

COHU INC
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2010

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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 June 26, 2010

OR

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

**Commission file number 1-4298
COHU, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

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

95-1934119

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

12367 Crosthwaite Circle, Poway, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

92064-6817

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (858) 848-8100

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting
company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒
As of June 26, 2010 the Registrant had 23,706,609 shares of its \$1.00 par value common stock outstanding.

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COHU, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except par value)

	June 26, 2010	December 26, 2009 *
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,130	\$ 38,247
Short-term investments	48,796	46,659
Accounts receivable, less allowance for bad debts of \$1,210 in 2010 and \$1,013 in 2009	55,114	43,389
Inventories:		
Raw materials and purchased parts	31,208	25,660
Work in process	18,036	16,148
Finished goods	12,616	10,620
	61,860	52,428
Deferred income taxes	4,355	3,703
Other current assets	5,370	9,124
Total current assets	216,625	193,550
Property, plant and equipment, at cost:		
Land and land improvements	11,247	11,938
Buildings and building improvements	29,826	29,538
Machinery and equipment	39,074	36,875
	80,147	78,351
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(42,481)	(40,345)
Net property, plant and equipment	37,666	38,006
Goodwill	56,461	61,764
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$13,604 in 2010 and \$11,648 in 2009	27,793	35,483
Other assets	2,061	1,315
	\$ 340,606	\$ 330,118
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 26,320	\$ 22,600
Accrued compensation and benefits	11,758	10,715
Accrued warranty	4,279	3,747
Customer advances	1,191	1,046
Deferred profit	11,707	5,322
Income taxes payable	6,856	1,486

Other accrued liabilities	6,506	9,037
Total current liabilities	68,617	53,953
Other accrued liabilities	4,675	4,725
Deferred income taxes	14,003	14,191
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$1 par value; 1,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value; 60,000 shares authorized, 23,707 shares issued and outstanding in 2010 and 23,547 shares in 2009	23,707	23,547
Paid-in capital	67,788	64,847
Retained earnings	164,964	160,193
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(3,148)	8,662
Total stockholders' equity	253,311	257,249
	\$ 340,606	\$ 330,118

* Derived from
December 26,
2009 audited
financial
statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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COHU, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June	June 27,	June 26,	June 27,
	26,	2009	2010	2009
	2010			
Net sales	\$ 74,869	\$ 38,424	\$ 139,699	\$ 75,006
Cost and expenses:				
Cost of sales	47,441	26,096	92,272	55,283
Research and development	9,012	7,773	17,661	15,738
Selling, general and administrative	9,489	8,655	19,368	17,700
	65,942	42,524	129,301	88,721
Income (loss) from operations	8,927	(4,100)	10,398	(13,715)
Interest and other, net	138	343	312	826
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,065	(3,757)	10,710	(12,889)
Income tax provision	2,367	18,848	3,105	15,978
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,698	\$ (22,605)	\$ 7,605	\$ (28,867)
Income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.28	\$ (0.97)	\$ 0.32	\$ (1.24)
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ (0.97)	\$ 0.32	\$ (1.24)
Weighted average shares used in computing income (loss) per share:				
Basic	23,657	23,381	23,603	23,362
Diluted	24,086	23,381	23,978	23,362
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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COHU, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 7,605	\$ (28,867)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,575	5,644
Share-based compensation expense	1,581	1,550
Deferred income taxes	(676)	17,636
Other accrued liabilities	40	112
Excess tax benefits from stock options exercised	(154)	33
Changes in current assets and liabilities, excluding effects from acquisitions and divestitures:		
Accounts receivable	(11,690)	6,272
Inventories	(11,224)	2,726
Other current assets	3,504	798
Accounts payable	3,720	295
Customer advances	145	(1,419)
Deferred profit	6,385	(667)
Income taxes payable, including excess stock option exercise benefit	6,620	2,884
Accrued compensation, warranty and other liabilities	(1,966)	(3,430)
Net cash provided from operating activities	9,465	3,567
Cash flows from investing activities, excluding effects from acquisitions and divestitures:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(29,349)	(24,985)
Sales and maturities of short-term investments	27,273	37,860
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,991)	(680)
Other assets	83	(17)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(3,984)	12,178
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of stock, net of repurchases	1,366	504
Excess tax benefits from stock options exercised	154	(33)
Cash dividends	(2,824)	(2,799)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,304)	(2,328)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1,294)	(366)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,883	13,051
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	38,247	30,194
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 41,130	\$ 43,245

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash refunded during the period for:

Income taxes	\$ (4,214)	\$ (4,059)
Inventory capitalized as capital assets	\$ 1,580	\$ 150
Dividends declared but not yet paid	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,405

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Cohu, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
June 26, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
Basis of Presentation

Our fiscal years are based on a 52- or 53-week period ending on the last Saturday in December. The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 26, 2009 has been derived from our audited financial statements at that date. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 26, 2010 (also referred to as the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and the first six months of fiscal 2010) and June 27, 2009 (also referred to as the second quarter of fiscal 2009 and the first six months of fiscal 2009) are unaudited. However, in management's opinion, these financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal, recurring items) necessary to provide a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The second quarters of fiscal 2010 and 2009 were comprised of 13 weeks and the first six months of fiscal 2010 and 2009 were comprised of 26 weeks.

