recover all cost increases from customers due to the amount of orders in our backlog prior to the effective dates of new selling prices. In the access equipment segment, some customers reacted adversely to these price increases in light of the subsequent declines in fuel and steel prices, and competitive conditions limited price increases in a time of global recession. In certain of our businesses, we have needed to reduce pricing as steel, component and fuel prices have generally declined over the last nine months. Alternatively, adherence to the price increases could affect sales volumes. Steel, component and fuel costs may again rise, and any product selling price increases may not be sufficient to recover such increases. A significant portion of our inventory at June 30, 2009 at our access equipment segment was comprised of items manufactured at a time when steel, fuel and other commodity costs were at historically high levels. Our gross margins in the access equipment segment will likely continue to be negatively impacted by this higher cost inventory throughout the remainder of fiscal 2009 and into fiscal 2010.

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In the defense business, we are generally limited in our ability to raise prices in response to rising steel, component and fuel costs as we largely do business under annual firm, fixed-price contracts with the DoD. We attempt to limit this risk by obtaining firm pricing from suppliers at the time a contract is awarded. However, if these suppliers, including steel suppliers, do not honor their contracts, then we could face margin pressure in our defense business.

We may experience losses in our access equipment segment in excess of our recorded reserves for doubtful accounts, finance receivables, notes receivable and guarantees of indebtedness of others.

We are a party to agreements in the access equipment segment whereby we have maximum exposure of \$148.2 million under guarantees of customer indebtedness to third parties aggregating approximately \$302.4 million as of June 30, 2009. We evaluate the collectability of open accounts, finance and pledged finance receivables, notes receivable and our guarantees of indebtedness of others based on a combination of factors and establish reserves based on our estimates of potential losses. In circumstances where we believe it is probable that a specific customer will have difficulty meeting its financial obligations, a specific reserve is recorded to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount we expect to collect, and/or we recognize a liability for a guarantee we expect to pay, taking into account any amounts that we would anticipate realizing if we are forced to repossess the equipment that supports the customer's financial obligations to us. We also establish additional reserves based upon our perception of the quality of the current receivables, the current financial position of our customers and past collections experience. The level of specific reserves recorded in fiscal 2009 has been higher than historically experienced as a result of the impact of the recession and tight credit markets on JLG's customers. Continued economic weakness and tight credit markets may result in additional requirements for specific reserves. During a recession, the collateral underlying our guarantees of indebtedness of customers can decline sharply, thereby increasing our exposure to losses. We also face a concentration of credit risk as JLG's top ten customers in the first nine months of fiscal 2009 represented approximately 8% of our consolidated net sales. Furthermore, some of these customers are highly leveraged. In the first nine months of fiscal 2009, we recorded \$48.2 million in charges for credit losses reflecting the economic weakness throughout the world. In the future, we may incur losses in excess of our recorded reserves if the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate further or the full amount of any anticipated proceeds from the sale of the collateral supporting our customers' financial obligations is not realized. Our cash flows and overall liquidity may be materially adversely affected if any of the financial institutions that purchase our finance receivables become unable or unwilling, due to current economic conditions, a weakening of our or their financial position or otherwise, to continue purchasing such receivables.

Our dependency on contracts with U.S. and foreign government agencies subjects us to a variety of risks that could materially reduce our revenues or profits.

We are dependent on U.S. and foreign government contracts for a substantial portion of our business. That business is subject to the following risks, among others, that could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance:

Our dependency on contracts with U.S. and foreign government agencies subjects us to a variety of risks that could

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Our business is susceptible to changes in the U.S. defense budget, which may reduce revenues that we expect from our defense business, especially in light of the new administration that recently entered the White House.

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The U.S. government may not appropriate funding that we expect for our U.S. government contracts, which may prevent us from realizing revenues under current contracts or receiving additional orders that we anticipate we will receive.

Most of our government contracts, including the M-ATV contract, are fixed-price contracts, and our actual costs may exceed our projected costs, which could result in profits lower than historically realized or than we anticipate or net losses under these contracts. In particular, the rapid ramp up of production levels for the M-ATV program could cause us to incur significant cost overruns to ensure that vehicles are delivered on time. These cost overruns could cause the profit margins on the M-ATV program to be significantly lower than expected.

We are required to spend significant sums on product development and testing, bid and proposal activities and pre-contract engineering, tooling and design activities in competitions to have the opportunity to be awarded these contracts.

