

KLA TENCOR CORP
Form 10-Q
October 31, 2008
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended: September 30, 2008

or

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

Commission File Number 0-09992

KLA-Tencor Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-2564110
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

One Technology Drive

Milpitas, California

95035

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(408) 875-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting
company)

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

As of October 23, 2008 there were 168,859,158 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding.

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****KLA-TENCOR CORPORATION****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

| <i>(In thousands)</i> | September 30, 2008 (unaudited) | June 30, 2008 |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 733,459 | \$ 1,128,106 |
| Marketable securities | 531,633 | 409,130 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 370,343 | 492,488 |
| Inventories, net | 503,673 | 459,449 |
| Deferred income taxes | 315,782 | 328,588 |
| Other current assets | 172,312 | 218,003 |
| Total current assets | 2,627,202 | 3,035,764 |
| Land, property and equipment, net | 350,700 | 355,474 |
| Marketable securities | 41,419 | 42,147 |
| Goodwill | 612,977 | 601,882 |
| Purchased intangibles, net | 359,177 | 297,778 |
| Other assets | 490,772 | 515,345 |
| Total assets | \$ 4,482,247 | \$ 4,848,390 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 102,661 | \$ 104,315 |
| Deferred system profit | 82,130 | 150,797 |
| Unearned revenue | 61,757 | 56,692 |
| Other current liabilities | 529,038 | 638,528 |
| Total current liabilities | 775,586 | 950,332 |
| Non-current liabilities: | | |
| Long-term debt | 744,796 | 744,661 |
| Income tax payable | 63,468 | 63,634 |
| Unearned revenue | 24,087 | 31,745 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 113,709 | 76,288 |
| Total liabilities | 1,721,646 | 1,866,660 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 13 and Note 14) | | |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock and capital in excess of par value | 763,925 | 729,629 |
| Retained earnings | 2,012,838 | 2,204,417 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income(loss) | (16,162) | 47,684 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 2,760,601 | 2,981,730 |

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| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 4,482,247 | \$ 4,848,390 |
|--|--------------|--------------|

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Table of Contents**KLA-TENCOR CORPORATION****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(Unaudited)

| <i>(In thousands except per share data)</i> | Three months ended September 30, | |
|---|---|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Revenues: | | |
| Product | \$ 405,496 | \$ 578,432 |
| Service | 127,017 | 114,588 |
| Total revenues | 532,513 | 693,020 |
| Costs and operating expenses: | | |
| Costs of revenues | 258,203 | 305,893 |
| Engineering, research and development | 114,361 | 99,344 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 125,011 | 110,505 |
| Total costs and operating expenses | 497,575 | 515,742 |
| Income from operations | 34,938 | 177,278 |
| Interest income and other, net | 18,050 | 17,859 |
| Interest expense | 13,873 | 385 |
| Income before income taxes | 39,115 | 194,752 |
| Provision for income taxes | 19,826 | 106,594 |
| Net income | \$ 19,289 | \$ 88,158 |
| Net income per share: | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.11 | \$ 0.47 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.11 | \$ 0.46 |
| Cash dividend paid per share | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.15 |
| Weighted average number of shares: | | |
| Basic | 172,088 | 187,789 |
| Diluted | 174,386 | 193,043 |

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Table of Contents**KLA-TENCOR CORPORATION****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Unaudited)

| <i>(In thousands)</i> | Three months ended | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | September 30, | |
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net income | \$ 19,289 | \$ 88,158 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 42,708 | 24,952 |
| Asset impairment charges | 12,358 | |
| Gain on sale of real estate assets | (1,368) | |
| Non-cash stock-based compensation | 34,382 | 28,083 |
| Tax benefit(charge) from employee stock options | (618) | 6,516 |
| Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation | (1,689) | (2,840) |
| Net gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments | (128) | (62) |
| Changes in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations: | | |
| (Increase)decrease in accounts receivable, net | 131,364 | (18,755) |
| (Increase)decrease in inventories | (16,739) | 39,697 |
| Decrease in other assets | 50,623 | 15,155 |
| Increase(decrease) in accounts payable | (9,881) | 26,320 |
| Increase(decrease) in deferred system profit | (68,667) | 6,299 |
| Decrease in other liabilities | (110,277) | (7,738) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 81,357 | 205,785 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Acquisition of business, net of cash received | (127,023) | |
| Capital expenditures, net | (10,132) | (14,883) |
| Proceeds from sale of real estate assets | 2,466 | |
| Purchase of available-for-sale securities | (394,378) | (336,373) |
| Proceeds from sale and maturity of available-for-sale securities | 269,235 | 555,683 |
| Purchase of trading securities | (8,939) | (23,880) |
| Proceeds from sale of trading securities | 11,704 | 23,257 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (257,067) | 203,804 |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Issuance of common stock | 5,967 | 96,655 |
| Tax withholding payment related to vested and released restricted stock units | (10,342) | |
| Common stock repurchases | (177,469) | (683,534) |
| Payment of dividends to stockholders | (25,840) | (28,459) |
| Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation | 1,689 | 2,840 |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (205,995) | (612,498) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | (12,942) | (5,551) |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (394,647) | (208,460) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 1,128,106 | 722,511 |

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| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 733,459 | \$ 514,051 |
| Supplemental cash flow disclosures: | | |
| Income taxes paid, net | \$ 11,042 | \$ 31,858 |
| Interest paid | \$ 424 | \$ 395 |

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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KLA-TENCOR CORPORATION

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of Presentation. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by KLA-Tencor Corporation ("KLA-Tencor" or the "Company") pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal, recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods indicated. These financial statements and notes, however, should be read in conjunction with Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, filed with the SEC on August 7, 2008.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of KLA-Tencor and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The Company has included the results of operations of acquired companies from the date of acquisition.

The results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full fiscal year ending June 30, 2009.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. Interest expense is now presented as a separate line item in our condensed consolidated statements of operations (previously reported as a component of interest income and other, net). Cash flows from our trading securities were reclassified from operating to investing activities in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, and purchases and proceeds from sale of trading securities are now presented separately (previously reported on a net basis) based on our analysis of the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. These reclassifications had no effect on our consolidated operating results or our change in cash and cash equivalents, as previously reported.

Management Estimates. The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. On August 27, 2008, the SEC announced that they will issue for comment a proposed roadmap regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board. Under the proposed roadmap, the Company could be required in fiscal 2014 to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and the SEC will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this potential change would have on its consolidated financial statements, and the Company will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

In October 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") SFAS No. 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active*. FSP SFAS No. 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157, which the Company adopted as of July 1, 2008, in situations where the market is not active. The Company has considered the guidance provided by FSP SFAS No. 157-3 in its determination of estimated fair values as of September 30, 2008, and the impact was not material.

NOTE 2 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company adopted the fair value measurement and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which establishes specific criteria for the fair value measurements of financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are already subject to fair value measurements under current accounting rules. SFAS No. 157 also requires expanded disclosures related to fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB approved FSP SFAS No. 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which allows companies to elect a one-year delay in applying SFAS No. 157 to certain fair value measurements, primarily related to nonfinancial instruments. The Company

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elected the delayed adoption date for the portions of SFAS No. 157 impacted by FSP SFAS No. 157-2. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 was

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prospective and did not have a significant effect on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of applying the deferred portion of SFAS No. 157 to the nonrecurring fair value measurements of its nonfinancial assets and liabilities. In accordance with FSP SFAS No. 157-2, the fair value measurements for nonfinancial assets and liabilities will be adopted effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008.

Concurrently with the adoption of SFAS No. 157, the Company adopted SFAS No. 159, *Establishing the Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities*, which permits entities to elect, at specified election dates, to measure eligible financial instruments at fair value. As of September 30, 2008, the Company did not elect the fair value option under SFAS No. 159 for any financial assets and liabilities that were not previously measured at fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under SFAS No. 157 are described below:

- Level 1 Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Valuations based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Valuations based on inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Most of the Company's financial instruments are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The types of instruments valued based on quoted market prices in active markets include money market funds and U.S. Treasury securities. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The types of instruments valued based on other observable inputs include U.S. agency securities, commercial paper, U.S. corporate bonds and municipal obligations. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The principal market in which we execute our foreign currency contracts is the institutional market in an over-the-counter environment with a relatively high level of price transparency. The market participants usually are large commercial banks. Our foreign currency contracts' valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and quoted pricing intervals from public data sources and do not involve management judgment. These contracts are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The types of instruments valued based on unobservable inputs include the auction rate securities held by the Company. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company estimated the fair value of these auction rate securities using a discounted cash flow model incorporating assumptions that market participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Some of these assumptions include estimates for interest rates, timing and amount of cash flows and expected holding periods of the auction rate securities.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2008 were as follows:

| (in thousands) | Total | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|----------------|-------|---|--|---|
|----------------|-------|---|--|---|

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| | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Fixed income securities | \$ 1,031,741 | \$ 653,615 | \$ 336,707 | \$ 41,419 |
| Trading securities held in deferred compensation plans | 128,214 | 128,214 | | |
| Derivative assets | 4,776 | | 4,776 | |
| Total financial assets under SFAS No. 157 | \$ 1,164,731 | \$ 781,829 | \$ 341,483 | \$ 41,419 |
| Derivative liabilities | \$ 11,017 | \$ | \$ 11,017 | \$ |
| Total financial liabilities under SFAS No. 157 | \$ 11,017 | \$ | \$ 11,017 | \$ |

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2008 as follows:

| (in thousands) | Total | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Cash equivalents | \$ 458,689 | \$ 400,942 | \$ 57,747 | \$ |
| Short-term investments | 531,633 | 252,673 | 278,960 | |
| Long-term investments | 41,419 | | | 41,419 |
| Other current assets | 4,776 | | 4,776 | |
| Other assets | 128,214 | 128,214 | | |
| Total financial assets under SFAS No. 157 | \$ 1,164,731 | \$ 781,829 | \$ 341,483 | \$ 41,419 |
| Other current accrued liabilities | \$ 11,017 | \$ | \$ 11,017 | \$ |
| Total financial liabilities under SFAS No. 157 | \$ 11,017 | \$ | \$ 11,017 | \$ |

Changes in our Level 3 securities for the three months ended September 30, 2008 were as follows:

| | Level 3 |
|--|---------------|
| Aggregate estimated fair value of Level 3 securities at June 30, 2008 | \$ 42,147 |
| Total realized and unrealized gains or (losses) | |
| Included in earnings | |
| Included in other comprehensive income | 22 |
| Settlements | (750) |
| Transfers in and/or out of Level 3 | |
| Aggregate estimated fair value of Level 3 securities at September 30, 2008 | \$ 41,419 |

Table of Contents**NOTE 3 BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS**

| (In thousands) | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Accounts receivable, net | | |
| Accounts receivable, gross | \$ 382,810 | \$ 504,745 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (12,467) | (12,257) |
| | \$ 370,343 | \$ 492,488 |
| Inventories, net | | |
| Customer service parts | \$ 168,693 | \$ 169,557 |
| Raw materials | 135,350 | 120,364 |
| Work-in-process | 102,538 | 84,102 |
| Finished goods and demonstration equipment | 97,092 | 85,426 |
| | \$ 503,673 | \$ 459,449 |
| Land, property and equipment, net | | |
| Land | \$ 71,808 | \$ 73,715 |
| Buildings and improvements | 142,874 | 146,130 |
| Machinery and equipment | 450,060 | 440,249 |
| Office furniture and fixtures | 36,614 | 35,449 |
| Leasehold improvements | 151,794 | 150,473 |
| Construction in progress | 5,593 | 4,946 |
| | 858,743 | 850,962 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization | (508,043) | (495,488) |
| | \$ 350,700 | \$ 355,474 |
| Other assets | | |
| Long-term investments | \$ 157,847 | \$ 173,680 |
| Deferred tax assets long-term | 316,900 | 323,870 |
| Other | 16,025 | 17,795 |
| | \$ 490,772 | \$ 515,345 |
| Other current liabilities | | |
| Warranty and retrofit obligations | \$ 41,799 | \$ 47,953 |
| Compensation and benefits | 296,091 | 283,366 |
| Income taxes payable | 33,507 | 24,675 |
| Interest payable | 21,563 | 8,625 |
| Accrued litigation costs | 7,653 | 71,552 |
| Other accrued expenses | 128,425 | 202,357 |
| | \$ 529,038 | \$ 638,528 |

NOTE 4 MARKETABLE SECURITIES

(In thousands)

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| | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities: | | |
| U.S. Treasuries | \$ 82,461 | \$ 19,992 |
| U.S. Government agency securities | 232,047 | 217,875 |
| Municipal bonds | 11,192 | 1,002 |
| Corporate debt securities | 232,846 | 153,575 |
| Money market bank deposits and other | 423,609 | 18,543 |
| Sovereign/Multilateral obligations | 8,167 | 28,420 |
| | 990,322 | 439,407 |
| Less: Amounts included in cash equivalents | (458,689) | (30,277) |
| Total short-term marketable securities | \$ 531,633 | \$ 409,130 |
| Long-term marketable securities: | | |
| Auction rate securities | \$ 41,419 | \$ 42,147 |
| Total long-term marketable securities | \$ 41,419 | \$ 42,147 |

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The Company's investment portfolio includes auction rate securities, which are investments with contractual maturities generally between 20 to 30 years. They are usually found in the form of municipal bonds, preferred stock, a pool of student loans, or collateralized debt obligations whose interest rates are reset. The reset typically occurs every seven to forty-nine days, through an auction process. At the end of each reset period, investors can sell or continue to hold the securities at par. The auction rate securities held by the Company are backed by student loans and are collateralized, insured and guaranteed by the United States Federal Department of Education. In addition, all auction rate securities held by the Company are rated by the major independent rating agencies as either AAA or Aaa. In February 2008, auctions failed for approximately \$48.2 million in par value of municipal auction rate securities that the Company held because sell orders exceeded buy orders. These failures are not believed to be a credit issue, but rather caused by a lack of liquidity. The funds associated with these failed auctions may not be accessible until the issuer calls the security, a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, or the security matures. As a result, the Company has classified these securities with failed auctions as long-term assets in its condensed consolidated balance sheet. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, \$4.8 million of the auction rate securities with a net book value of \$4.6 million was called at par by the issuer; therefore no losses were recognized on these securities. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, an additional \$0.8 million of the auction rate securities with a net book value of \$0.7 million was called at par by the issuer; therefore no losses were recognized on these securities. The balance of the auction rate securities at September 30, 2008 was \$41.4 million.