Our interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results that should be expected for the full year. For a better understanding of Cohu, Inc. and our financial statements, we recommend reading these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conjunction with our audited financial statements for the year ended December 26, 2009, which are included in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the following notes to our interim condensed consolidated financial statements, Cohu, Inc. is referred to as Cohu , we , our and us .

Risks and Uncertainties

We are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may significantly impact our future operating results. These risks and uncertainties are discussed under Item 1A. Risk Factors included in this Form 10-Q. As our interim description of risks and uncertainties only includes any material changes to our annual description, we also recommend reading the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously disclosed in Item 1A. of our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Understanding these risks and uncertainties is integral to the review of our interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Long-lived Assets

We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually and when an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We test goodwill for impairment by first comparing the book value of net assets to the fair value of the reporting units. If the fair value is determined to be less than the book value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of impairment as the difference between the estimated fair value of goodwill and the carrying value. We estimated the fair values of our reporting units primarily using the income approach valuation methodology that includes the discounted cash flow method, taking into consideration the market approach and certain market multiples as a validation of the values derived using the discounted cash flow methodology. Forecasts of future cash flows are based on our best estimate of future net sales and operating expenses, based primarily on customer forecasts, industry trade organization data and general economic conditions.

Long-lived assets, other than goodwill, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. Conditions that would necessitate an impairment assessment include a significant decline in the observable market value of an asset, a significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used, or any other significant adverse change

that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. For long-lived assets, impairment losses are only recorded if the asset's carrying amount is not recoverable through its undiscounted, probability-weighted future cash flows. We measure the impairment loss based on the difference between the assets carrying amount and estimated fair value.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense related to stock options is recorded based on the fair value of the award on its grant date which we estimate using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Share-based compensation expense related to restricted stock unit awards is calculated based on the market price of our common stock on the grant date, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on our common stock prior to vesting of the restricted stock unit.

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June 26, 2010

Reported share-based compensation is classified, in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, as follows (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June	June 27,	June	June 27,
	26,	2009	26,	2009
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cost of sales	\$ 68	\$ 89	\$ 149	\$ 147
Research and development	204	270	466	474
Selling, general and administrative	474	483	966	929
Total share-based compensation	746	842	1,581	1,550
Income tax benefit				
Total share-based compensation, net of tax	\$ 746	\$ 842	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,550

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive effect of common shares potentially issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of outstanding restricted stock units and issuance of stock under our employee stock purchase plan using the treasury stock method. In loss periods, potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the per share computations due to their anti-dilutive effect. For purposes of computing diluted income per share, stock options with exercise prices that exceed the average fair market value of our common stock for the period are excluded. For the three and six months ended June 26, 2010, options to issue approximately 1,518,000 and 1,671,000 shares of common stock were excluded from the computation, respectively. The following table reconciles the denominators used in computing basic and diluted income per share (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June	June 27,	June	June 27,
	26,	2009	26,	2009
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Weighted average common shares	23,657	23,381	23,603	23,362
Effect of dilutive stock options	429		375	
	24,086	23,381	23,978	23,362

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue recognition policy is disclosed in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 26, 2009. As more fully described in that policy, revenue from products that have not previously satisfied customer acceptance requirements is recognized upon customer acceptance. The gross profit on sales that are not recognized is generally recorded as deferred profit and reflected as a current

liability in our consolidated balance sheet.

At June 26, 2010, we had deferred revenue totaling approximately \$28.1 million and deferred profit of \$11.7 million. At December 26, 2009, we had deferred revenue totaling approximately \$20.2 million and deferred profit of \$5.3 million.

Retiree Medical Benefits

We provide post-retirement health benefits to certain executives and directors under a noncontributory plan. The net periodic benefit cost incurred during the first six months of fiscal 2010 and 2009 was not significant.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements - In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements (Topic 820) Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* to add additional disclosures about the different classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and inputs used, the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, and the transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3. Levels 1, 2 and 3 of

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Cohu, Inc.
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June 26, 2010

fair value measurements are defined in Note 3 below. We adopted the accounting standards update on December 27, 2009, the first day of our 2010 fiscal year except for the provisions of this update that will not be effective until our fiscal 2011. The adoption of the accounting update did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on consolidation of variable interest entities, which include: (1) the elimination of the exemption for qualifying special purpose entities, (2) a new approach for determining who should consolidate a variable-interest entity, and (3) changes to when it is necessary to reassess who should consolidate a variable-interest entity. This new guidance was effective as of the beginning of interim and annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009, which for us was December 27, 2009, the first day of our 2010 fiscal year. The adoption of this new guidance did not impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations or cash flows as we do not have any variable interest entities.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards - In October 2009, the FASB amended the guidance for allocating revenue to multiple deliverables in a contract. This new guidance is effective as of the first day of our 2011 fiscal year, with early adoption permitted. In accordance with the amendment, companies can allocate consideration in a multiple element arrangement in a manner that better reflects the transaction economics. When vendor specific objective evidence or third party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined, companies will now be allowed to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. Additionally, use of the residual method has been eliminated. Adoption of this new guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In October 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for the accounting for certain revenue arrangements that include software elements. The new guidance amends the scope of pre-existing software revenue guidance by removing from the guidance non-software components of tangible products and certain software components of tangible products. The new guidance will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, and will be effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, however early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this new guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

2. Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment during the year ended December 26, 2009 and the six-month period ended June 26, 2010 were as follows (*in thousands*):

	Semiconductor Equipment	Microwave Communications	Total Goodwill
Balance, December 27, 2008	\$ 57,435	\$ 3,385	\$ 60,820
Impact of currency exchange	883	61	944
Balance, December 26, 2009	58,318	3,446	61,764
Impact of currency exchange	(4,933)	(370)	(5,303)
Balance, June 26, 2010	\$ 53,385	\$ 3,076	\$ 56,461

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Purchased intangible assets, subject to amortization are as follows (*in thousands*):

	June 26, 2010		December 26, 2009	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Unigen acquired technology	7,020	\$ 6,068	\$ 7,020	\$ 5,358
AVS acquired technology	2,026	1,634	2,365	1,611
Rasco acquired technology	30,218	5,902	35,257	4,679
	\$ 39,264	\$ 13,604	\$ 44,642	\$ 11,648

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Amortization expense related to intangible assets was approximately \$1.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and \$3.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2010. Amortization expense related to intangible assets was approximately \$1.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2009 and \$3.0 million in the first six months of fiscal 2009. The amounts included in the table above for the periods ended June 26, 2010 and December 26, 2009 exclude approximately \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, related to the Rasco trade name which has an indefinite life and is not being amortized. Changes in the carrying values of AVS and Rasco intangible assets are a result of the impact of fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

As of June 26, 2010, and December 26, 2009, our cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments consisted primarily of cash, corporate debt securities, government and government sponsored enterprise securities, money market funds and other investment grade securities. Such amounts are recorded at fair value.

Investments that we have classified as short-term, by security type, are as follows (*in thousands*):

	June 26, 2010			Estimated
	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value
		Gains	Losses ⁽¹⁾	
Corporate debt securities ⁽²⁾	\$ 18,823	\$ 38	\$ 19	\$ 18,842
Municipal securities	10,892	11		10,903
U.S. Treasury securities	11,535	16		11,551
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	6,791	5		6,796
Asset-backed securities	696	8		704
	\$ 48,737	\$ 78	\$ 19	\$ 48,796

	December 26, 2009			Estimated
	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value
		Gains	Losses ⁽¹⁾	
Corporate debt securities ⁽²⁾	\$ 24,055	\$ 102	\$ 7	\$ 24,150
Municipal securities	9,045	15	8	9,052
U.S. Treasury securities	5,492	12		5,504
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	4,262	13		4,275
Bank certificates of deposit	1,500			1,500
Asset-backed securities	2,147	31		2,178
	\$ 46,501	\$ 173	\$ 15	\$ 46,659

(1) As of June 26, 2010, and December 26, 2009, the cost and fair value of

investments with loss positions was \$11.1 million and \$4.1 million, respectively. We evaluated the nature of these investments, credit worthiness of the issuer and the duration of these impairments to determine if an other-than-temporary decline in fair value had occurred and concluded that these losses were temporary.

- (2) Corporate debt securities include investments in financial, insurance, and corporate institutions. No single issuer represents a significant portion of the total corporate debt securities portfolio.

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Contractual maturities of short-term investments at June 26, 2010 and December 26, 2009, were as follows (*in thousands*):

	June 26, 2010		December 26, 2009	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 30,798	\$ 30,835	\$ 29,809	\$ 29,887
Due after one year through two years	17,243	17,257	14,545	14,594
Asset-backed securities not due at a single maturity date	696	704	2,147	2,178
	\$ 48,737	\$ 48,796	\$ 46,501	\$ 46,659

Accounting standards pertaining to fair value measurements establish a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of our investments, and they are included in Level 1. When quoted market prices are unobservable, we use quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity and other relevant information.

The following table summarizes, by major security type, our assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are categorized using the fair value hierarchy (*in thousands*):

	Fair value measurements at June 26, 2010 using:			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total estimated fair value
Cash	\$ 22,459	\$	\$	\$ 22,459
U.S. Treasury securities	11,551			11,551
Corporate debt securities		19,432		19,432
Money market funds		17,331		17,331
Municipal securities		11,653		11,653
Government-sponsored enterprise securities		6,796		6,796
Asset-backed securities		704		704
	\$ 34,010	\$ 55,916	\$	\$ 89,926

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Fair value measurements at December 26, 2009 using:				
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total estimated fair value
Cash	\$ 12,371	\$	\$	\$ 12,371
U.S. Treasury securities	5,504			5,504
Money market funds		22,751		22,751
Corporate debt securities		26,525		26,525
Municipal securities		9,052		9,052
Government-sponsored enterprise securities		4,275		4,275
Bank certificates of deposit		2,250		2,250
Asset-backed securities		2,178		2,178
	\$ 17,875	\$ 67,031	\$	\$ 84,906

When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of our investments, and they are included in Level 1. When quoted market prices are unobservable, we use quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity and other relevant information. These investments are included in Level 2 and primarily comprise our money market funds and our portfolio of corporate debt securities, bank certificates of deposit, government-sponsored enterprise, municipal securities and asset-backed securities.