Competitions for the award of defense truck contracts are intense, and we cannot provide any assurance that we will be successful in the defense truck procurement competitions in which we participate.

Our defense contracts involve significant working capital requirements. We estimate that the M-ATV contract will involve working capital requirements of \$250-\$350 million by December 31, 2009. If we are unable to obtain performance-based payments or if performance-based payments are discontinued, then we could face material working capital requirements.

Certain of our government contracts could be suspended, opened for competition or terminated and all such contracts expire in the future and may not be replaced, which could reduce expected revenues from these contracts.

The amount of orders for defense trucks or components that we may receive under certain of our government contracts is uncertain, and we may not receive additional or follow-on orders relating to contract awards we have received, including for M-ATVs or TAK-4 independent suspension retrofits. In addition, the urgent requirement for a significant ramp up in production of M-ATVs could impact our ability to produce the required quantities of our other military vehicles and components.

Our defense products undergo rigorous testing by the customer and are subject to highly technical requirements. Any failure to pass these tests or to comply with these requirements could result in unanticipated retrofit costs, delayed acceptance of trucks, late or no payments under such contracts or cancellation of the contract to provide vehicles to the government.

Our government contracts are subject to audit, which could result in adjustments of our costs and prices under these contracts.

Our defense truck contracts are large in size and require significant personnel and production resources, and when such contracts end, we must make adjustments to personnel and production resources. In particular, orders for M-ATVs will require substantial personnel and production resources at several of our facilities to enable us to quickly ramp up production to meet the delivery requirements for such orders.

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We periodically experience difficulties with sourcing sufficient vehicle carcasses to maintain our defense truck remanufacturing schedule, which can create uncertainty for this area of our business.

Our objective is to expand international operations, the conduct of which subjects us to risks that may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Expanding international sales is a part of our growth strategy. International operations and sales are subject to various risks, including political, religious and economic instability, local labor market conditions, the imposition of foreign tariffs and other trade barriers, the impact of foreign government regulations and the effects of income and withholding taxes, governmental expropriation and differences in business

Our objective is to expand international operations, the conduct of which subjects us to risks that may have a material

practices. We may incur increased costs and experience delays or disruptions in product deliveries and payments in connection with international manufacturing and sales that could cause loss of revenues and earnings. We are increasingly subject to export control regulations, including, without limitation, the United States Export Administration Regulations and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations. Unfavorable changes in the political, regulatory and business climate could have a material adverse effect on our net sales, financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows.

We are subject to fluctuations in exchange rates and other risks associated with our non-U.S. operations that could adversely affect our results of operations and may significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2009, approximately 16% of our net sales were attributable to products sold outside of the United States, including approximately 10% that involved export sales from the United States. The majority of export sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. Sales outside the United States are typically made in the local currencies of those countries. Fluctuations in foreign currency can have an adverse impact on our sales and profits as amounts that are measured in foreign currency are translated back to U.S. dollars. We have sales of inventory denominated in U.S. dollars to certain of our subsidiaries that have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The exchange rates between many of these currencies and the U.S. dollar have fluctuated significantly in recent years and may fluctuate significantly in the future. Such fluctuations, in particular those with respect to the Euro, the U.K. pound sterling and the Australian dollar, may have a material effect on our net sales, financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows and may significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods. Any appreciation in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the value of the local currency will adversely affect our revenues from our foreign operations when translated into U.S. dollars. Similarly, any appreciation in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the value of the local currency of those countries where our products are sold will increase our costs in our foreign operations, to the extent such costs are payable in foreign currency, when translated into U.S. dollars.

A disruption or termination of the supply of parts, materials, components and final assemblies from third-party suppliers could delay sales of our vehicles and vehicle bodies.

We have experienced, and may in the future experience, significant disruption or termination of the supply of some of our parts, materials, components and final assemblies that we obtain from sole source suppliers or subcontractors. We may also incur a significant increase in the cost of these parts, materials, components or final assemblies. These risks are increased in the current difficult economic environment and tight credit conditions and for contracts like the M-ATV contract where we are expected to quickly ramp up to a very high rate of production. Such disruptions, terminations or cost increases could delay sales of our vehicles and vehicle bodies and could result in a material adverse effect on our net sales, financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows. These risks are particularly serious with respect to our suppliers who participate in the automotive industry, from whom we obtain a significant portion of our parts, materials, components and final assemblies. Suppliers to the automotive industry have been severely impacted by the financial difficulties of auto manufacturers, the economic environment and credit conditions and face potential failure if the auto manufacturers' business, the economic environment and credit conditions do not improve. These risks are also serious for suppliers for our M-ATV contract who must quickly ramp up to very high rates of production. Should they or their suppliers not plan or execute appropriately, we may not achieve our planned rate of production.