In August 2008, the securities firm from which the Company purchased the auction rate securities entered into a settlement in principle with the SEC and various state regulatory agencies to restore liquidity to all clients holding auction rate securities. Per the settlement, the securities firm has agreed to offer certain clients the option to redeem all of their auction rate securities at par, (i.e., no possibility of a loss upon redemption, presuming the securities firm remains viable), from the securities firm between June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2012. The Company has determined that the securities firm's settlement value constitutes a contingent gain. Therefore, in accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, the Company did not recognize any gain during the three months ended September 30, 2008. As of September 30, 2008, the Company recorded a temporary impairment charge of \$0.8 million (net of tax of \$0.5 million) in accumulated other comprehensive loss, a component of stockholders' equity. The Company estimated the fair value of these securities using a discounted cash flow model incorporating assumptions that market participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Some of these assumptions include estimates for interest rates, timing and amount of cash flows and expected holding periods of the auction rate securities. However, the Company will reassess this conclusion in future reporting periods based on several factors, including continued failure of auctions, failure of investments to be redeemed, deterioration of credit ratings of investments, market risk and other factors. Such a reassessment may result in a conclusion that the investments are more than temporarily impaired. Based on the Company's expected operating cash flows and other sources of cash, it does not believe that any reduction in liquidity of its auction rate securities will have a material impact on its overall ability to meet its liquidity needs.

NOTE 5 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The Company accounts for business combinations using the purchase method of accounting. Consideration includes the cash paid and the value of options assumed, if any, less any cash acquired, and excludes contingent employee compensation payable in cash.

During the three months ended September 30, 2008, the Company completed its acquisition of the Microelectronic Inspection Equipment business unit (MIE business unit) of Vistec Semiconductor Systems for net cash consideration of approximately \$141.4 million, of which \$127.0 million was paid during the three months ended September 30, 2008 and the remaining \$14.4 million was accrued at September 30, 2008. The acquired MIE business unit is a provider of mask registration measurement tools, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) based tools for mask critical dimension measurement and macro defect inspection systems.

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The following table represents preliminary purchase price allocation and summarizes the aggregate estimated fair values of the net assets acquired on the closing date of the acquisition of the MIE business unit:

| (in thousands) | Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Cash | \$ 14,219 |
| Current assets | 60,017 |
| Intangibles: | |
| Existing technology | 39,800 |
| Patents | 18,200 |
| Trade name/Trademarks | 4,800 |
| Customer relationships | 19,300 |
| In-process R&D (IPR&D) | 8,600 |
| Backlog | 6,750 |
| Other intangible assets | 9,950 |
| Noncurrent assets | 2,749 |
| Goodwill | 35,710 |
| Liabilities assumed | (64,477) |
| | \$ 155,618 |
| Cash consideration paid | \$ 141,242 |
| Cash consideration accrued(1) | \$ 14,376 |

- (1) The \$14.4 million of accrued cash consideration represents payments to be made for funding of remaining estimated obligations and the funding of escrow amounts under the stock purchase agreement. This amount is expected to be settled and paid in the three months ending December 31, 2008.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. The \$35.7 million of goodwill was assigned to the defect inspection operating segment, which is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. This acquisition provides the Company with a line of mask registration measurement tools to complement the Company's existing mask inspection products. In addition, through the acquisition the Company has acquired a provider of SEM-based tools for mask critical dimension measurement. Other technologies of the MIE business unit acquired by the Company in the transaction include macro defect inspection systems, overlay measurement systems for microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) applications and software packages for defect classification and data analysis.

The results of operations of the acquired MIE business unit are included in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations from the closing date of the acquisition on September 30, 2008. Pro forma earnings information has not been presented because the effect of the acquisition of the MIE business unit is not material.

The fair value of the purchased IPR&D and identified intangibles was determined using the income approach, which discounts expected future cash flows from projects to their net present value. Each project was analyzed to determine the technological innovations included; the utilization of core technology; the complexity, cost and time to complete development; any alternative future use or current technological feasibility; and the stage of completion. Future cash flows were estimated, taking into account the expected life cycles of the products and the underlying technology, relevant market sizes and industry trends. The Company determined a discount rate for each project based on the relative risks inherent in the project's development horizon, the estimated costs of development, and the level of technological change in the project and the industry, among other factors.

The Company expensed IPR&D of \$8.6 million upon the completion of the acquisition of the MIE business unit in the three months ended September 30, 2008, in connection with acquired intellectual property for which technological feasibility has not been established and no future alternative uses exist.

NOTE 6 GOODWILL AND PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS**Goodwill**

The following table presents goodwill balances and the movements during the three months ended September 30, 2008:

| (In thousands) | Amount |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| As of June 30, 2008 | \$ 601,882 |
| Acquisition | 35,710 |
| Adjustments | (24,615) |
| As of September 30, 2008 | \$ 612,977 |

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Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in each business combination. The carrying value of goodwill was allocated to KLA-Tencor's reporting units pursuant to SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, KLA-Tencor completed its annual evaluation of the goodwill by reporting unit during the quarter ended December 31, 2007 and concluded that there was no impairment. There have been no significant events or circumstances affecting the valuation of goodwill subsequent to the impairment test performed in the second quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. However, a decline in the Company's stock price or significant adverse change to the business outlook could require the Company to take a material impairment charge related to its goodwill. Adjustments to goodwill during the three months ended September 30, 2008 resulted primarily from the \$24.7 million foreign currency translation adjustments related to the Company's acquisition of ICOS Vision Systems Corporation NV (ICOS) and a \$4.5 million impairment of a certain business unit that is held for sale as of September 30, 2008 which was recorded to selling, general and administrative expense, which are offset by \$4.6 million fair value adjustments reflecting purchase price allocation adjustments related to ICOS, which the Company acquired in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

Purchased Intangible Assets

The components of purchased intangible assets as of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008 were as follows:

| (in thousands) | Range of Useful Lives | As of September 30, 2008 | | | As of June 30, 2008 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | Gross | | | Gross | | |
| | | Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net Amount | Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net Amount |
| Existing technology | 4-7 years | \$ 232,459 | \$ 64,386 | \$ 168,073 | \$ 201,606 | \$ 55,813 | \$ 145,793 |
| Patents | 6-13 years | 87,179 | 22,532 | 64,647 | 71,749 | 18,615 | 53,134 |
| Trade name / Trademark | 4-10 years | 37,610 | 7,623 | 29,987 | 33,929 | 5,918 | 28,011 |
| Customer relationships | 6-7 years | 96,845 | 17,275 | 79,570 | 80,600 | 12,707 | 67,893 |
| Other | 0-1 year | 31,213 | 14,313 | 16,900 | 14,822 | 11,875 | 2,947 |
| Total | | \$ 485,306 | \$ 126,129 | \$ 359,177 | \$ 402,706 | \$ 104,928 | \$ 297,778 |

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the Company identified a certain business unit as held for sale and based on the estimated selling price of that business unit, the Company determined that the carrying amount of certain related intangible assets, primarily existing technology, patents and customer relationship, exceeded fair value by \$6.5 million. As a result, an impairment charge of \$6.5 million was recorded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, based on the revised estimated selling price of that business unit, the Company determined that the carrying amount of certain related net assets further exceeded fair value by \$11.9 million. As a result, an additional impairment charge of \$11.9 million, of which \$4.5 million relates to goodwill impairment and \$7.4 million relates to intangible assets impairment, was recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2008. Of the \$7.4 million of intangible assets impairment, \$5.4 million was recorded to costs of revenues and \$2.0 million to selling, general and administrative expense.

For the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, amortization expense for purchased intangible assets was \$24.9 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. Based on the intangible assets recorded as of September 30, 2008, and assuming no subsequent additions to, or impairment of the underlying assets, the remaining estimated amortization expense is expected to be as follows:

| Fiscal year ending June 30: | Amortization (in thousands) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2009 (remaining 9 months) | \$ 54,674 |
| 2010 | 63,911 |
| 2011 | 62,904 |
| 2012 | 59,817 |
| 2013 | 46,250 |
| Thereafter | 71,621 |

| | |
|-------|------------|
| Total | \$ 359,177 |
|-------|------------|

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NOTE 7 LONG-TERM DEBT

In April 2008, the Company issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 6.90% senior, unsecured long-term debt due in 2018 with an effective interest rate of 7.00%. The discount on the debt amounted to \$5.4 million and is being amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method as opposed to the interest method due to immateriality. Interest is payable semi-annually on November 1 and May 1. The debt indenture includes covenants that limit the Company's ability to grant liens on its facilities and to enter into sale and leaseback transactions, subject to significant allowances under which certain sale and leaseback transactions are not restricted. The Company was in compliance with all of its covenants as at September 30, 2008.

In certain circumstances involving a change of control followed by a downgrade of the rating of the Company's senior notes, the Company will be required to make an offer to repurchase the senior notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The Company's ability to repurchase the senior notes in such event may be limited by law, by the indenture associated with the senior notes, by the terms of other agreements to which the Company may be party at such time. If the Company fails to repurchase the senior notes as required by the indenture, it would constitute an event of default under the indenture governing the senior notes which, in turn, may also constitute an event of default under other of its obligations.

Based on the trading prices of the debt at September 30, 2008 and the interest rates the Company could obtain for other borrowings with similar terms at that date, the estimated fair value of the debt at September 30, 2008 was \$672.8 million.

NOTE 8 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Equity Incentive Program

Under the Company's current equity incentive program, the Company issues equity awards under its 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2004 Plan"), under which officers, employees, non-employee directors and consultants may be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's stock, restricted stock units and other types of equity awards.

Except for options granted to non-employee directors as part of their regular compensation package for service through the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company has granted only restricted stock units under its equity incentive program since July 1, 2006. For the preceding several years until June 30, 2006, stock options (except for the retroactively priced options which were granted primarily prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002) were generally granted at the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, with a vesting period of five years and an exercise period not to exceed seven years (ten years for options granted prior to July 1, 2005) from the date of issuance. Restricted stock units may be granted with varying criteria such as service-based or performance-based vesting. Substantially all of the Company's employees that meet established performance goals and qualify as key employees participate in its main equity incentive plan.

On October 18, 2004, the Company's stockholders approved the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2004 Plan") which provides for the grant of options to purchase shares of its common stock, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance shares, performance units and deferred stock units to its employees, consultants and members of its Board of Directors. The 2004 Plan permits the issuance of up to 21.0 million shares of common stock, of which 8.0 million shares were available for grant as of September 30, 2008. Any 2004 Plan awards of restricted stock, performance shares, performance units or deferred stock units with a per share or unit purchase price lower than 100% of fair market value on the grant date are counted against the total number of shares issuable under the 2004 Plan as 1.8 shares for every one share subject thereto. Total options outstanding under all plans as of September 30, 2008 were 15.4 million shares with a weighted-average remaining contractual term of 4.2 years. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, restricted stock units covering approximately 0.3 million shares of the Company's common stock were granted with performance-based and service-based vesting terms.

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The following table summarizes the combined activity under the equity incentive plans for the indicated period:

| (in thousands except for weighted-average exercise price) | Available For Grant | Options Outstanding | Weighted- Average Exercise Price |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Balances at June 30, 2008 | 9,245 | 16,012 | \$ 42.43 |
| Plan shares expired | (149) | | |
| Restricted stock units granted(1) | (1,025) | | |
| Restricted stock units canceled(1) | 133 | | |
| Restricted stock units traded for taxes | 542 | | |
| Options canceled/expired/forfeited | 231 | (231) | \$ 46.07 |
| Options exercised | | (409) | \$ 15.01 |
| Balances at September 30, 2008 | 8,977 | 15,372 | \$ 43.11 |

- (1) Any 2004 Plan awards of restricted stock, performance shares, performance units or deferred stock units with a per share or unit purchase price lower than 100% of fair market value on the grant date are counted against the total number of shares issuable under the 2004 Plan as 1.8 shares for every one share subject thereto.

The Company accounts for its stock-based awards exchanged for employee services under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Accordingly, the fair value of stock-based awards is measured at grant date and is recognized as expense over the employee's requisite service period. The fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes valuation model for stock options and for purchase rights under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan and using the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date for restricted stock units.

The following table shows pre-tax stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

| (in thousands) | Three months ended September 30, | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Stock-based compensation expense by: | | |
| Costs of revenues | \$ 5,456 | \$ 6,253 |
| Engineering, research and development | 9,972 | 8,592 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 18,954 | 13,238 |
| Total stock-based compensation | \$ 34,382 | \$ 28,083 |

Stock Options

Except for options granted to non-employee directors as part of their regular compensation package for service through the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company has granted only restricted stock units under its equity incentive program since July 1, 2006. Therefore, no comparative information is presented in the table below for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model, consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and the straight-line attribution approach with the following weighted-average assumptions:

| | Three months ended September 30, 2007 |
|--------------------|--|
| Stock option plan: | |

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| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Expected stock price volatility | 32% |
| Risk free interest rate | 4.8% |
| Dividend yield | 0.9% |
| Expected life of options (in years) | 4.7 |

SFAS No. 123(R) requires the use of option pricing models that were not developed for use in valuing employee stock options. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the option's expected life and the price volatility of the underlying stock. The expected stock price volatility assumption was based on market-based implied volatility from traded options on the Company's stock.

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The following table shows the grant-date fair value after estimated forfeitures, weighted-average grant date fair value per share, total intrinsic value of options exercised, total cash received from employees as a result of employee stock option exercises, and tax benefits realized in connection with these exercises of the stock options for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

| (in thousands, except for weighted-average grant date fair value per share) | Three months ended | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Grant-date fair value after estimated forfeitures | \$ | \$ 219 |
| Weighted-average grant date fair value per share | | 18.25 |
| Total intrinsic value of options exercised | 9,149 | 50,492 |
| Total cash received from employees as a result of employee stock option exercises | 5,967 | 96,655 |
| Tax benefits realized in connection with these exercises | 3,217 | 17,510 |

As of September 30, 2008, 12.8 million options were exercisable with a weighted-average exercise price of \$42.84 and weighted-average remaining contractual term of 4.0 years. The aggregate intrinsic value for the options exercisable as of September 30, 2008 was \$6.5 million. As of September 30, 2008, the unrecognized stock-based compensation balance related to stock options was \$38.8 million and will be recognized over an estimated weighted-average amortization period of 1.8 years.

The Company settles employee stock option exercises with newly issued common shares except in certain tax jurisdictions where settling such exercises with treasury shares provides the Company or one of its subsidiaries with a tax benefit.

The following table shows stock-based compensation capitalized as inventory and deferred system profit as of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008:

| (in thousands) | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Inventory | \$ 6,838 | \$ 6,526 |
| Deferred system profit | \$ 432 | \$ 829 |

Restricted Stock Units

The following table shows the applicable number of restricted stock units and weighted-average grant date fair value for restricted stock units granted, vested and released, and forfeited during the three months ended September 30, 2008 and restricted stock units outstanding as of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008:

| Restricted Stock Units | Shares (in thousands) | Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Outstanding restricted stock units as of June 30, 2008 | 5,075 | \$ 31.50 |
| Granted | 569 | \$ 21.70 |
| Vested and released | (957) | \$ 32.06 |
| Forfeited | (73) | \$ 30.16 |
| Outstanding restricted stock units as of September 30, 2008 | 4,614 | \$ 30.19 |

Since the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the restricted stock units granted by the Company generally vest in two equal installments on the second and fourth anniversaries of the date of grant. Prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the restricted stock units granted by the Company generally vested in two equal installments over four or five years from the anniversary date of the grant. The value of the restricted stock units is based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of award. The restricted stock units have been awarded under the Company's 2004 Plan, and each unit will entitle the recipient to one share of common stock when the applicable vesting requirements for that unit are satisfied. However, for each share actually issued under the awarded units, the share reserve under the 2004 Plan will be reduced by 1.8 shares, as provided under the terms of the 2004 Plan.