4. Employee Stock Benefit Plans

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Cohu, Inc. 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the Plan) provides for the issuance of a maximum of 1,400,000 shares of our common stock. Under the Plan, eligible employees may purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions. The price paid for the common stock is equal to 85% of the fair market value of our common stock on specified dates. At June 26, 2010, there were 306,498 shares available for issuance under the Plan.

Stock Options

Under our equity incentive plans, stock options may be granted to employees, consultants and directors to purchase a fixed number of shares of our common stock at prices not less than 100% of the fair market value at the date of grant. Options generally vest and become exercisable after one year or in four annual increments beginning one year after the grant date and expire five to ten years from the grant date. At June 26, 2010, 1,817,373 shares were available for future equity grants under the 2005 Equity Plan. We have historically issued new shares of our common stock upon share option exercise.

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At June 26, 2010, we had 3,128,394 stock options outstanding. These options had a weighted-average exercise price of \$12.88 per share, an aggregate intrinsic value of approximately \$7.3 million and the weighted average remaining contractual term was approximately 5.9 years.

At June 26, 2010, we had 1,970,770 stock options outstanding that were exercisable. These options had a weighted-average exercise price of \$15.12 per share, an aggregate intrinsic value of \$1.7 million and the weighted average remaining contractual term was approximately 4.3 years.

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June 26, 2010

Restricted Stock Units

We issue restricted stock units to certain employees and directors. Restricted stock units vest over either a one-year or a four-year period from the date of grant. Prior to vesting, restricted stock units do not have dividend equivalent rights, do not have voting rights and the shares underlying the restricted stock units are not considered issued and outstanding. Shares of our common stock will be issued on the date the restricted stock units vest.

At June 26, 2010, we had 162,162 restricted stock units outstanding with an aggregate intrinsic value of approximately \$2.2 million and the weighted average remaining vesting period was approximately 0.7 years.

5. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) represents all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity and consists of, on an after-tax basis where applicable, the following (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,698	\$ (22,605)	\$ 7,605	\$ (28,867)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(6,032)	2,142	(11,777)	(715)
Adjustments related to postretirement benefits	13		28	
Change in unrealized gain/loss on investments	(36)	155	(61)	409
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 643	\$ (20,308)	\$ (4,205)	\$ (29,173)

Our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balance totaled approximately \$(3.1) million and \$8.7 million at June 26, 2010, and December 26, 2009, respectively, and was attributed to, net of income taxes where applicable, foreign currency adjustments resulting from the translation of certain accounts into U.S. dollars where the functional currency is the Euro, unrealized losses and gains on investments and adjustments related to postretirement benefits.

6. Income Taxes

The income tax provision included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 26, 2010 and June 27, 2009, is based on the estimated annual effective tax rate for the entire year. These estimated effective tax rates are subject to adjustment in subsequent quarterly periods as our estimates of pretax income or loss for the year change. The effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 26, 2010, was 26.1% and 29.0%, respectively, and differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to our inability to benefit from domestic losses, foreign income taxed at lower rates, state taxes and interest on unrecognized tax benefits. In the quarter ended June 27, 2009, we recorded an increase in our valuation allowance on domestic deferred tax assets, with a corresponding charge to our income tax provision, of approximately \$19.6 million as we were unable to conclude that it was more likely than not that such assets would be realized. Our deferred tax asset valuation allowance at June 26, 2010 was approximately \$25.6 million on gross deferred tax assets of approximately \$30.5 million. The remaining \$4.9 million of gross deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance was not recorded are realizable through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences.

In June, 2010 the Internal Revenue Service completed a routine examination of our 2006 to 2008 U.S. income tax returns without any material adjustments. During the second quarter of fiscal 2010 the Internal Revenue Service commenced a routine examination of our 2009 U.S. income tax return. This examination is substantially complete and is expected to be finalized without any material adjustments. There was no material change to our unrecognized tax benefits and interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits during the three and six months ended June 26, 2010.

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7. Industry Segments

Our reportable segments are business units that offer different products and are managed separately because each business requires different technology and marketing strategies. Our three segments are: semiconductor equipment, microwave communications and video cameras.

We allocate resources and evaluate the performance of segments based on profit or loss from operations, excluding interest, corporate expenses and unusual gains or losses. Intersegment sales were not significant for any period.

Financial information by industry segment is as follows (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009
<i>Net sales by segment:</i>				
Semiconductor equipment	\$ 65,574	\$ 24,755	\$ 121,596	\$ 49,336
Microwave communications	4,901	9,289	10,049	17,371
Video cameras	4,394	4,380	8,054	8,299
 Total consolidated net sales and net sales for reportable segments	 \$ 74,869	 \$ 38,424	 \$ 139,699	 \$ 75,006
 <i>Segment profit (loss):</i>				
Semiconductor equipment	\$ 10,148	\$ (5,417)	\$ 13,092	\$ (14,789)
Microwave communications	(469)	1,992	(796)	2,944
Video cameras	57	337	77	163
 Profit (loss) for reportable segments	 9,736	 (3,088)	 12,373	 (11,682)
<i>Other unallocated amounts:</i>				
Corporate expenses	(809)	(1,012)	(1,975)	(2,033)
Interest and other, net	138	343	312	826
 Income (loss) before income taxes	 \$ 9,065	 \$ (3,757)	 \$ 10,710	 \$ (12,889)