An impairment in the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets could negatively affect our operating results.

We have a substantial amount of goodwill and purchased intangible assets on our balance sheet as a result of acquisitions we have completed. The carrying value of goodwill represents the fair value of an acquired business in excess of identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. The carrying value of indefinite-lived intangible assets represents the fair value of trademarks and trade names as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets expected to contribute indefinitely to our cash flows are not amortized, but must be evaluated for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if potential interim indicators exist that could result in impairment. In our second and third quarters of fiscal 2009, management determined that indicators of potential impairment were present, which resulted in impairment charges being recorded in the second fiscal quarter, but not the third fiscal quarter. In testing for impairment, if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its current fair value as determined based on the discounted future cash flows of the reporting unit, the goodwill or intangible asset is considered impaired and is reduced to fair value via a non-cash charge to earnings. Events and conditions that could result in impairment include changes in the industries in which we operate, particularly the impact of the current global recession and tight credit markets, as well as competition and advances in technology, sustained declines in the price of our common stock, adverse changes in the regulatory environment, or other factors leading to reductions in expected long-term sales or profitability. Determination of the fair value of a reporting unit includes developing estimates which are highly subjective and incorporate calculations that are sensitive to minor changes in underlying assumptions. Management's assumptions change as more information becomes available. Changes in these assumptions could result in an impairment charge in the future, which could have a significant adverse impact on our reported earnings.

An impairment in the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets could negatively affect our

Changes in regulations could adversely affect our business.

Both our products and the operation of our manufacturing facilities are subject to statutory and regulatory requirements. These include environmental requirements applicable to manufacturing and vehicle emissions, government contracting regulations and domestic and international trade regulations. A significant change to these regulatory requirements could substantially increase manufacturing costs or impact the size or timing of demand for our products, all of which could make our business results more variable.

We are the defendant in a purported class action lawsuit.

On September 19, 2008, a purported shareholder of ours filed a complaint seeking certification of a class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin docketed as Iron Workers Local No. 25 Pension Fund on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated v. Oshkosh Corporation and Robert G. Bohn. The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that we violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by making materially inadequate disclosures and material omissions leading to our issuance of revised earnings guidance and announcement of an impairment charge on June 26, 2008. Since the initial lawsuit, other suits containing substantially similar allegations were filed. These lawsuits have been consolidated and an amended complaint has been filed. The amended complaint substantially expands the class period in which securities law violations are alleged to have occurred and names Charles L. Szews, David M. Sagehorn and our independent auditor as additional defendants. On July 24, 2009, the defendants filed their motions to dismiss the lawsuit. The uncertainty associated with this substantial unresolved lawsuit could harm our business, financial condition and reputation. The defense of the lawsuit diverts management's time and attention away from business operations, and negative developments with respect to the lawsuit could cause a decline in the price of our stock. In addition, although we believe the lawsuit is entirely without merit and we intend to continue to vigorously defend against it, the outcome of the lawsuit cannot be predicted and ultimately may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows.

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Competition in our industries is intense and we may not be able to continue to compete successfully.

We operate in highly competitive industries. Several of our competitors have greater financial, marketing, manufacturing and distribution resources than us and we are facing competitive pricing from new entrants in certain markets. Our products may not continue to compete successfully with the products of competitors, and we may not be able to retain or increase our customer base or to improve or maintain our profit margins on sales to our customers, all of which could adversely affect our net sales, financial condition, profitability and/or cash flows.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

- (a) Not applicable.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d) Exhibits. The following exhibits are being furnished herewith:
 - (99.1) Oshkosh Corporation Press Release dated July 30, 2009.
 - (99.2) Script for conference call held July 30, 2009.

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SIGNATURES

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

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OSHKOSH CORPORATION

Date: July 30, 2009

By: /s/ David M. Sagehorn
David M. Sagehorn
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

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OSHKOSH CORPORATION

Exhibit Index to Current Report on Form 8-K
Dated July 30, 2009

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- (99.1) Oshkosh Corporation Press Release dated July 30, 2009.
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