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As of September 30, 2008, the unrecognized stock-based compensation balance related to restricted stock units was \$103.9 million and will be recognized over an estimated weighted-average amortization period of 2.6 years.

Table of Contents**Employee Stock Purchase Plan**

KLA-Tencor's Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) provides that eligible employees may contribute up to 10% of their eligible earnings toward the semi-annual purchase of KLA-Tencor's common stock. The ESPP is qualified under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. The employee's purchase price is derived from a formula based on the fair market value of the common stock at the time of enrollment into the offering period versus the fair market value on the date of purchase. Offering periods are generally two years in length.

The Company estimates the fair value of purchase rights under the ESPP using a Black-Scholes valuation model, consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) and SEC SAB No. 107. The fair value of each purchase right under the ESPP is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and the straight-line attribution approach with the following weighted-average assumptions:

| | Three months ended | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | September 30, | |
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Stock purchase plan: | | |
| Expected stock price volatility | 41% | 32% |
| Risk free interest rate | 1.8% | 4.9% |
| Dividend yield | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| Expected life of options (in years) | 1.3 | 1.3 |

The ESPP shares are replenished annually on the first day of each fiscal year by virtue of an evergreen provision. The provision allows for share replenishment equal to the lesser of 2.0 million shares or the number of shares which KLA-Tencor estimates will be required to issue under the ESPP during the forthcoming fiscal year. As of September 30, 2008, a total of 2.0 million shares were reserved and available for issuance under the ESPP. In the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, the Company estimated that it would need to issue up to 1.0 million shares under the ESPP during fiscal year 2009 and, in accordance with the evergreen provision of the ESPP, increased the number of shares reserved under the ESPP by 1.0 million shares.

IRC Section 409A Affected Options

Because virtually all holders of retroactively priced options that had been issued by the Company were not involved in or aware of the retroactive pricing, the Company took certain actions to deal with the adverse tax consequences that may have been incurred by the holders of retroactively priced options. The adverse tax consequences were that retroactively priced stock options vesting after December 31, 2004 (409A Affected Options) subject the option holder to a penalty tax under IRC Section 409A (and, as applicable, similar penalty taxes under California and other state tax laws). One such action by the Company involved offering to amend the 409A Affected Options to increase the exercise price to the market price on the actual grant date or, if lower, the market price at the time of the amendment, in exchange for cash bonus payments to the option holders that were paid in January 2008 in an amount equal to the aggregate increase in exercise prices of the amended 409A Affected Options held by such option holders. The amended options would not be subject to taxation under IRC Section 409A. The Company amended certain options during the quarters ended December 31, 2006, March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2007, and paid cash bonuses in connection with such amendments during the quarter ended March 31, 2008. The Company recorded no charges related to the amendment of the 409A Affected Options or the payment of the related cash bonuses during the quarters ended September 30, 2007 or September 30, 2008.

Executive Severance and Consulting Agreement

During August 2008, the Company announced that effective January 1, 2009, John H. Kispert, the Company's current President and Chief Operating Officer, will cease to be an employee of the Company. In accordance with the terms of a Severance and Consulting Agreement entered into between the Company and Mr. Kispert dated August 28, 2008, Mr. Kispert will receive, in addition to certain cash payments and benefits, the following benefits related to his outstanding equity awards: (i) accelerated, pro-rated vesting of the unvested portion (as of the date that his employment with the Company terminates) of all of his outstanding restricted stock units, such that a percentage of the unvested portion of each such restricted stock unit grant, representing the portion of the entire service vesting period under such grant that will have been served by Mr. Kispert as of the date that he ceases to be an employee of the Company, will be accelerated; (ii) the acceleration of the delivery of all restricted stock units for which vesting is accelerated in accordance with the provisions of the Severance and Consulting Agreement; and (iii) the extension of the post-termination exercise period of each of Mr. Kispert's stock options so that each such option will remain exercisable for twelve months following the date Mr. Kispert ceases to be an employee of the Company, but in no event beyond the original term of the award. In connection with the stock-related benefits agreed to under such agreement, the Company recorded an additional non-cash, stock-based compensation charge of approximately \$4.7 million during the three months ended September 30, 2008, which is included as a component of

selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense.

Table of Contents**NOTE 9 STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM**

Since July 1997, the Board of Directors has authorized the Company to systematically repurchase up to 62.8 million shares of its common stock under the repurchase program in the open market. This plan was put into place to reduce the dilution from KLA-Tencor's employee benefit and incentive plans such as the stock option and employee stock purchase plans, and to return excess cash to the Company's shareholders. Subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors, the repurchases will be made from time to time in the open market in compliance with applicable securities laws, including the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules promulgated thereunder such as Rule 10b-18. At September 30, 2008, 11.3 million shares were available for repurchase under the Company's repurchase program.

Share repurchases for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| (In thousands) | Three months ended September 30, | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Number of shares of common stock repurchased | 4,960 | 11,656 |
| Total cost of repurchase | \$ 180,041 | \$ 683,534 |

At September 30, 2008, \$10.4 million of the above total cost of repurchase amount remained unpaid and is recorded in other current liabilities. The \$7.8 million which was accrued at June 30, 2008 was paid during the three months ended September 30, 2008.

NOTE 10 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period increased to include the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential shares of common stock had been issued. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and restricted stock units is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method, which includes consideration of stock-based compensation required by SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* and SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

| (in thousands, except per share data) | Three months ended September 30, | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Numerator: | | |
| Net income | \$ 19,289 | \$ 88,158 |
| Denominator: | | |
| Weighted-average shares outstanding, excluding unvested restricted stock units | 172,088 | 187,789 |
| Effect of dilutive options and restricted stock | 2,298 | 5,254 |
| Denominator for diluted earnings per share | 174,386 | 193,043 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$ 0.11 | \$ 0.47 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$ 0.11 | \$ 0.46 |
| Potentially dilutive securities(1) | 12,572 | 1,803 |

(1) The potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the above periods because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

The total amount of dividends paid during the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$25.8 million and \$28.5 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**NOTE 11 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

The components of comprehensive income, net of tax, are as follows:

| (In thousands) | Three months ended | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Net income | \$ 19,289 | \$ 88,158 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | |
| Currency translation adjustments | (63,623) | 14,987 |
| Gain (loss) on cash flow hedging instruments, net | 2,137 | (9,219) |
| Change in unrecognized losses and transition obligation related to pension and post retirement plans | 170 | 14 |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net (1) | (2,530) | 2,652 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (63,846) | \$ 8,434 |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (44,557) | \$ 96,592 |
| (1) Tax effect of unrealized gain (loss) on investments | \$ (1,531) | \$ 1,605 |

NOTE 12 INCOME TAXES

The Company recorded a provision of \$19.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, which is an effective tax rate of 50.7%. The increase in the effective tax rate from 35.9% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 to 50.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2008 is primarily due to the effect of \$8.6 million in IPR&D charges related to the acquisition of the MIE business unit and the \$4.5 million goodwill impairment charge related to a certain business unit, both of which are non-deductible for tax purposes.

The Company expects its effective income tax rate to decrease for the three months ending December 31, 2008 as the Company expects to record a benefit of approximately \$6.0 million during the three months ending December 31, 2008 related to the period from January 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008 in connection with the reinstatement of the federal research and development credit from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009 under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, which was signed into law on October 3, 2008. In addition, the benefit from the credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 will be included in income tax rate in subsequent periods.

In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world. The Company is not under United States federal income tax examination at this time. The Company remains subject to federal income tax examination for all years from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. The Company is subject to state income tax examinations for all years from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. The Company is also subject to examinations in major foreign jurisdictions, including Japan, Israel and Singapore, for all years from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 and is currently under tax examinations in various other foreign tax jurisdictions. It is reasonably possible that certain examinations may be concluded in the next twelve months. Accordingly, the Company believes it is reasonably possible that its existing unrecognized tax benefits may be reduced by up to \$7.7 million within the next twelve months as a result of the lapse of statutes of limitations, and the resolution of agreements with various foreign tax authorities.

NOTE 13 LITIGATION AND OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Government Inquiries and SEC Settlement Relating to Historical Stock Option Practices. On May 23, 2006, the Company received a subpoena from the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) requesting information relating to the Company's past stock option grants and related accounting matters. Also on May 23, 2006, the Company received a letter from the SEC making an informal inquiry and request for information on the same subject matters. The Company learned on February 2, 2007 that the SEC had opened a formal investigation into these matters. The Company cooperated fully with the SEC investigation. On July 25, 2007, the Company announced that it had reached a settlement with the SEC by consenting to the entry of a permanent injunction against future violations of the reporting, books and records, and internal controls provisions of the federal securities laws. The settlement resolves completely the SEC investigation into the Company's historical stock option granting practices. KLA-Tencor was not charged by the SEC with fraud; nor was the Company required to pay any civil penalty, fine, or money damages as part of the settlement. On July 31, 2008, the USAO informed the Company that it had closed its investigation and had determined not to take any action against the Company. Both the SEC and USAO investigations with respect to the Company are now closed.

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The Company has also responded to inquiries from the U.S. Department of Labor, which is conducting an examination of the Company's 401(k) Savings Plan prompted by the Company's stock option issues. The Company is cooperating fully with this examination and intends to continue to do so. The Internal Revenue Service conducted an audit covering calendar year 2006 related to the Company's historical stock option practices, which was concluded in July 2008 with a payment by

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the Company of \$0.1 million. The Company cannot predict how long it will take to or how much more time and resources it will have to expend to resolve the remaining government inquiry, nor can it predict the outcome of that inquiry. Also, there can be no assurance that other inquiries, investigations or actions will not be started by other United States federal or state regulatory agencies or by foreign governmental agencies.

Shareholder Derivative Litigation Relating to Historical Stock Option Practices. Beginning on May 22, 2006, several persons and entities identifying themselves as shareholders of KLA-Tencor filed derivative actions purporting to assert claims on behalf of and in the name of the Company against various of the Company's current and former directors and officers relating to its accounting for stock options issued from 1994 to the present. The complaints in these actions allege that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties and other obligations to the Company and violated state and federal securities laws in connection with the Company's historical stock option granting process, its accounting for past stock options, and historical sales of stock by the individual defendants. Three substantially similar actions are pending, one in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California (the Federal Derivative Action, which consists of three separate lawsuits consolidated in one action); one in the California Superior Court for Santa Clara County; and one in the Delaware Chancery Court.

The plaintiffs in the derivative actions have asserted claims for violations of Sections 10(b) (including Rule 10b-5 thereunder), 14(a), and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, unjust enrichment, breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting such breach, negligence, misappropriation of information, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, breach of contract, constructive fraud, rescission, and violations of California Corporations Code section 25402, as well as a claim for an accounting of all stock option grants made to the named defendants. KLA-Tencor is named as a nominal defendant in these actions. On behalf of KLA-Tencor, the plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary and other relief against the named defendants. The plaintiffs are James Ziolkowski, Mark Ziering, Alaska Electrical Pension Fund, Jeffrey Rabin, and Benjamin Langford. The individual named defendants are current directors and officers Edward W. Barnholt, H. Raymond Bingham, Robert T. Bond, Jeffrey L. Hall, Stephen P. Kaufman, John H. Kispert, Lida Urbanek and Richard P. Wallace; and former directors and officers Robert J. Boehlke, Leo Chamberlain, Gary E. Dickerson, Richard J. Elkus, Jr., Dennis J. Fortino, Kenneth Levy, Michael E. Marks, Stuart J. Nichols, Arthur P. Schnitzer, Kenneth L. Schroeder and Jon D. Tompkins. Current director David C. Wang and former director Dean O. Morton were originally named as defendants in one of the derivative actions filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, but were dropped as named defendants as of December 22, 2006 upon the filing of a consolidated complaint in that action.

The derivative actions are at an early procedural stage. The defendants are not yet required to respond to the complaints in any of the derivative actions. The Company's Board of Directors has appointed a Special Litigation Committee (SLC) composed solely of independent directors to conduct an independent investigation of the claims asserted in the derivative actions and to determine the Company's position with respect to those claims. On March 25, 2008, the SLC filed a motion to terminate the Federal Derivative Action and to approve certain settlements with individuals as identified below. The motion to terminate is currently awaiting decision by the court. The state court derivative actions in the California Superior Court for Santa Clara County and the Delaware Chancery Court are stayed pending a ruling on the SLC's motion to terminate the Federal Derivative Action.

During the year ended June 30, 2008, the Company, acting through the SLC, entered into settlement agreements with each of Gary E. Dickerson, Kenneth Levy, Kenneth Schroeder and Jon D. Tompkins related to the claims brought against such individuals in connection with the derivative actions. Each of these agreements is subject to court approval. The agreements, individually and in the aggregate, do not involve amounts that are material to the Company. As of June 30, 2008, the Company has not recorded the gain contingency arising from the settlement agreements as the gain is not certain. The Company will record any gain upon receiving the applicable court approval.

In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with Kenneth Schroeder to resolve all claims arising from his employment agreement and departure from the Company. The terms of this agreement are subject to court approval of the above-described settlement agreement with Mr. Schroeder relating to the claims brought against him in the derivative actions.

The Company cannot predict whether these actions are likely to result in any material recovery by or expense to KLA-Tencor.

Shareholder Class Action Litigation Relating to Historical Stock Option Practices. KLA-Tencor and various of its current and former directors and officers were named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on June 29, 2006 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. Two similar actions were filed later in the same court, and all three cases were consolidated into a single action. On September 26, 2008, Judge Charles Breyer of the Northern District granted final approval of a settlement resolving all class claims and dismissing with prejudice all claims brought by the consolidated action. The class action had alleged material misrepresentations in the Company's SEC filings and public

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statements and brought claims under Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, Section 14(a), Section 20(a), and Section 20A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a result of the Company's past stock option grants and related accounting and reporting. The settlement resolved all claims against all defendants, who were KLA-Tencor, Edward W. Barnholt, H. Raymond Bingham, Robert T. Bond, Gary E. Dickerson, Richard J. Elkus, Jr., Jeffrey L. Hall, Stephen P. Kaufman, John H. Kispert, Kenneth Levy, Michael E. Marks, Stuart J. Nichols, Kenneth L. Schroeder, Jon D. Tompkins, Lida Urbanek and Richard P. Wallace.