	June 26, 2010	December 26, 2009
<i>Total assets by segment (in thousands) :</i>		
Semiconductor equipment	\$ 235,325	\$ 216,818
Microwave communications	20,761	20,937
Video cameras	9,840	10,082
 Total assets for reportable segments	 265,926	 247,837
Corporate, principally cash and investments and deferred taxes	74,680	82,281
 Total consolidated assets	 \$ 340,606	 \$ 330,118

A small number of customers historically have been responsible for a significant portion of our consolidated net sales. During the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2010, three customers of the semiconductor equipment segment each represented more than 10% of consolidated net sales and, combined, they accounted for 42% and 49% of our total consolidated net sales, respectively. During the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2009, two customers of the semiconductor equipment segment each represented more than 10% of consolidated net sales and, combined, they accounted for 39% and 41% of our total consolidated net sales, respectively.

8. Contingencies

From time-to-time we are involved in various legal proceedings, examinations by various tax authorities and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of our businesses. Although the outcome of such legal proceedings, claims and examinations cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not believe any such matters exist at this time that will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

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9. Guarantees

Our products are generally sold with warranty periods that range from 12 to 36 months following sale or acceptance. Parts and labor are covered under the terms of the warranty agreement. The warranty provision is based on historical and projected experience by product and configuration.

Changes in accrued warranty were as follows (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 3,987	\$ 4,319	\$ 3,747	\$ 4,924
Warranty expense accruals	1,397	697	2,648	1,716
Warranty payments	(1,105)	(1,239)	(2,116)	(2,863)
Balance at end of period	\$ 4,279	\$ 3,777	\$ 4,279	\$ 3,777

From time-to-time, during the ordinary course of business, we provide standby letters of credit for certain contingent liabilities under contractual arrangements, including customer contracts. As of June 26, 2010, the maximum potential amount of future payments that Cohu could be required to make under these standby letters of credit was approximately \$0.5 million. We have not recorded any liability in connection with these guarantee arrangements beyond that required to appropriately account for the underlying transaction being guaranteed. We do not believe, based on historical experience and information currently available, that it is probable that any amounts will be required to be paid under these arrangements.

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This Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements including expectations of market conditions, challenges and plans, within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is subject to the Safe Harbor provisions created by that statute. Such forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and beliefs, including estimates and projections about our industries and include, but are not limited to, statements concerning financial position, business strategy, and plans or objectives for future operations. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict and may cause actual results to differ materially from management's current expectations. Such risks and uncertainties include those set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors". The forward-looking statements in this report speak only as of the time they are made, and do not necessarily reflect management's outlook at any other point in time. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or for any other reason, however, readers should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports or documents we file from time to time with the SEC after the date of this Quarterly Report.

OVERVIEW

Cohu operates in three business segments. Our primary business is the development, manufacture, sale and servicing of test handling and burn-in related equipment, and thermal sub-systems for the global semiconductor industry through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Delta Design, Inc. and Rasco GmbH. This business is significantly dependent on capital expenditures by semiconductor manufacturers and test subcontractors, which in turn is dependent on the current and anticipated market demand for semiconductors that is subject to cyclical trends. We expect that the semiconductor equipment industry will continue to be cyclical and volatile in part because consumer electronics, the principal end market for integrated circuits, is a highly dynamic industry and demand is difficult to accurately predict. Our other businesses produce mobile microwave communications equipment (Broadcast Microwave Services, Inc.) and video cameras and accessories (Cohu Electronics Division).

Operating results for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 in our semiconductor equipment business were better than our expectations and benefitted from continued improvement in semiconductor sales and equipment utilization rates in customers' test facilities that require investment in additional capacity. Orders have increased sequentially for five consecutive quarters and were at their highest level in our history during the second quarter. Order demand was broad based across many products, customers and geographies. The increase in demand has been accompanied by requests for short delivery lead times as customers resisted adding capacity during the recession. Until our handler manufacturing transition to Asia based contract manufacturers is complete, we are producing Matrix and Pyramid test handlers in our Poway plant in order to meet customer delivery requirements. Gross margin in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was better than expected as revenue recognized for Pyramid and Matrix semiconductor test handlers was lower than forecasted. In the third quarter of fiscal 2010, as the sales of these low margin Poway-manufactured semiconductor test handlers are recognized our gross margin will be negatively impacted. We expect incremental improvement in our gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and first half of fiscal 2011 after the manufacturing transition to Asia-based subcontractors is completed.

Inventory exposure is common in the semiconductor equipment industry due to the narrow customer base, the custom nature of the products we provide, and the shortened product life cycles that are caused by rapid changes in semiconductor manufacturing technology. Our operating results in the last three years have been impacted by charges to cost of sales related to excess, obsolete and lower of cost or market inventory issues. These charges totaled approximately \$15.2 million during the three-year period ended December 26, 2009 and were primarily the result of decreases or frequent changes in customer forecasts and, to a lesser extent, changes in our sales product mix.