The Company made a payment of \$65.0 million to the settlement class as a term of the court-approved settlement during the three months ended September 30, 2008, which provides a full release of KLA-Tencor and the other named defendants in connection with the allegation raised in the lawsuit. The Company had reached an agreement in principle to resolve the action prior to December 31, 2007, and therefore an amount of \$65.0 million was accrued by a charge to selling, general and administrative expenses during the three months ended December 31, 2007.

As part of a derivative lawsuit filed in the Delaware Chancery Court on July 21, 2006 (which has been stayed pending a ruling on the motion to terminate the Federal Derivative Action as described above), a plaintiff claiming to be a KLA-Tencor shareholder also asserted a separate putative class action claim against the Company and certain of its current and former directors and officers alleging that shareholders incurred damage due to purported dilution of KLA-Tencor common stock resulting from historical stock option granting practices. The Company's motion to dismiss this claim is under submission.

Another plaintiff, Chris Crimi, filed a putative class action complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Clara on September 4, 2007 against the Company and certain of its current and former directors and officers. The plaintiff seeks to represent a class consisting of persons who held KLA-Tencor common stock between September 20, 2002 and September 27, 2006, originally alleged causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty and rescission based on alleged misstatements and omissions in the Company's SEC filings concerning the Company's past stock option grants, and seeks unspecified damages based upon purported dilution of the Company's stock, injunctive relief, and rescission. The named defendants, in addition to the Company, are Edward W. Barnholt, H. Raymond Bingham, Robert T. Bond, Richard J. Elkus, Jr., Stephen P. Kaufman, Kenneth Levy, Michael E. Marks, Dean O. Morton, Kenneth L. Schroeder, Jon D. Tompkins, and Richard P. Wallace. The Company filed a demurrer to the complaint, which was sustained, and then removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California upon plaintiff's filing an amended complaint. The Company then filed a motion to dismiss the action in the Northern District of California, which was granted in part, with the remaining claims being remanded back to the California Superior Court on September 12, 2008. This litigation is at an early stage, and the individual defendants have not yet been required to respond to the complaint. The Company intends to vigorously defend this litigation.

The Company cannot predict the outcome of the shareholder class action claims brought in the lawsuits filed in the Delaware Chancery Court and the California Superior Court, and it cannot estimate the likelihood or potential dollar amount of any adverse results. However, an unfavorable outcome in this litigation could have a material adverse impact upon the financial position, results of operations or cash flows for the period in which the outcome occurs and in future periods.

Indemnification Obligations. Subject to certain limitations, the Company is obligated to indemnify its current and former directors, officers and employees in connection with the investigation of the Company's historical stock option practices and the related litigation and ongoing government inquiry. These obligations arise under the terms of the Company's certificate of incorporation, its bylaws, applicable contracts, and Delaware and California law. The obligation to indemnify generally means that the Company is required to pay or reimburse the individuals reasonable legal expenses and possibly damages and other liabilities incurred in connection with these matters. The Company is currently paying or reimbursing legal expenses being incurred in connection with these matters by a number of its current and former directors, officers and employees. It is also paying defense costs to two former officers and employees facing SEC civil actions to which the Company is not a party. Although the maximum potential amount of future payments KLA-Tencor could be required to make under these agreements is theoretically unlimited, the Company believes the fair value of this liability, to the extent estimable, is appropriately considered within the reserve it has established for currently pending legal proceedings.

Other Legal Matters. The Company is named from time to time as a party to lawsuits in the normal course of its business. Litigation, in general, and intellectual property and securities litigation in particular, can be expensive and disruptive to normal business operations. Moreover, the results of legal proceedings are difficult to predict, and the costs incurred in litigation can be substantial, regardless of outcome.

NOTE 14 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Factoring. KLA-Tencor has agreements with financial institutions to sell certain of its trade receivables and promissory notes from customers without recourse. KLA-Tencor does not believe it is at risk for any material losses as a result of these agreements. In addition, from time to time KLA-Tencor will discount without recourse Letters of Credit (LCs) received from customers in payment for goods.

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The following table shows total receivables sold under factoring agreements and proceeds from sales of LCs and related discounting fees paid for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

| (In thousands) | Three months ended | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Receivables sold under factoring agreements | \$ 82,271 | \$ 70,534 |
| Proceeds from sales of LCs | \$ 8,386 | \$ 6,818 |
| Discounting fees paid on sales of LCs (1) | \$ 38 | \$ 21 |

(1) Discounting fees were equivalent to interest expense and were recorded in interest income and other, net.

Facilities. KLA-Tencor leases certain of its facilities under arrangements, which qualify for operating lease accounting treatment under SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*.

The following is a schedule of operating lease payments (in thousands):

| Fiscal year ended June 30, | Amount |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 2009 (remaining 9 months) | \$ 9,525 |
| 2010 | 9,569 |
| 2011 | 6,601 |
| 2012 | 3,665 |
| 2013 | 2,961 |
| 2014 and thereafter | 8,412 |
| Total minimum lease payments | \$ 40,733 |

Rent expense was approximately \$2.7 million and \$3.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Purchase Commitments. KLA-Tencor maintains certain open inventory purchase commitments with its suppliers to ensure a smooth and continuous supply for key components. KLA-Tencor's liability under these purchase commitments is generally restricted to a forecasted time-horizon as mutually agreed upon between the parties. This forecast time-horizon can vary among different suppliers. The Company's open inventory purchase commitments were approximately \$116.4 million as of September 30, 2008 and are primarily due within the next 12 months. Actual expenditures will vary based upon the volume of the transactions and length of contractual service provided. In addition, the amounts paid under these arrangements may change in the event that the arrangements are renegotiated or canceled. Certain agreements provide for potential cancellation penalties.

Guarantees. KLA-Tencor provides standard warranty coverage on its systems for twelve months, providing labor and parts necessary to repair the systems during the warranty period. KLA-Tencor accounts for the estimated warranty cost as a charge to cost of revenues when revenue is recognized. The estimated warranty cost is based on historical product performance and field expenses. Utilizing actual service records, KLA-Tencor calculates the average service hours and parts expense per system and applies the actual labor and overhead rates to determine the estimated warranty charge. KLA-Tencor updates these estimated charges periodically. The actual product performance and/or field expense profiles may differ, and in those cases KLA-Tencor adjusts its warranty accruals accordingly.

The following table provides the balances and changes in the product warranty accrual for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

| (In thousands) | Three months ended September 30, |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
|----------------|-------------------------------------|

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| | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Beginning balance | \$ 38,700 | \$ 52,838 |
| Accruals for warranties issued during the period | 5,142 | 14,845 |
| Changes in liability related to pre-existing warranties | 2,415 | (496) |
| Settlements made during the period | (12,340) | (15,909) |
| Ending balance | \$ 33,917 | \$ 51,278 |

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Subject to certain limitations, KLA-Tencor indemnifies its current and former officers and directors for certain events or occurrences. Although the maximum potential amount of future payments KLA-Tencor could be required to make under these agreements is theoretically unlimited, the Company believes the fair value of this liability, to the extent estimable, is appropriately considered within the reserve it has established for currently pending legal proceedings.

KLA-Tencor is a party to a variety of agreements pursuant to which it may be obligated to indemnify the other party with respect to certain matters. Typically, these obligations arise in connection with contracts and license agreements or the sale of assets, under which the Company customarily agrees to hold the other party harmless against losses arising from a breach of warranties, representations and covenants related to such matters as title to assets sold, validity of certain intellectual property rights, non-infringement of third-party rights, and certain income tax-related matters. In each of these circumstances, payment by the Company is typically subject to the other party making a claim to and cooperating with the Company pursuant to the procedures specified in the particular contract. This usually allows the Company to challenge the other party's claims or, in case of breach of intellectual property representations or covenants, to control the defense or settlement of any third-party claims brought against the other party. Further, the Company's obligations under these agreements may be limited in terms of amounts, activity (typically at the Company's option to replace or correct the products or terminate the agreement with a refund to the other party), and duration. In some instances, the Company may have recourse against third parties and/or insurance covering certain payments made by the Company.

It is not possible to predict the maximum potential amount of future payments under these or similar agreements due to the conditional nature of the Company's obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by the Company under these agreements have not had a material effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company maintains guarantee arrangements of \$28.3 million in various locations to fund customs guarantees for VAT and letter of credit needs of its subsidiaries in Europe and Asia. Approximately \$19.8 million was outstanding under these arrangements as of September 30, 2008.

NOTE 15 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

KLA-Tencor's foreign subsidiaries operate and sell KLA-Tencor's products in various global markets. As a result, KLA-Tencor is exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. KLA-Tencor utilizes foreign currency forward exchange contracts and options to hedge against future movements in foreign exchange rates that affect certain existing and forecasted foreign currency denominated sales and purchase transactions. KLA-Tencor does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

The outstanding hedge contracts, with maximum maturity of 13 months, were as follows:

| (In thousands) | As of September 30, 2008 | As of June 30, 2008 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flow hedge contracts | | |
| Purchase | \$ 5,466 | \$ 7,413 |
| Sell | (118,912) | (200,676) |
| Other foreign currency hedge contracts | | |
| Purchase | 160,384 | 1,278,395 |
| Sell | (295,743) | (1,402,119) |
| Net | \$ (248,805) | \$ (316,987) |

NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company purchased from, or sold to, JDS Uniphase Corporation, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., National Semiconductor Corp., STMicroelectronics, NV and Oracle Corporation, where one or more members of the Company's Board of Directors also serves as an executive officer or board member. For the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company's total revenues from transactions with these parties (for the portion of such period that they were considered related) were approximately \$3 million and \$12 million, respectively. In addition, for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company's total purchases

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from transactions with these parties (for the portion of such period that they were considered related) were approximately \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively. The Company had a receivable balance from these parties of approximately \$1 million and \$13 million at September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008, respectively. Management believes that such transactions are at arms length and on similar terms as would have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

NOTE 17 SEGMENT REPORTING AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

KLA-Tencor reports one reportable segment in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. KLA-Tencor's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer.

KLA-Tencor is engaged primarily in designing, manufacturing, and marketing process control and yield management solutions for the semiconductor and related nanoelectronics industries. All operating units have been aggregated due to their inter-dependencies, commonality of long-term economic characteristics, products and services, the production processes, class of customer and distribution processes. The Company's service products are an extension of the system product portfolio and provide customers with spare parts and fab management services (including system preventive maintenance and optimization services) to improve yield, increase production uptime and throughput, and lower the cost of ownership. Since KLA-Tencor operates in one segment, all financial segment information required by SFAS No. 131 can be found in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

KLA-Tencor's significant operations outside the United States include manufacturing facilities in Israel and Singapore, and sales, marketing and service offices in Western Europe, Japan and the Asia Pacific region. For geographical revenue reporting, revenues are attributed to the geographic location in which the customer is located. Long-lived assets consist primarily of net property and equipment and are attributed to the geographic region in which they are located.

The following is a summary of revenues by geographic region for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

| (In thousands) | Three months ended September 30, | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Revenues: | | |
| United States | \$ 90,554 | \$ 146,953 |
| Taiwan | 85,518 | 197,014 |
| Japan | 169,907 | 182,210 |
| Europe & Israel | 43,427 | 69,778 |
| Korea | 87,861 | 34,059 |
| Rest of Asia Pacific | 55,246 | 63,006 |
| Total | \$ 532,513 | \$ 693,020 |

Long-lived assets by geographic region as of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008 were as follows:

| (In thousands) | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Long-lived assets: | |
| United States | \$ 248,091 | \$ 253,186 |
| Taiwan | 1,456 | 1,701 |
| Japan | 5,615 | 5,473 |
| Europe & Israel | 35,311 | 36,432 |
| Korea | 4,726 | 6,012 |
| Rest of Asia Pacific | 71,526 | 70,465 |
| Total | \$ 366,725 | \$ 373,269 |

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For the three months ended September 30, 2008, one customer accounted for greater than 10% of revenue. For the three months ended September 30, 2007, no customer accounted for greater than 10% of revenue. As of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008, no customer accounted for greater than 10% of net accounts receivable.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. You can identify these and other forward-looking statements by the use of words such as may, will, could, would, should, expects, plans, anticipates, relies, believes, estimates, predicts, intends, potential, continue, thinks, seeks, or the negative of such terms, or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements also include the assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing statements. Such forward-looking statements include, among others, forecasts of the future results of our operations; the percentage of spending that our customers allocate to process control; orders for our products and capital equipment generally; sales of semiconductors; the allocation of capital spending by our customers; growth of revenue in the semiconductor industry, the semiconductor capital equipment industry and our business; technological trends in the semiconductor industry; future developments or trends in the global capital and financial markets; the availability of the offer to repurchase our auction rate securities by the securities firm from which we purchased such securities; the future impact of the restatement of our historical financial statements, shareholder litigation and related matters arising from the discovery that we had retroactively priced stock options (primarily from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2002) and had not accounted for them correctly; our future product offerings and product features; the success and market acceptance of new products; timing of shipment of backlog; the future of our product shipments and our product and service revenues; our future gross margins; our future selling, general and administrative expenses; international sales and operations; our ability to maintain or improve our existing competitive position; success of our product offerings; creation and funding of programs for research and development; attraction and retention of employees; results of our investment in leading edge technologies; the effects of hedging transactions; the effect of the sale of trade receivables and promissory notes from customers; our future income tax rate; dividends; the completion of any acquisitions of third parties, or the technology or assets thereof; benefits received from any acquisitions and development of acquired technologies; sufficiency of our existing cash balance, investments and cash generated from operations to meet our operating and working capital requirements; and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements.

*Our actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements in this report. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Part II, Item 1A, *Risk Factors* in this report as well as in Item 1, *Business* and Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2008. You should carefully review these risks and also review the risks described in this document and the other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q that we will file during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, and we expressly assume no obligation to update the forward-looking statements in this report after the date hereof.*

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

The preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions in applying our accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. We based these estimates and assumptions on historical experience, and evaluate them on an on-going basis to ensure that they remain reasonable under current conditions. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We discuss the development and selection of the critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the Company's related disclosure in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The accounting policies that reflect our more significant estimates, judgments and assumptions and which we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

Revenue Recognition

Inventories

Warranty

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Stock-Based Compensation

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Contingencies and Litigation

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Income Taxes

System revenues recognized without a written acceptance from the customer were approximately 14%, 21% and 14% of total revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively. The decrease in revenue recognized without a written acceptance from three months ended June 30, 2008 compared to three months ended September 30, 2008 is primarily driven by a decrease in the proportion of shipments where the shipped tools have previously met the required acceptance criteria at those customer fabs, which is offset by an increase in sales of systems with perfunctory installation. Shipping charges billed to customers are included in system revenues, and the related shipping costs are included in costs of revenues.

With the exception of the below paragraph that discusses the impact of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 on our critical accounting estimates and policies for fair value measurements, during the three months ended September 30, 2008 there were no significant changes in our critical accounting estimates and policies. Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 for a more complete discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates.