Our non-semiconductor equipment businesses comprised approximately 22% of our consolidated revenues during the last three years (13% for the six-month period ended June 26, 2010). Our microwave communications business develops, manufactures and sells mobile microwave communications equipment, antenna systems and associated equipment. These products are used in the transmission of video, audio, and telemetry. Applications for these

microwave data-links include unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), public safety, security, surveillance, and electronic news gathering. Customers for these products are government agencies, public safety organizations, UAV program contractors, television broadcasters, and other commercial entities. During 2009 our microwave communications business achieved record operating income as a result of higher sales volume and improved gross margins realized primarily through product redesign programs initiated in 2008 to reduce the cost of certain systems. Operating results for the first half of fiscal 2010 are below plan due to the deferral of revenue associated with a customer's orders that were shipped during the second quarter of fiscal 2010. We expect BMS results to improve in the second half of fiscal 2010.

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Our video camera segment develops, manufactures and sells a wide selection of video cameras and related products, specializing in video solutions for security, surveillance and traffic monitoring. Customers for these products are distributed among security, surveillance, traffic control/management, scientific imaging and machine vision. During the second quarter of fiscal 2010 sales and operating income for our video camera operation were lower than plan due mainly to customer order delays. We expect the operating results of this segment to improve as there is strong interest in our new high definition cameras for the traffic and high end security and surveillance markets.

Our management team uses several performance metrics to manage our businesses. These metrics mainly focus on near-term forecasts due to the short-term nature of our backlog and include: (i) orders and backlog for the most recently completed quarter and the forecast for the next quarter, (ii) inventory levels and related excess exposures typically based on the forecast for the next twelve months, (iii) gross margin and other operating expense trends, (iv) cash flow, (v) industry data and trends noted in various publicly available sources, and (vi) competitive factors and information. Due to the short-term nature of our order backlog that historically has represented about three months of business and the inherent volatility of the semiconductor equipment business, our past performance is frequently not indicative of future near term operating results or cash flows.

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience, forecasts, and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, however actual results may differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. Some of our accounting policies require us to make difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Our most critical accounting estimates that we believe are the most important to an investor's understanding of our financial results and condition and require complex management judgment include:

revenue recognition, including the deferral of revenue on sales to customers, which impacts our results of operations;

estimation of valuation allowances and accrued liabilities, specifically product warranty, inventory reserves and allowance for bad debts, which impact gross margin or operating expenses;

the recognition and measurement of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, unrecognized tax benefits and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, which impact our tax provision;

the assessment of recoverability of long-lived assets including goodwill and other intangible assets, which primarily impacts gross margin or operating expenses if we are required to record impairments of assets or accelerate their depreciation; and

the valuation and recognition of share-based compensation, which impacts gross margin, research and development expense, and selling, general and administrative expense.

Below, we discuss these policies further, as well as the estimates and judgments involved. We also have other policies that we consider key accounting policies; however, these policies typically do not require us to make estimates or judgments that are difficult or subjective.

Revenue Recognition: We generally recognize revenue upon shipment and title passage for established products (i.e., those that have previously satisfied customer acceptance requirements) that provide for full payment tied to shipment.

Revenue for products that have not previously satisfied customer acceptance requirements or from sales where customer payment dates are not determinable is recognized upon customer acceptance. For arrangements containing multiple elements, the revenue relating to the undelivered elements is deferred at estimated fair value until delivery of the deferred elements.

Accounts Receivable: We maintain an allowance for bad debts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers deteriorates, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

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Warranty: We provide for the estimated costs of product warranties in the period sales are recognized. Our warranty obligation estimates are affected by historical product shipment levels, product performance and material and labor costs incurred in correcting product performance problems. Should product performance, material usage or labor repair costs differ from our estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

Inventory: The valuation of inventory requires us to estimate obsolete or excess inventory as well as inventory that is not of saleable quality. The determination of obsolete or excess inventory requires us to estimate the future demand for our products. The demand forecast is a direct input in the development of our short-term manufacturing plans. We record valuation reserves on our inventory for estimated excess and obsolete inventory and lower of cost or market concerns equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future product demand, market conditions and product selling prices. If future product demand, market conditions or product selling prices are less than those projected by management or if continued modifications to products are required to meet specifications or other customer requirements, increases to inventory reserves may be required which would have a negative impact on our gross margin.

Income Taxes: We estimate our liability for income taxes based on the various jurisdictions where we conduct business. This requires us to estimate our (i) current taxes; (ii) temporary differences that result from differing treatment of certain items for tax and accounting purposes and (iii) unrecognized tax benefits. Temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities that are reflected in the consolidated balance sheet. The deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based upon all available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Establishing, reducing or increasing a valuation allowance in an accounting period generally results in an increase or decrease in tax expense in the statement of operations. We must make significant judgments to determine the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, unrecognized tax benefits and any valuation allowance to be recorded against deferred tax assets. Our gross deferred tax asset balance as of June 26, 2010 was approximately \$30.5 million, with a valuation allowance of approximately \$25.6 million. Our deferred tax assets consist primarily of reserves and accruals that are not yet deductible for tax and tax credit and net operating loss carryforwards.