We adopted SFAS No. 157 as of the beginning of fiscal year 2009. In February 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS No. 157-2, which allows companies to elect a one-year delay in applying SFAS No. 157 to certain fair value measurements, primarily related to nonfinancial instruments. The Company elected the delayed adoption date for the portions of SFAS No. 157 impacted by FSP SFAS No. 157-2. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined under SFAS No. 157 as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value under SFAS No. 157 must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. See Note 2, Fair Value Measurements, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

We adopted SFAS No. 159, which permits entities to elect, at specified election dates, to measure eligible financial instruments at fair value. As of September 30, 2008, we did not elect the fair value option for any financial assets and liabilities that were not previously measured at fair value. See Note 2, Fair Value Measurements, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. On August 27, 2008, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced that they will issue for comment a proposed roadmap regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board. Under the proposed roadmap, we could be required in fiscal 2014 to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and the SEC will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. We are currently assessing the impact that this potential change would have on our consolidated financial statements, and we will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active*. FSP SFAS No. 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157, which we adopted as of July 1, 2008, in situations where the market is not active. We have considered the guidance provided by FSP SFAS No. 157-3 in our determination of estimated fair values as of September 30, 2008, and the impact was not material.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KLA-Tencor Corporation is the world's leading supplier of process control and yield management solutions for the semiconductor and related nanoelectronics industries. Within our primary area of focus, our comprehensive portfolio of products, services, software and expertise helps integrated circuit manufacturers manage yield throughout the entire wafer fabrication process from research and development to final volume production.

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Our products and services are used by virtually every major wafer, IC and photomask manufacturer in the world. Our revenues are driven largely by capital spending by our customers who operate in one or more of several key markets, including the memory, foundry and logic markets. Our customers purchase our products to either ramp up production in response to the need to drive advances in process technologies or to satisfy demand from industries such as communication,

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data processing, consumer electronics, automotive and aerospace. We believe that our customers will continue to invest in advanced technologies and new materials to enable smaller design rules and higher density applications, as well as reduced cost, which in turn will drive increased adoption of process control to reduce defectivity. The demand for our products is affected by the profitability of our customers, which is driven by capacity and market supply for their products. Industry analysts expect demand for semiconductor capital equipment to continue to remain weak until macroeconomic conditions improve. Such a decline would affect our revenue levels in future quarters. While semiconductor content demand from communication, data processing, consumer electronics, automotive and aerospace products continues to rise, the global economic weakness has adversely impacted the operating results of our customers that operate in those industries. In addition, the demand for our products has been adversely affected by lower profitability of our customers, especially in the memory market (which had constituted an increased share of our revenues for the past several years), as well as the weak macroeconomic and credit environment and its overall impact on capital spending. Our revenues have declined sequentially over the past five quarters and reflect slowing worldwide demand for semiconductor equipment.

As a supplier to the global semiconductor and semiconductor-related industries, we are subject to business cycles, the timing, length and volatility of which can be difficult to predict. The industries we serve have historically been cyclical due to sudden changes in demand and manufacturing capacity. We expect our customers' capital spending on process control to increase over the long term. We believe that this increase in process control spending will be driven by the demand for more precise diagnostics capabilities to address multiple new defects as a result of further shrinking of device feature sizes, the transition to new materials, new devices and circuit architecture, new lithography challenges and fab process innovation. We anticipate that these factors will drive increased demand for our products and services over the coming years. The key drivers in the semiconductor equipment industry today are the ramping up at the 65nm design nodes and increasing adoption of 45nm technology. These drivers are fueled by competitive pressures for our customers to improve yields, lower their costs and get products to market more quickly in order to benefit from the increased demand for products from the consumer electronics, computing and communication industries.

We continue to see uncertain market conditions in the United States as well as other geographies. In addition, we have seen a slowdown in capital expenditures by many of our customers and believe that it is part of a broad slowdown in the global semiconductor and semiconductor-related markets. Our operating results would be adversely affected if such adverse market conditions persist. However, we believe that our strategy and our ability to innovate and execute may enable us to improve our relative competitive position in difficult business conditions, and may continue to provide us with long-term growth opportunities.

The following table sets forth some of the key quarterly unaudited financial information which we use to manage our business.

| (In thousands, except net income per share - diluted) | Fiscal year 2009 | | Fiscal year 2008 | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | First Quarter | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
| Revenues | \$ 532,513 | \$ 693,020 | \$ 635,783 | \$ 602,219 | \$ 590,694 |
| Income from operations | \$ 34,938 | \$ 177,278 | \$ 93,487 | \$ 125,200 | \$ 103,411 |
| Net income | \$ 19,289 | \$ 88,158 | \$ 83,935 | \$ 110,980 | \$ 76,010 |
| Cash flow from operations | \$ 81,357 | \$ 205,785 | \$ 126,427 | \$ 148,212 | \$ 188,374 |
| Net income per share - diluted | \$ 0.11 | \$ 0.46 | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.61 | \$ 0.43 |

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Revenues and Gross Margin**

| (Dollar amounts in thousands) | Three months ended | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | Q1 FY09 vs. Q4 FY08 | Q1 FY09 vs. Q1 FY08 |
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Product | \$ 405,496 | \$ 462,069 | \$ 578,432 | \$ (56,573) -12% | \$ (172,936) -30% |
| Service | \$ 127,017 | \$ 128,625 | \$ 114,588 | \$ (1,608) -1% | \$ 12,429 11% |
| Total revenues | \$ 532,513 | \$ 590,694 | \$ 693,020 | \$ (58,181) -10% | \$ (160,507) -23% |

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----|-------------|------|
| Costs of revenues | \$ 258,203 | \$ 268,868 | \$ 305,893 | \$ (10,665) | -4% | \$ (47,690) | -16% |
| Stock-based compensation expense included in costs of revenues | \$ 5,456 | \$ 5,418 | \$ 6,253 | \$ 38 | 1% | \$ (797) | -13% |
| Gross margin percentage | 52% | 54% | 56% | | | | |
| Stock-based compensation expense included in costs of revenues as a percentage of total revenues | 1% | 1% | 1% | | | | |

Table of Contents**Product revenues**

Product revenues decreased during the three months ended September 30, 2008 from the three months ended June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 as a result of continued reduction in capital spending by our customers due to ongoing weakness in the semiconductor industry and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment. The continued decline in revenues reflects slowing worldwide demand for semiconductor equipment, as semiconductor companies reduce capital spending and conserve cash in response to their business environment, even as their need for more precise diagnostics capabilities increases with technological advances. Our product revenues may continue to be adversely affected by various factors, such as global economic conditions, which may result in lower product revenues over the next few quarters in comparison to the same periods in the prior fiscal year.

For the three months ended September 30, 2008, one customer accounted for greater than 10% of total revenues. For the three months ended September 30, 2007, no customer accounted for greater than 10% of total revenues. As of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008, no customer accounted for greater than 10% of net accounts receivable.

Service revenues

Service revenues are generated from maintenance service contracts, as well as time and material billable service calls made to our customers after the expiration of the warranty period. Service revenues continued to increase through the three months ended June 30, 2008 as our installed base of equipment at our customers' sites continued to grow. However, service revenue decreased slightly in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to June 30, 2008 as the billable component of our service revenues decreased as a result of the ongoing weakness in the semiconductor industry and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment. The amount of service revenues generated is generally a function of the number of post-warranty systems installed at our customers' sites and the utilization of those systems.

Revenues by region

Revenues by region for the periods indicated were as follows:

| (Dollar amounts in thousands) | Three months ended | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | | June 30, 2008 | | September 30, 2007 | |
| United States | \$ 90,554 | 17% | \$ 169,911 | 29% | \$ 146,953 | 21% |
| Taiwan | 85,518 | 16% | 99,736 | 17% | 197,014 | 29% |
| Japan | 169,907 | 32% | 122,402 | 21% | 182,210 | 26% |
| Europe & Israel | 43,427 | 8% | 63,201 | 10% | 69,778 | 10% |
| Korea | 87,861 | 17% | 39,652 | 7% | 34,059 | 5% |
| Rest of Asia Pacific | 55,246 | 10% | 95,792 | 16% | 63,006 | 9% |
| Total | \$ 532,513 | 100% | \$ 590,694 | 100% | \$ 693,020 | 100% |

A significant portion of our revenues continues to be generated in Asia, where a substantial portion of the world's semiconductor manufacturing capacity is located, and we expect that will continue to be the case.

Gross margin

Our gross margin fluctuates with revenue levels and product mix, and is affected by variations in costs related to manufacturing and servicing our products. Our gross margin percentage was lower during the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 primarily due to higher intangible assets amortization expense as a result of the acquisition of ICOS Vision Systems Corporation NV (ICOS) during the three months ended June 30, 2008,

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higher impairment charges on intangible assets related to a certain business unit that is held for sale and lower revenues. Our gross margin may be adversely affected in the future by lower levels of product revenues in comparison to the same periods in the prior fiscal year.

The following are expenses that were recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008:

\$12.8 million for amortization of intangibles, compared to \$8.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, and

\$5.4 million for impairment of intangibles, compared to \$4.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Our gross margin percentage was lower during the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007 also primarily due to higher intangible assets amortization expense as a result of the acquisition of ICOS, impairment charge on intangible assets related to a certain business unit that is held for sale and lower revenues.

The following are expenses that were recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007:

\$12.8 million for amortization of intangibles, compared to \$10.0 million in the three months ended September 30, 2007, and

\$5.4 million for impairment of intangibles, compared to no such charges in the three months ended September 30, 2007.

Backlog

Our backlog for system shipments and associated warranty totaled \$562 million and \$715 million as of September 30, 2008 and June 30, 2008, respectively, and includes sales orders where written customer requests have been received and the delivery is anticipated within the next 12 months. We make backlog adjustments for backlog obtained from acquired companies, cancellations, customer delivery date changes and currency adjustments. Orders for service contracts and unreleased products are excluded from backlog. All orders are subject to cancellation or delay by the customer, with limited or no penalties.

Due to possible customer changes in delivery schedules, delays or cancellation of orders and as some orders are received and shipped within the same quarter, our backlog at any particular date is not necessarily indicative of business volumes or actual sales for any succeeding periods. Our backlog is not subject to our normal accounting controls for information that is either reported in or derived from our basic financial statements. The concept of backlog is not defined in the accounting literature, making comparisons between periods and with other companies difficult and potentially misleading.

Engineering, Research and Development (R&D)

| (Dollar amounts in thousands) | Three months ended | | | Q1 FY09 vs. | | Q1 FY09 vs. | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | Q4 FY08 | -2% | Q1 FY08 | 15% |
| R&D expenses | \$ 114,361 | \$ 116,470 | \$ 99,344 | \$ (2,109) | -2% | \$ 15,017 | 15% |
| Stock-based compensation expense included in R&D expenses | \$ 9,972 | \$ 8,870 | \$ 8,592 | \$ 1,102 | 12% | \$ 1,380 | 16% |
| R&D expenses as a percentage of total revenues | 21% | 20% | 14% | | | | |
| Stock-based compensation expense included in R&D expenses as a percentage of total revenues | 2% | 2% | 1% | | | | |

R&D expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2008 decreased slightly compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower in-process R&D (IPR&D) charges of \$8.6 million recorded during the three months ended

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September 30, 2008 (in connection with our acquisition of the MIE business unit during that quarter) compared to \$18.5 million that we recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2008 (in connection with our acquisition of ICOS during that quarter). The decrease is offset by higher R&D expense as a result of the inclusion

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of a full quarter of ICOS R&D expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to only one month of ICOS R&D expenses in the three months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease is also offset by higher intangible assets amortization expense as a result of the acquisition of ICOS and higher stock-based compensation expense.

The increase in R&D expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007 is primarily due to the \$8.6 million of IPR&D charges recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2008 related to the MIE business unit acquisition, higher intangible assets amortization expense as a result of the acquisition of ICOS, and higher stock-based compensation expense recorded in R&D expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007.

The following are expenses that were recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007:

\$8.6 million for IPR&D charges related to the MIE business unit acquisition, compared to no such charges in the three months ended September 30, 2007,

\$1.4 million for amortization of intangibles, compared to \$0.2 million during the three months ended September 30, 2007, and

\$10.0 million for stock-based compensation expense, compared to \$8.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2007. R&D expenses include the benefit of \$3.6 million, \$7.3 million and \$4.1 million of external funding received during the three months ended September 30, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively, for certain strategic development programs from government grants.

Our future operating results will depend significantly on our ability to produce products and provide services that have a competitive advantage in our marketplace. To do this, we believe that we must continue to make substantial investments in our research and development. We remain committed to product development in new and emerging technologies as we address the yield challenges our customers face at future technology nodes.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A)

| (Dollar amounts in thousands) | Three months ended | | | Q1 FY09 vs. | | Q1 FY09 vs. | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | Q4 FY08 | 23% | Q1 FY08 | 13% |
| SG&A expenses | \$ 125,011 | \$ 101,944 | \$ 110,505 | \$ 23,067 | 23% | \$ 14,506 | 13% |
| Stock-based compensation expense included in SG&A expenses | \$ 18,954 | \$ 14,992 | \$ 13,238 | \$ 3,962 | 26% | \$ 5,716 | 43% |
| SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenues | 23% | 17% | 16% | | | | |
| Stock-based compensation expense included in SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenues | 4% | 3% | 2% | | | | |

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SG&A expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2008 were higher compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 primarily due to total severance charges of \$6.3 million related to the severance and consulting agreement that we entered into with John H. Kispert, the Company's current President and Chief Operating Officer, during the three months ended September 30, 2008, higher impairment charges on intangible assets related to a certain business unit that is held for sale, higher intangible assets amortization expense as a result of the acquisition of ICOS, higher SG&A expense as a result of the inclusion of a full quarter of ICOS SG&A expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to only one month of SG&A expenses in the three months ended June 30, 2008, higher expenses related to the shareholder class action litigation relating to the Company's historical stock option practices, lower gains recognized on sale of real estate assets, and higher stock-based compensation expense.

The following are expenses that were recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008:

\$6.3 million for severance charges, compared to no such charges in the three months ended June 30, 2008,

\$7.0 million for impairment charges, compared to \$2.8 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008,

\$5.5 million for amortization of intangibles, compared to \$3.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008,

\$3.8 million for expenses related to the shareholder class action litigation relating to the Company's historical stock option practices, compared to \$2.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008,

\$1.4 million in net gains recorded on the sale of real estate assets, compared to \$2.5 million recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2008, and

\$19.0 million for stock-based compensation expense, compared to \$15.0 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008.

The SG&A expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2008 were higher compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007 primarily due to severance charges related to the severance and consulting agreement that we entered into with Mr. Kispert, impairment charges on intangible assets related to a certain business unit that is held for sale, and higher stock-based compensation expense recorded in SG&A expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007.

The following are expenses that were recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007:

\$6.3 million for severance charges, compared to no such charges in the three months ended September 30, 2007,

\$7.0 million for impairment of intangibles, compared to no such charges during the three months ended September 30, 2007,

\$19.0 million for stock-based compensation expense, compared to \$13.2 million during the three months ended September 30, 2007, and

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\$1.4 million in net gains recorded on the sale of real estate assets, compared to no such charges recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2007.

Interest Income and Other, Net and Interest Expense

| (Dollar amounts in thousands) | September 30, 2008 | Three months ended | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | June 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Interest income and other, net | \$ 18,050 | \$ 3,407 | \$ 17,859 |
| Interest expense | \$ 13,873 | \$ 9,301 | \$ 385 |
| Interest income and other, net as a percentage of total revenues | 3% | 1% | 3% |
| Interest expense as a percentage of total revenues | 3% | 2% | 0% |

Interest income and other, net is comprised primarily of interest income earned on our investment and cash portfolio, realized gains or losses on sales of marketable securities, as well as gains or losses recorded upon settlement of certain foreign currency contracts. The increase in interest income and other, net during the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 was primarily due to a loss that we recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2008 related to foreign currency derivative contracts we had previously executed to hedge the exposure of our purchase of ICOS. In addition, in the three months ended September 30, 2008, we recorded a benefit of approximately \$8.5

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million upon expiration of a statute of limitations relating to an uncertainty in our position with respect to a foreign transaction-based tax. We do not expect to record any similar benefit during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009.

The increases in interest expense in the three months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 were primarily due to additional interest expense as a result of the issuance of \$750 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 50.7%, 22.2% and 54.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively.

The increase in the effective tax rate from 22.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to 50.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2008 was primarily related to the effect of the \$8.6 million IPR&D charges related to our acquisition of the MIE business unit and the \$4.5 million goodwill impairment charge related to a certain business unit that is held for sale, both of which are non-deductible for tax purposes.

The decrease in the effective tax from 54.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2007 to 50.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2008, is primarily due to the effect of the \$46.6 million of incremental U.S. tax expense associated with the implementation of our global manufacturing strategy incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2007 compared to the effect of the \$8.6 million IPR&D charges related to our acquisition of the MIE business unit and the \$4.5 million goodwill impairment charge related to a certain business unit that is held for sale, both of which are non-deductible for tax purposes, incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2008.

Our future effective income tax rate depends on various factors, such as tax legislation, the geographic composition of our pre-tax income, non tax-deductible expenses incurred in connection with acquisitions, amounts of tax-exempt interest income and research and development credits as a percentage of aggregate pre-tax income, and the effectiveness of our tax planning strategies.

We expect our effective income tax rate to decrease for the three months ending December 31, 2008 as we expect to record a benefit of approximately \$6.0 million during the three months ending December 31, 2008 related to the period from January 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008 in connection with the reinstatement of the federal research and development credit from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009 under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, which was signed into law on October 3, 2008. In addition, the benefit from the credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 will be included in income tax rate in subsequent periods.

In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world. We are not under United States federal income tax examination at this time. We remain subject to federal income tax examination for all years from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. We are subject to state income tax examinations for all years from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. We are also subject to examinations in major foreign jurisdictions, including Japan, Israel and Singapore, for all years from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 and are currently under tax examinations in various other foreign tax jurisdictions. It is reasonably possible that certain examinations may be concluded in the next twelve months. Accordingly, we believe it is reasonably possible that our existing unrecognized tax benefits may be reduced by up to \$7.7 million within the next twelve months as a result of the lapse of statutes of limitations and the resolution of agreements with various foreign tax authorities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

| (Dollar amounts in thousands) | September 30, 2008 | June 30, 2008 |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 733,459 | \$ 1,128,106 |
| Marketable securities | 573,052 | 451,277 |
| Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities | \$ 1,306,511 | \$ 1,579,383 |
| Percentage of total assets | 29% | 33% |
| (In thousands) | Three months ended September 30, 2007 | |

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| | September 30, 2008 | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash provided by operating activities | \$ 81,357 | \$ 205,785 |
| Cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (257,067) | 203,804 |
| Cash used in financing activities | (205,995) | (612,498) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | (12,942) | (5,551) |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | \$ (394,647) | \$ (208,460) |

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At September 30, 2008, our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaled \$1.3 billion, a decrease of \$272.9 million from June 30, 2008. We generated \$81.4 million in cash from operations and used \$257.1 million in investing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2008. We used \$206.0 million in cash for financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2008. We used \$177.5 million for the repurchase of common stock under our share repurchase program and an additional \$127.0 million for the acquisition of the MIE business unit of Vistec Semiconductor Systems.

We have historically financed our operations through cash generated from operations. Cash provided by operating activities was \$81.4 million and \$205.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities during the three months ended September 30, 2008 consisted primarily of net income of \$19.3 million, increased by non-cash depreciation and amortization of \$42.7 million, stock-based compensation of \$34.4 million, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$131.4 million as collections exceeded shipments during the three months ended September 30, 2008, which are offset by an increase in inventories of \$16.7 million due to lower shipments, a decrease in deferred system profit of \$68.7 million as a result of lower shipments compared to revenue, and a net decrease in other assets and liabilities of \$69.5 million due to the payment of \$65.0 million to the settlement class as a term of the settlement of the shareholder class action litigation relating to our historical stock option practices in the three months ended September 30, 2008.

Cash provided by operating activities during the three months ended September 30, 2007 consisted primarily of net income of \$88.2 million, increased by non-cash depreciation and amortization of \$25.0 million, stock-based compensation of \$28.1 million, a decrease in inventories of \$39.7 million and an increase in accounts payable of \$26.3 million, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$18.8 million.

Investing activities typically consist of purchases and sales or maturities of marketable securities, purchases of capital assets to support long-term growth and acquisitions of technology or other companies to allow access to new markets or emerging technologies. Cash used in investing activities was \$257.1 million during the three months ended September 30, 2008, while cash provided by investing activities was \$203.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2007.

Financing activities include dividend payments to our common stockholders and sales and repurchases of our common stock. We used \$177.5 million and \$683.5 million for the repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

During the third quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, our Board of Directors approved the initiation of a quarterly cash dividend. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.15 per share of our outstanding common stock, which was paid on September 2, 2008 to our stockholders on record as of August 18, 2008. During the same period in fiscal year 2008, our Board of Directors also declared and paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share. The total amount of dividends paid during the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$25.8 million and \$28.5 million, respectively.

The following is a schedule summarizing our significant obligations to make future payments under contractual obligations as of September 30, 2008:

| (in thousands) | Fiscal year ending June 30, | | | | | | | Thereafter | Other(3) |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Total | 2009(2) | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | | | |
| Long-term debt obligations(1) | \$ 750,000 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 750,000 | | |
| Interest expense associated with long-term debt obligations | 508,875 | 51,750 | 51,750 | 51,750 | 51,750 | 51,750 | 250,125 | | |
| Purchase commitments | 116,412 | 113,172 | 3,240 | | | | | | |
| Non-current income tax payable | 63,468 | | | | | | | 63,468 | |
| Operating leases | 40,733 | 9,525 | 9,569 | 6,601 | 3,665 | 2,961 | 8,412 | | |
| Pension obligations | 12,050 | 815 | 1,190 | 1,239 | 1,064 | 1,110 | 6,632 | | |
| Total contractual cash obligations | \$ 1,491,538 | \$ 175,262 | \$ 65,749 | \$ 59,590 | \$ 56,479 | \$ 55,821 | \$ 1,015,169 | \$ 63,468 | |

(1) In April 2008, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due in 2018.

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(2) Remaining 9 months.

(3) Represents the non-current tax payable obligation under FIN 48. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of payments in individual years beyond 12 months due to uncertainties in the timing of tax audit outcomes.

We have agreements with financial institutions to sell certain of our trade receivables and promissory notes from customers without recourse. In addition, from time to time we will discount, without recourse, Letters of Credit (LCs) received from customers in payment of goods.

The following table shows total receivables sold under factoring agreements and proceeds from sales of LCs and related discounting fees paid for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

| (In thousands) | Three months ended | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Receivables sold under factoring agreements | \$ 82,271 | \$ 70,534 |
| Proceeds from sales of LCs | \$ 8,386 | \$ 6,818 |
| Discounting fees paid on sales of LCs (1) | \$ 38 | \$ 21 |

(1) Discounting fees were equivalent to interest expense and were recorded in interest income and other, net.

We maintain guarantee arrangements of \$28.3 million in various locations to fund customs guarantees for VAT and LC needs of our subsidiaries in Europe and Asia. Approximately \$19.8 million was outstanding under these arrangements as of September 30, 2008.

We maintain certain open inventory purchase commitments with our suppliers to ensure a smooth and continuous supply chain for key components. Our liability under these purchase commitments is generally restricted to a forecasted time-horizon as mutually agreed upon between the parties. This forecast time-horizon can vary among different suppliers. Our open inventory purchase commitments were approximately \$116.4 million as of September 30, 2008 and are primarily due within the next 12 months. Actual expenditures will vary based upon the volume of the transactions and length of contractual service provided. In addition, the amounts paid under these arrangements may change in the event that the arrangements are renegotiated or canceled. Certain agreements provide for potential cancellation penalties.

We provide standard warranty coverage on our systems for 40 hours per week for twelve months, providing labor and parts necessary to repair the systems during the warranty period. We account for the estimated warranty cost as a charge to cost of revenues when revenue is recognized. The estimated warranty cost is based on historical product performance and field expenses. The actual product performance and/or field expense profiles may differ, and in those cases we adjust our warranty accruals accordingly. The difference between the estimated and actual warranty costs tends to be larger for new product introductions as there is limited historical product performance to estimate warranty expense; more mature products with longer product performance histories tend to be more stable in our warranty charge estimates. Non-standard warranty coverage generally includes services incremental to the standard 40-hour per week coverage for twelve months. See Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed description.

Working capital decreased to \$1.9 billion as of September 30, 2008, compared to \$2.1 billion as of June 30, 2008. As of September 30, 2008, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of \$1.3 billion of cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities. Our liquidity is affected by many factors, some of which are based on the normal ongoing operations of the business, and others of which relate to the uncertainties of global economies and the semiconductor and the semiconductor equipment industries. Although cash requirements will fluctuate based on the timing and extent of these factors, we believe that cash generated from operations, together with the liquidity provided by existing cash balances, will be sufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Our investment portfolio includes auction rate securities, which are investments with contractual maturities generally between 20 to 30 years. They are usually found in the form of municipal bonds, preferred stock, a pool of student loans, or collateralized debt obligations whose interest rates are reset. The reset typically occurs every seven to forty-nine days,

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through an auction process. At the end of each reset period, investors can sell or continue to hold the securities at par. The auction rate securities held by us are backed by student loans and are collateralized, insured and guaranteed by the United States Federal Department of Education. In addition, all auction rate securities held by us are rated by the major independent rating agencies as either AAA or Aaa. In February 2008, auctions failed for approximately \$48.2 million in par value of municipal auction rate securities that we held because sell orders exceeded buy orders. These failures are not believed to be a credit issue, but rather caused by a lack of liquidity. The funds associated with these failed auctions may not be accessible until the issuer calls the security, a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, or the security matures. As a result, we have classified these securities with failed auctions as long-term assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, \$4.8 million of the auction rate securities with a net book value of \$4.6 million were called at par by the issuer; therefore no losses were recognized on these securities. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, an additional \$0.8 million of the auction rate securities with a net book value of \$0.7 million were called at par by the issuer; therefore no losses were recognized on these securities. The balance of our auction rate securities at September 30, 2008 was \$41.4 million.

In August 2008, the securities firm from which we purchased the auction rate securities entered into a settlement in principle with the SEC and various state regulatory agencies to restore liquidity to all clients holding auction rate securities. Per the settlement, the securities firm has agreed to offer certain clients the option to redeem all of our auction rate securities at par, (i.e., no possibility of a loss upon redemption, presuming the securities firm remains viable), from the securities firm between June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2012. We have determined that the securities firm's settlement value constitutes a contingent gain. Therefore, in accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, we did not recognize any gain during the three months ended September 30, 2008. As of September 30, 2008, we recorded a temporary impairment charge of \$0.8 million (net of tax of \$0.5 million) in accumulated other comprehensive loss, a component of stockholders' equity. We estimated the fair value of these securities using a discounted cash flow model incorporating assumptions that market participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Some of these assumptions include estimates for interest rates, timing and amount of cash flows and expected holding periods of the auction rate securities. However, we will reassess this conclusion in future reporting periods based on several factors, including continued failure of auctions, failure of investments to be redeemed, deterioration of credit ratings of investments, market risk and other factors. Such a reassessment may result in a conclusion that the investments are more than temporarily impaired. Based on our expected operating cash flows and other sources of cash, we do not believe that any reduction in liquidity of our auction rate securities will have a material impact on our overall ability to meet our liquidity needs.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Under our foreign-currency risk management strategy, we utilize derivative instruments to protect our interests from unanticipated fluctuations in earnings and cash flows caused by volatility in currency exchange rates. This financial exposure is monitored and managed as an integral part of our overall risk management program which focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that the volatility of these markets may have on our operating results. We continue our policy of hedging our current and forecasted foreign currency exposures with hedging instruments having tenors of up to 18 months. The outstanding hedge contracts, with maximum maturity of 13 months, were as follows:

| (In thousands) | As of September 30, 2008 | As of June 30, 2008 |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flow hedge contracts | | |
| Purchase | \$ 5,466 | \$ 7,413 |
| Sell | (118,912) | (200,676) |
| Other foreign currency hedge contracts | | |
| Purchase | 160,384 | 1,278,395 |
| Sell | (295,743) | (1,402,119) |
| Net | \$ (248,805) | \$ (316,987) |

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and marketable equity security prices. To mitigate these risks, we utilize derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency hedges. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. All of the potential changes noted below are based on sensitivity analyses performed on our financial position as of September 30, 2008. Actual results may differ materially.

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As of September 30, 2008, we had an investment portfolio of fixed income securities of approximately \$573.1 million, excluding those classified as cash and cash equivalents. These securities, as with all fixed income instruments, are subject to interest rate risk and will fall in value if market interest rates increase. If market interest rates were to increase immediately and uniformly by 10% from levels as of September 30, 2008, the fair value of the portfolio would have declined by \$1.4 million.

As of September 30, 2008, we had net forward contracts to sell \$248.8 million in foreign currency in order to hedge currency exposures (see Note 15, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed description). If we had entered into these contracts on September 30, 2008, the U.S. dollar equivalent would have been \$255.0 million. A 10% adverse move in all currency exchange rates affecting the contracts would decrease the fair value of the contracts by \$39.6 million. However, if this occurred, the fair value of the underlying exposures hedged by the contracts would increase by a similar amount. Accordingly, we believe that the hedging of our foreign currency exposure should have no material impact on net income or cash flows.