Goodwill, Purchased Intangible Assets and Other Long-lived Assets: We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually and when an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We test goodwill for impairment by first comparing the book value of net assets to the fair value of the reporting units. If the fair value is determined to be less than the book value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of impairment as the difference between the estimated fair value of goodwill and the carrying value. We estimated the fair values of our reporting units primarily using the income approach valuation methodology that includes the discounted cash flow method, taking into consideration the market approach and certain market multiples as a validation of the values derived using the discounted cash flow methodology. Forecasts of future cash flows are based on our best estimate of future net sales and operating expenses, based primarily on customer forecasts, industry trade organization data and general economic conditions. We conduct our annual impairment test as of October 1 of each year, and have determined there to be no impairment. There were no events or circumstances from the date of our assessment through June 26, 2010 that would impact this conclusion. In a future period, should an event occur that leads us to determine that an interim goodwill impairment review is required, the facts and estimates utilized at that time may differ resulting in an impairment charge which could have a significant negative impact on our operating results.

Long-lived assets, other than goodwill, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. Conditions that would necessitate an impairment assessment include a significant decline in the observable market value of an asset, a significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used, or any other significant adverse change that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. For long-lived assets, impairment losses are only recorded if the asset's carrying amount is not recoverable through its undiscounted, probability-weighted future

cash flows. We measure the impairment loss based on the difference between the carrying amount and estimated fair value.

Contingencies: We are subject to certain contingencies that arise in the ordinary course of our businesses which require us to assess the likelihood that future events will confirm the existence of a loss or an impairment of an asset. If a loss or asset impairment is probable and the amount of the loss or impairment is reasonably estimable, we accrue a charge to operations in the period such conditions become known.

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Share-based Compensation: Share-based compensation expense related to stock options is recorded based on the fair value of the award on its grant date which we estimate using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Share-based compensation expense related to restricted stock unit awards is calculated based on the market price of our common stock on the grant date, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on our common stock prior to vesting of the restricted stock unit.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a description of accounting changes and recent accounting pronouncements, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects, if any, on our consolidated financial statements, see Note 1, Recent Accounting Pronouncements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes certain operating data as a percentage of net sales:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 26, 2010	June 27, 2009
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	(63.4)	(67.9)	(66.1)	(73.7)
Gross margin	36.6	32.1	33.9	26.3
Research and development	(12.0)	(20.2)	(12.6)	(21.0)
Selling, general and administrative	(12.7)	(22.6)	(13.9)	(23.6)
Income (loss) from operations	11.9%	(10.7)%	7.4%	(18.3)%

Second Quarter of Fiscal 2010 Compared to Second Quarter of Fiscal 2009**Net Sales**

Our consolidated net sales increased 94.8% to \$74.9 million in 2010, compared to net sales of \$38.4 million in 2009. Sales of semiconductor equipment in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 were \$65.6 million, and increased \$40.8 million or 164.9% from 2009 and represented 87.6% of consolidated net sales in 2010 versus 64.4% in 2009. As noted in the Overview above, semiconductor sales have improved significantly and equipment utilization on customer test floors is high. According to Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI), orders for back-end semiconductor production equipment have increased for sixteen consecutive months.

Sales of mobile microwave communications equipment in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 were \$4.9 million, representing 6.5% of consolidated net sales in 2010, and decreased \$4.4 million or 47.2% when compared to 2009. The decrease in sales of our microwave communications business during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was a result of the deferral of revenue associated with a customer's orders that were shipped during the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Sales of video cameras, represented 5.9% of consolidated net sales in 2010, and were \$4.4 million in both the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and 2009.

Gross Margin

Gross margin consists of net sales less cost of sales. Cost of sales consists primarily of the cost of materials, assembly and test labor, and overhead from operations. Our gross margin can fluctuate due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the mix of products sold, product support costs, inventory reserve adjustments, and utilization of manufacturing capacity. Our gross margin, as a percentage of net sales, increased to 36.6% in 2010 from 32.1% in 2009. While higher than 2009, due to the leverage generated by increased business volume, our gross margin in 2010

was impacted by higher costs due to the unforecasted production of our new test handlers in our Poway plant to meet customer delivery requirements and other new product start-up costs. Gross margin in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was better than expected as revenue recognized for Pyramid and Matrix semiconductor test handlers, which have lower margins, was lower than forecasted. In the third quarter of fiscal 2010, as the sales of these low margin Poway-manufactured semiconductor test handlers are recognized our gross margin will be negatively impacted. We expect incremental improvement in our gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and first half of fiscal 2011 after the manufacturing transition to Asia-based subcontractors is completed. However, any unforeseen delays would have a negative impact on our operating results for the reasons described herein.

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Our gross margin is impacted by charges to cost of sales related to excess, obsolete and lower of cost or market inventory issues. We compute the majority of our excess and obsolete inventory reserve requirements using a one-year inventory usage forecast. During the second quarter of fiscal 2010, we recorded charges to cost of sales of approximately \$0.2 million for excess and obsolete inventory and offsetting these charges our gross margin was favorably impacted by \$0.4 million as a result of the sale of certain inventory which had been previously reserved. During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, we recorded net charges to cost of sales of approximately \$0.6 million, for excess and obsolete inventory. While we believe our reserves for excess and obsolete inventory and lower of cost or market concerns are adequate to cover known exposures at June 26, 2010, reductions in customer forecasts or continued modifications to products, as a result of our failure to meet specifications or other customer requirements, may result in additional charges to operations that could negatively impact our gross margin in future periods. Conversely, if our actual inventory usage is greater than our forecasted usage, our gross margin in future periods may be favorably impacted.