See Note 4, Marketable Securities, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1; Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, *Liquidity and Capital Resources*, in Part I, Item 2; and Risk Factors in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a description of recent market events that may affect the value of the investments in our portfolio and the liquidity of certain auction rate securities that we held at September 30, 2008.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Related CEO and CFO Certifications

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) (Disclosure Controls) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this Report) required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) or 15d-15b. The controls evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Report the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Attached as exhibits to this Report are certifications of the CEO and CFO, which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act. This Controls and Procedures section includes the information concerning the controls evaluation referred to in the certifications, and it should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Definition of Disclosure Controls

Disclosure Controls are controls and procedures designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure Controls are also designed to reasonably assure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company's Disclosure Controls include components of its internal control over financial reporting, which consists of control processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of its financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. To the extent that components of the Company's internal control over financial reporting are included within its Disclosure Controls, they are included in the scope of the Company's annual controls evaluation.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty and that breakdowns can

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occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

The information set forth above under Note 13, "Litigation and Other Legal Matters," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part 1 is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**Risks Associated with Our Industry and Market Conditions**

The semiconductor equipment industry is highly cyclical. The purchasing decisions of our customers are highly dependent on the economies of both the local markets in which they are located and the semiconductor industry worldwide. If we fail to respond to industry cycles, our business could be seriously harmed.

The timing, length and severity of the up-and-down cycles in the semiconductor equipment industry are difficult to predict. This cyclical nature of the industry in which we operate affects our ability to accurately predict future revenue, and in some cases, future expense levels. In the current environment, our ability to accurately predict our future operating results is particularly low. During down cycles in our industry, the financial results of our customers may be negatively impacted, which could result not only in a decrease in, or cancellation or delay of, orders (which are generally subject to cancellation or delay by the customer with limited or no penalty) but also a weakening of their financial condition that could impair their ability to pay for our products or our ability to recognize revenue from certain customers. When cyclical fluctuations result in lower than expected revenue levels, operating results may be adversely affected and cost reduction measures may be necessary in order for us to remain competitive and financially sound. During periods of declining revenues, such as in the current environment, we must be in a position to adjust our cost and expense structure to prevailing market conditions and to continue to motivate and retain our key employees. If we fail to respond, then our business could be seriously harmed. In addition, during periods of rapid growth, we must be able to increase manufacturing capacity and personnel to meet customer demand. We can provide no assurance that these objectives can be met in a timely manner in response to industry cycles. Each of these factors could adversely impact our operating results and financial condition.

Our business is ultimately driven by the global demand for electronic devices by consumers and businesses. A majority of our annual revenue is derived from outside the United States, and we expect that international revenue will continue to represent a substantial percentage of our revenue. A protracted global economic slowdown may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

A majority of our annual revenue is derived from outside the United States, and we expect that international revenue will continue to represent a substantial percentage of our revenue. Our international revenue and operations are affected by economic conditions specific to each country and region. Because of our significant dependence on international revenue, a decline in the economies of any of the countries or regions in which we do business could negatively affect our operating results. Managing global operations and sites located throughout the world presents challenges associated with, among other things, cultural diversity and organizational alignment. Moreover, each region in the global semiconductor equipment market exhibits unique characteristics that can cause capital equipment investment patterns to vary significantly from period to period. Periodic local or international economic downturns, trade balance issues, political instability, legal or regulatory changes or terrorism in regions where we have operations along with fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates could negatively affect our business and results of operations. Although we attempt to manage near-term currency risks through the use of hedging instruments, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be adequate.

Our future performance depends, in part, upon our ability to continue to compete successfully worldwide.

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Our industry includes large manufacturers with substantial resources to support customers worldwide. Some of our competitors are diversified companies with greater financial resources and more extensive research, engineering, manufacturing, marketing and customer service and support capabilities than we possess. We face competition from

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companies whose strategy is to provide a broad array of products and services, some of which compete with the products and services that we offer. These competitors may bundle their products in a manner that may discourage customers from purchasing our products, including pricing such competitive tools significantly below our product offerings. In addition, we face competition from smaller emerging semiconductor equipment companies whose strategy is to provide a portion of the products and services that we offer, using innovative technology to sell products into specialized markets. Loss of competitive position could negatively affect our prices, customer orders, revenue, gross margins, and market share, any of which would negatively affect our operating results and financial condition.

Current conditions in the credit and financial markets could continue to put downward pressure on our stock price (and potentially result in a material impairment charge), could delay or prevent our customers from obtaining financing to purchase capital equipment (including our products), and could lead to a decline in the market values of our investments. Any of these outcomes could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

Recent distress in the global credit and financial markets has had an adverse impact on financial market activities including, among other things, extreme volatility in security prices, severely diminished credit availability, and declining valuations of many types of investments.

A further decline in our stock price or significant adverse change in market conditions could require us to take a material impairment charge related to our goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill represents the excess of costs over the net fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized, but is instead tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Intangible assets with estimable useful lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and are reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. The valuation of goodwill and intangible assets require assumptions and estimates of many critical factors, including revenue and market growth, operating cash flows, market multiples, and discount rates. A further decline in our stock price, or any other adverse change in market conditions, could result in a change to the estimation of fair value that could result in an impairment charge. Given the significance of the intangible asset balances as a percent of our total asset balance, an adverse change to the estimated fair value of intangible assets could result in an impairment charge that would be material to our operating results and related financial statements.

In addition, the recent tightening of credit markets and concerns regarding the availability of credit, particularly in the United States, may make it more difficult for our customers to raise capital, whether debt or equity, to finance their purchases of capital equipment, including the products we sell. Delays in our customers' ability to obtain such financing, or the unavailability of such financing, would adversely affect our product sales and revenues and therefore harm our business and operating results.

Furthermore, a continuing decline in the condition of the global financial markets could adversely impact the market values or liquidity of our investments. Our investment portfolio includes corporate and government securities, auction rate securities, money market funds and other types of debt and equity investments. Although we believe our portfolio continues to be comprised of sound investments due to the quality and (where applicable) credit ratings and government guarantees of the underlying investments, a further decline in the capital and financial markets would adversely impact the market values of our investments and their liquidity. Such a decline in market value, or if we were to have to sell some of our investments under illiquid market conditions, could result in our recognition of an impairment charge on such investments or a loss on such sales, either of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

We are exposed to risks associated with a highly concentrated customer base.

Our customer base, particularly in the semiconductor industry, historically has been, and is becoming increasingly, highly concentrated. In this environment, orders from a relatively limited number of manufacturers have accounted for, and are expected to continue to account for, a substantial portion of our sales. In addition, the mix and type of customers, and sales to any single customer, may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and from year to year. If customers do not place orders, or they delay or cancel orders, we may not be able to replace the business. Furthermore, because our products are configured to customer specifications, any changes, delays or cancellations of orders may result in significant, non-recoverable costs. Major customers may also seek, and on occasion receive, pricing, payment, intellectual property-related, or other commercial terms that are less favorable to us. Also, certain customers have undergone significant ownership changes, experienced management changes or have outsourced manufacturing activities, any of which may result in additional complexities in managing customer relationships and transactions. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

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Risks Related to Our Business

If we do not develop and introduce new products and technologies in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, our business could be seriously harmed.

Success in the semiconductor equipment industry depends, in part, on continual improvement of existing technologies and rapid innovation of new solutions. For example, the size of semiconductor devices continues to shrink and the industry is currently transitioning to the use of new materials and innovative fab processes. While we expect these trends will increase our customers' reliance on our diagnostic products, we cannot be sure that they will directly improve our business. These and other evolving customer needs require us to respond with continued development programs and to cut back or discontinue older programs, which may no longer have industry-wide support. Technical innovations are inherently complex and require long development cycles and appropriate staffing of highly qualified employees. Our competitive advantage and future business success depend on our ability to accurately predict evolving industry standards, to develop and introduce new products that successfully address changing customer needs, to win market acceptance of these new products and to manufacture these new products in a timely and cost-effective manner.

In this environment, we must continue to make significant investments in research and development in order to enhance the performance and functionality of our products, to keep pace with competitive products and to satisfy customer demands for improved performance, features and functionality. Substantial research and development costs typically are incurred before we confirm the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a new product, and not all development activities result in commercially viable products. There can be no assurance that revenue from future products or product enhancements will be sufficient to recover the development costs associated with such products or enhancements. In addition, we cannot be sure that these products or enhancements will receive market acceptance or that we will be able to sell these products at prices that are favorable to us. Our business will be seriously harmed if we are unable to sell our products at favorable prices or if the market in which we operate does not accept our products.

Our business would be harmed if we do not receive sufficient parts to meet our production requirements in a timely and cost-effective manner.

We use a wide range of materials in the production of our products, including custom electronic and mechanical components, and we use numerous suppliers to supply these materials. We generally do not have guaranteed supply arrangements with our suppliers. Because of the variability and uniqueness of customers' orders, we do not maintain an extensive inventory of materials for manufacturing. We seek to minimize the risk of production and service interruptions and/or shortages of key parts by selecting and qualifying alternative suppliers for key parts, monitoring the financial stability of key suppliers and maintaining appropriate inventories of key parts. Although we make reasonable efforts to ensure that parts are available from multiple suppliers, key parts may be available only from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers. Our operating results and business may be adversely impacted if we are unable to obtain parts to meet our production requirements, or if we are only able to do so on unfavorable terms.

Disruption of our manufacturing facilities due to earthquake, flood, other natural catastrophic events or terrorism could result in cancellation of orders or loss of customers and could seriously harm our business.

Most of our manufacturing facilities are located in the United States, with additional operations located in Israel and Singapore. Operations at our manufacturing facilities and our assembly subcontractors are subject to disruption for a variety of reasons, including work stoppages, acts of war, terrorism, fire, earthquake, energy shortages, flooding or other natural disasters. Such disruption could cause delays in shipments of products to our customers. We cannot ensure that alternate production capacity would be available if a major disruption were to occur or that, if it were available, it could be obtained on favorable terms.

We outsource a number of services to third-party service providers, which decreases our control over the performance of these functions. Disruptions or delays at our third-party service providers could adversely impact our operations.

We outsource a number of services, including our transportation and logistics management of spare parts, to domestic and overseas third-party service providers. While outsourcing arrangements may lower our cost of operations, they also reduce our direct control over the services rendered. It is uncertain what effect such diminished control will have on the quality or quantity of products delivered or services rendered, or our ability to quickly respond to changing market conditions. Disruptions or delays at our third-party service providers due to events such as regional economic, business, environmental or political events, information technology system failures or military actions could adversely impact our operations and our ability to ship products, manage our product inventory or record and report financial and management information on a timely and accurate basis.

Our success is dependent in part on our technology and other proprietary rights. If we are unable to maintain our lead or protect our proprietary technology, we may lose valuable assets and market share.

Our success is dependent in part on our technology and other proprietary rights. We own various United States and international patents and have additional pending patent applications relating to some of our products and technologies. The

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process of seeking patent protection is lengthy and expensive, and we cannot be certain that pending or future applications will actually result in issued patents or that issued patents will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or commercial advantage to us. Other companies and individuals, including our larger competitors, may develop technologies and obtain patents relating to our business that are similar or superior to our technology or may design around the patents we own, adversely affecting our business.

We also maintain trademarks on certain of our products and services and claim copyright protection for certain proprietary software and documentation. However, we can give no assurance that our trademarks and copyrights will be upheld or successfully deter infringement by third parties.

While patent, copyright and trademark protection for our intellectual property is important, we believe our future success in highly dynamic markets is most dependent upon the technical competence and creative skills of our personnel. We attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through confidentiality and other agreements with our customers, suppliers, employees and consultants and through other security measures. We also maintain exclusive and non-exclusive licenses with third parties for strategic technology used in certain products. However, these employees, consultants and third parties may breach these agreements, and we may not have adequate remedies for wrongdoing. In addition, the laws of certain territories in which we develop, manufacture or sell our products may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. In any event, the extent to which we can protect our trade secrets through the use of confidentiality agreements is limited, and our success will depend to a significant extent on our ability to innovate ahead of our competitors.

We might be involved in intellectual property disputes or other intellectual property infringement claims that may be costly to resolve, prevent us from selling or using the challenged technology and seriously harm our operating results and financial condition.

As is typical in the semiconductor equipment industry, from time to time we have received communications from other parties asserting the existence of patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights or other intellectual property rights which they believe cover certain of our products, processes, technologies or information. Litigation tends to be expensive and requires significant management time and attention and could have a negative effect on our results of operations or business if we lose or have to settle a case on significantly adverse terms. Our customary practice is to evaluate such infringement assertions and to consider whether to seek licenses where appropriate. However, we cannot ensure that licenses can be obtained or, if obtained, will be on acceptable terms or that costly litigation or other administrative proceedings will not occur. The inability to obtain necessary licenses or other rights on reasonable terms, or the instigation of litigation or other administrative proceedings, could seriously harm our operating results and financial condition.

We depend on key personnel to manage our business effectively, and if we are unable to attract, retain and motivate our key employees, our sales and product development could be harmed.

Our employees are vital to our success, and our key management, engineering and other employees are difficult to replace. We generally do not have employment contracts with our key employees. Further, we do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our employees. The expansion of high technology companies worldwide has increased demand and competition for qualified personnel. If we are unable to retain key personnel, or if we are not able to attract, assimilate or retain additional highly qualified employees to meet our needs in the future, our business and operations could be harmed.

Acquisitions are an important element of our strategy but, because of the uncertainties involved, we may not find suitable acquisition candidates and we may not be able to successfully integrate and manage acquired businesses.

In addition to our efforts to develop new technologies from internal sources, part of our growth strategy is to pursue acquisitions and acquire new technologies from external sources. As part of this effort, we may make acquisitions of, or significant investments in, businesses with complementary products, services and/or technologies. There can be no assurance that we will find suitable acquisition candidates or that acquisitions we complete will be successful. In addition, we may use equity to finance future acquisitions, which would increase our number of shares outstanding and be dilutive to current shareholders.

If we are unable to successfully integrate and manage acquired businesses or if acquired businesses perform poorly, then our business and financial results may suffer. It is possible that the businesses we have acquired, as well as businesses that we may acquire in the future, may perform worse than expected or prove to be more difficult to integrate and manage than expected. In addition, we may lose key employees of the acquired companies. As a result, risks associated with acquisition transactions may give rise to a material adverse effect on our business and financial results for a number of reasons, including:

we may have to devote unanticipated financial and management resources to acquired businesses;

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the combination of businesses may cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of our company and/or the acquired business and the loss of key personnel;

we may not be able to realize expected operating efficiencies or product integration benefits from our acquisitions;

we may experience challenges in entering into new market segments for which we have not previously manufactured and sold products;

difficulties in coordinating geographically separated organizations, systems and facilities;

the customers, suppliers, employees and others with whom the companies we acquire have business dealings may have a potentially adverse reaction to the acquisition;

we may have to write-off goodwill or other intangible assets; and

we may incur unforeseen obligations or liabilities in connection with acquisitions.

Compliance with federal securities laws, rules and regulations, as well as NASDAQ requirements, is becoming increasingly complex, and the significant attention and expense we must devote to those areas may have an adverse impact on our business.

Federal securities laws, rules and regulations, as well as NASDAQ rules and regulations, require companies to maintain extensive corporate governance measures, impose comprehensive reporting and disclosure requirements, set strict independence and financial expertise standards for audit and other committee members and impose civil and criminal penalties for companies and their chief executive officers, chief financial officers and directors for securities law violations. These laws, rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase the scope, complexity and cost of our corporate governance, reporting and disclosure practices, which could harm our results of operations and divert management's attention from business operations.

We are predominantly uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist acts and acts of war. If international political instability continues or increases, our business and results of operation could be harmed.

The threat of terrorism targeted at the regions of the world in which we do business increases the uncertainty in our markets. Any act of terrorism which affects the economy or the semiconductor industry could adversely affect our business. Increased international political instability, disruption in air transportation and further enhanced security measures as a result of terrorist attacks, and the continuing instability in the Middle East, may hinder our ability to do business and may increase our costs of operations. Such continuing instability could cause us to incur increased costs in transportation, make such transportation unreliable, increase our insurance costs, and cause international currency markets to fluctuate. This same instability could have the same effects on our suppliers and their ability to timely deliver their products. If this international political instability continues or increases, our business and results of operations could be harmed. We are predominantly uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist acts and acts of war.

We self insure certain risks including earthquake risk. If one or more of the uninsured events occurs, we could suffer major financial loss.

We purchase insurance to help mitigate the economic impact of certain insurable risks; however, certain other risks are uninsurable or are insurable only at significant cost and cannot be mitigated with insurance. An earthquake could significantly disrupt our manufacturing operations, most of which are conducted in California. It could also significantly delay our research and engineering effort on new products, most of which is also conducted in California. We take steps to minimize the damage that would be caused by an earthquake, but there is no certainty that our efforts will prove successful in the event of an earthquake. We self insure earthquake risks because we believe this is a prudent financial decision based on our large cash reserves and the high cost and limited coverage available in the earthquake insurance market. Certain other risks are also self insured either based on a similar cost benefit analysis, or based on the unavailability of insurance. If one or more of the uninsured events occurs, we could suffer major financial loss.

A change in accounting standards or practices or a change in existing taxation rules or practices can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even affect reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective.

New accounting pronouncements and taxation rules and varying interpretations of accounting pronouncements and taxation rules have occurred and may occur in the future. Changes to existing rules or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business.

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For example, the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* which required us to measure all employee stock-based compensation awards using a fair value method beginning in fiscal year 2006 and record such expense in our consolidated financial statements, has had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements, as reported under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

A change in the effective tax rate can have a significant adverse impact on our business.

A number of factors may harm our future effective tax rates such as the jurisdictions in which profits are determined to be earned and taxed, the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns, increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including write-offs of acquired in-process research and development and impairment of goodwill in connection with acquisitions, changes in available tax credits, changes in share-based compensation expense, changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws and changes in generally accepted accounting principles and the repatriation of non-U.S. earnings for which we have not previously provided for U.S. taxes. A change in the effective tax rate can adversely impact our results from operations.

We are exposed to various risks related to the regulatory environments where we perform our operations and conduct our business.

We are subject to various risks related to compliance with new, existing, different, inconsistent or even conflicting laws, rules and regulations enacted by legislative bodies and/or regulatory agencies in the countries in which we operate and with which we must comply, including environmental, safety, antitrust and export control regulations. For example, we are subject to environmental and safety regulations in connection with our global business operations, including regulations related to the development, manufacture and use of our products, recycling and disposal of materials used in our products or in producing our products, the operation of our facilities, and the use of our real property. Our failure or inability to comply with existing or future laws, rules or regulations, or changes to existing laws, rules or regulations, including changes that result in inconsistent or conflicting laws, rules or regulations, in the countries in which we operate could result in violations of contractual or regulatory obligations that may adversely affect our reported financial results or our ability to conduct our business.

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; although we hedge certain currency risks, we may still be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates or declining economic conditions in these countries.

We have some exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily the Japanese Yen. We have international subsidiaries that operate and sell our products globally. We routinely hedge these exposures in an effort to minimize the impact of currency rate fluctuations, but these hedges may be inadequate to protect us from currency rate fluctuations. To the extent that these hedges are inadequate, our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business could be adversely affected.

There are risks associated with our outstanding indebtedness.

As of September 30, 2008, we had \$750 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding indebtedness represented by our senior notes that will mature in 2018, and we may incur additional indebtedness in the future. Our ability to pay interest and repay the principal for our indebtedness is dependent upon our ability to manage our business operations and the other risk factors discussed in this section. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage any of these risks successfully. In addition, changes by any rating agency to our outlook or credit rating could negatively affect the value and liquidity of both our debt and equity securities.

In certain circumstances involving a change of control followed by a downgrade of the rating of our senior notes, we will be required to make an offer to repurchase the senior notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest. We cannot make any assurance that we will have sufficient financial resources at such time or will be able to arrange financing to pay the repurchase price of the senior notes. Our ability to repurchase the senior notes in such event may be limited by law, by the indenture associated with the senior notes, by the terms of other agreements to which we may be party at such time. If we fail to repurchase the senior notes as required by the indenture, it would constitute an event of default under the indenture governing the senior notes which, in turn, may also constitute an event of default under other of our obligations.

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We are exposed to fluctuations in the market values of our portfolio investments and in interest rates; impairment of our investments could harm our earnings.

Our investment portfolio consists of both corporate and government securities that have a maximum effective maturity of 10 years. The longer the duration of these securities, the more susceptible they are to changes in market interest rates and bond yields. As yields increase, those securities with a lower yield-at-cost show a mark-to-market unrealized loss. We have the ability to realize the full value of all these investments upon maturity. Unrealized losses are due to changes in interest rates and bond yields.

Auction rate securities backed by student loans which are collateralized, insured and guaranteed by the United States Federal Department of Education are also included in our investment portfolio. Due to the current illiquidity in the auction rate security market, the funds associated with these failed auctions may not be accessible until the issuer calls the security, a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, or the security matures. Although we believe our auction rate securities continue to represent sound investments due to the AAA/Aaa credit ratings of the underlying investments, we may be forced to sell some of our auction rate securities portfolio under illiquid market conditions, which could result in our recognizing a loss on such sales.

In August 2008, the securities firm from which we purchased our auction rate securities entered into a settlement in principle with the SEC and various state regulatory agencies to restore liquidity to all clients holding auction rate securities. Per the settlement, the securities firm has agreed to offer certain clients the option to redeem all of their auction rate securities at par, no loss, from the securities firm between June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2012. However, there is no assurance that the securities firm will have enough financial resources necessary to perform its obligations under the offer. If we elect to retain our auction rate securities in reliance upon that offer, with the intent of participating in the offer, but the securities firm is unable to satisfy its obligations under the offer at the applicable time, we may be required to sell the auction rate securities at that time at a significant loss, which could have an adverse impact upon our operating results and financial condition.

We rely upon certain critical information systems for our daily business operation. Our inability to use or access these information systems at critical points in time could unfavorably impact the timeliness and efficiency of our business operation.

Our global operations are linked by information systems, including telecommunications, the internet, our corporate intranet, network communications, email and various computer hardware and software applications. Despite our implementation of network security measures, our tools and servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer systems and tools located at customer sites. Any such event could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may experience difficulties with our new customer relationship management (CRM) system or existing enterprise resource planning (ERP) system and other IT systems. System failure or malfunctioning may result in a disruption of operations or the inability to process transactions, and this could adversely affect our financial results.

We may experience difficulties with our new CRM system implemented in fiscal year 2008 that could disrupt our ability to timely and accurately process and report key components of the results of our consolidated operations, our financial position and cash flows. System failure or malfunctioning could disrupt our ability to timely and accurately process and report key components of our results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Any disruptions or difficulties that may occur in connection with our ERP system or other systems could also adversely affect our ability to complete important business processes such as the evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting and attestation activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If we encounter unforeseen problems with regard to our ERP system or other systems, our business could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to the Restatement of Our Prior Financial Results

Our efforts to correct past material weaknesses in our internal controls may not have been sufficient, and we may discover additional material weaknesses in our internal controls.

As previously disclosed, the Company has undergone an investigation of the Company's historical stock option practices by the Special Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (for more information regarding the Special Committee investigation and its findings, please refer to Item 3, "Legal Proceedings" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, which was filed with the SEC on August 20, 2007 (the "2007 Form 10-K"). As a result of that Special Committee investigation and our management's internal review of our historical stock option practices and related matters, we identified past material weaknesses in our internal controls and procedures (see Item 9A, "Controls and Procedures" in Form 10-K). A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of them, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement in our financial statements will not be prevented or detected. We believe that we have remedied the past

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material weaknesses in our internal controls and procedures, but there can be no assurance that our corrections were sufficient or fully effective, or that we will not discover additional material weaknesses in our internal controls and procedures in the future.

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The Special Committee investigation of our historical stock option practices and the resulting restatements have been time consuming and expensive, and have had a material adverse effect on us.

The Special Committee investigation and the resulting restatement activities have required us to expend significant management time and incur significant accounting, legal and other expenses. In addition, we have established a Special Litigation Committee to oversee the litigation matters that have arisen out of the investigation and the restatements, and we cannot predict what additional actions may be required by these Committees. The period of time that will be necessary to resolve these matters is uncertain, and these matters could require significant additional attention and resources.

We have been named as a party to a number of shareholder derivative and class action lawsuits relating to our historical stock option practices, and we may be named in additional lawsuits in the future. This litigation could become time consuming and expensive and could result in the payment of significant judgments and settlements, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In connection with our historical stock option practices and resulting restatements, a number of derivative actions were filed against certain of our current and former directors and officers purporting to assert claims on the Company's behalf. In addition, a number of securities class action complaints were filed against us and certain of our current and former directors and officers seeking damages related to our historical stock option practices and the resulting investigation, inquiries and restatements. There may be additional lawsuits of this nature filed in the future. We cannot predict the outcome of these lawsuits, nor can we predict the amount of time and expense that will be required to resolve these lawsuits. If these lawsuits become time consuming and expensive, or if there are unfavorable outcomes in any of these cases, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage will not cover our total liabilities and expenses in these lawsuits, in part because we have a significant deductible on certain aspects of the coverage. In addition, subject to certain limitations, we are obligated to indemnify our current and former directors, officers and employees in connection with the investigation of our historical stock option practices and the related litigation and ongoing government inquiry. We currently hold insurance policies for the benefit of our directors and officers, although our insurance coverage may not be sufficient in some or all of these matters. Furthermore, the insurers may seek to deny or limit coverage in some or all of these matters, in which case we may have to self-fund all or a substantial portion of our indemnification obligations.

We are subject to the risks of additional government actions, shareholder lawsuits and other legal proceedings related to our historical stock option practices, the resulting restatements, and the remedial measures we have taken.

It is possible that there may be additional governmental actions, shareholder lawsuits and other legal proceedings brought against us in connection with our historical stock option practices. In addition, we may be sued or taken to arbitration by former officers and employees in connection with their stock options, employment terminations and other matters. These proceedings may require us to expend significant management time and incur significant accounting, legal and other expenses, and may divert attention and resources from the operation of our business. These expenditures and diversions, as well as the adverse resolution of any specific lawsuit, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to maintain effective internal controls may cause us to delay filing our periodic reports with the SEC, affect our NASDAQ listing, and adversely affect our stock price.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, as directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contain an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting. The Company has in prior periods identified certain material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting. However, we believe the Company remediated those past material weaknesses, and we have not identified any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Although we review our internal control over financial reporting in order to ensure compliance with the Section 404 requirements, if our independent registered public accounting firm is not satisfied with our internal control over financial reporting or the level at which these controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed, or if our independent registered public accounting firm interprets the requirements, rules and/or regulations differently from our interpretation, then they may issue a report that is qualified. This could result in an adverse reaction in the financial marketplace due to a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which ultimately could negatively impact our stock price.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES AND PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

Following is a summary of stock repurchases for the quarter ended September 30, 2008. ⁽¹⁾

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(3) |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| July 1, 2008 to July 31, 2008(2) | 1,200,000 | \$ 39.17 | 15,041,000 |
| August 1, 2008 to August 31, 2008(2) | 1,590,000 | \$ 38.45 | 13,451,000 |
| September 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008(2) | 2,170,000 | \$ 33.13 | 11,281,000 |
| Total | 4,960,000 | \$ 36.30 | |

- (1) In July 1997, the Board of Directors authorized KLA-Tencor to systematically repurchase up to 17.8 million shares of its common stock in the open market. This plan was put into place to reduce the dilution from KLA-Tencor's employee benefit and incentive plans such as the stock option and employee stock purchase plans, and to return excess cash to the Company's shareholders. The Board of Directors has authorized KLA-Tencor to repurchase additional shares of its common stock under the repurchase program in February 2005 (up to 10.0 million shares), February 2007 (up to 10.0 million shares), August 2007 (up to 10.0 million shares) and June 2008 (up to 15.0 million shares), in each case in addition to the originally authorized 17.8 million shares described in the first sentence of this footnote.
- (2) All shares were purchased pursuant to the publicly announced repurchase programs described in footnote 1 above.
- (3) The stock repurchase programs have no expiration date. Future repurchases of the Company's common stock under the Company's repurchase programs may be effected through various different repurchase transaction structures, including isolated open market transactions or systematic repurchase plans.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

10.41 Fiscal Year 2009 Performance Bonus Plan ^{*+}

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- 10.42 Severance and Consulting Agreement by and between KLA-Tencor Corporation and John Kispert *
- 10.43 Letter Agreement by and between KLA-Tencor Corporation and Mark Dentinger *
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Under Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Under Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350.

* Denotes a management contract, plan or arrangement

+ Confidential treatment has been requested as to a portion of this exhibit.

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SIGNATURES

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

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| | KLA-Tencor Corporation (Registrant) |
| October 31, 2008 (Date) | /s/ RICHARD P. WALLACE Richard P. Wallace Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) |
| October 31, 2008 (Date) | /s/ MARK P. DENTINGER Mark P. Dentinger Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) |
| October 31, 2008 (Date) | /s/ VIRENDRA A. KIRLOSKAR Virendra A. Kirloskar Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer) |

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KLA-TENCOR CORPORATION

EXHIBIT INDEX

| Exhibit Number | Exhibit Description | Incorporated by Reference | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Form | File No. | Exhibit Number | Filing Date |
| 10.41 | Fiscal Year 2009 Performance Bonus Plan * + | | | | |
| 10.42 | Severance and Consulting Agreement by and between KLA-Tencor Corporation and John Kispert * | | | | |
| 10.43 | Letter Agreement by and between KLA-Tencor Corporation and Mark Dentinger * | | | | |
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