Research and Development Expense (R&D Expense)

R&D expense consists primarily of salaries and related costs of employees engaged in ongoing research, product design and development activities, costs of engineering materials and supplies, and professional consulting expenses. R&D expense as a percentage of net sales was 12.0% in 2010, compared to 20.2% in 2009 as a result of the increase in business volume. R&D expense increased in absolute dollars to \$9.0 million in 2010 from \$7.8 million in 2009 due in part to reinstating employee pay cuts that were in effect during 2009 and increased labor and material costs related to new product development within our video camera segment.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense (SG&A Expense)

SG&A expense consists primarily of salaries and benefit costs of employees, commission expense for independent sales representatives, product promotion and costs of professional services. SG&A expense as a percentage of net sales decreased to 12.7% in 2010, from 22.6% in 2009 as a result of the increase in business volume. SG&A expense increased in absolute dollars to \$9.5 million in 2010 from \$8.7 million in 2009 due primarily to variable selling expenses as a result of increased sales within our semiconductor equipment segment and reinstating employee pay cuts that were in effect through 2009.

Interest and other, net

Interest and other, net was approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our interest income was lower in 2010 due to lower short-term interest rates.

Income Taxes

The income tax provision included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended June 26, 2010 and June 27, 2009, is based on the estimated annual effective tax rate for the entire year. These estimated effective tax rates are subject to adjustment in subsequent quarterly periods as our estimates of pretax income or loss for the year change. The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 26, 2010, was 26.1% and differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to our inability to benefit our domestic losses, foreign income taxed at lower rates, state taxes and interest on unrecognized tax benefits.

In the quarter ended June 27, 2009, we recorded an increase in our valuation allowance on domestic deferred tax assets, with a corresponding charge to our income tax provision, of approximately \$19.6 million as we were unable to conclude that it was more likely than not that such assets would be realized. Our deferred tax asset valuation allowance at June 26, 2010 was approximately \$25.6 million on gross deferred tax assets of approximately \$30.5 million. The remaining \$4.9 million of gross deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance was not recorded are realizable through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences.

In June, 2010 the Internal Revenue Service completed a routine examination of our 2006 to 2008 U.S. income tax returns without any material adjustments. During the second quarter of fiscal 2010 the Internal Revenue Service commenced a routine examination of our 2009 U.S. income tax return. This examination is substantially complete and is expected to be finalized without any material adjustments. There was no material change to our unrecognized tax

benefits and interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits during the three months ended June 26, 2010. As a result of the factors set forth above, our net income was \$6.7 million in 2010, compared to net loss of \$22.6 million in 2009.

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First Six Months of Fiscal 2010 Compared to First Six Months of Fiscal 2009

Net Sales

Our consolidated net sales increased 86.3% to \$139.7 million in 2010, compared to net sales of \$75.0 million in 2009. Sales of semiconductor equipment in the first six months of fiscal 2010 were \$121.6 million, and increased \$72.2 million or 146.5% from 2009 and represented 87.0% of consolidated net sales in 2010 versus 65.8% in 2009. Sales of mobile microwave communications equipment in the first six months of fiscal 2010 were \$10.0 million, representing 7.2% of consolidated net sales in 2010, and decreased \$7.3 million or 42.2% when compared to 2009. The decrease in sales of our microwave communications business during the first six months of fiscal 2010 was attributable to decreased product shipments to unmanned air vehicle program contractors and the deferral of revenue associated with a customer's orders that were shipped during the second quarter of fiscal 2010. Sales of video cameras in the first six months of fiscal 2010 were \$8.1 million, representing 5.8% of consolidated net sales, and decreased \$0.2 million or 3.0% when compared to the same period of fiscal 2009.

Gross Margin

Our gross margin, as a percentage of net sales, increased to 33.9% in 2010 from 26.3% in 2009. While higher than 2009, due to the leverage generated by increased business volume, our gross margin in 2010 was impacted by higher costs due to the unforecasted production of our new test handlers in our Poway plant to meet customer delivery requirements and other new product start-up costs. Gross margin in the first six months of fiscal 2010 was better than expected as revenue recognized for the lower margin Pyramid and Matrix semiconductor test handlers was lower than forecasted. In the third quarter of fiscal 2010, as the sales of these low margin Poway-manufactured semiconductor test handlers are recognized our gross margin will be negatively impacted. We expect incremental improvement in our gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and first half of fiscal 2011 after the manufacturing transition to Asia-based subcontractors is completed. However, any unforeseen delays would have a negative impact on our operating results for the reasons described herein.

During the first six months of fiscal 2009 our gross margin was impacted by (i) the substantial decrease in the sales volume of our semiconductor equipment segment due to weak business conditions and (ii) charges to cost of sales of approximately \$3.6 million for excess and obsolete inventory.

R&D Expense

R&D expense as a percentage of net sales was 12.6% in 2010, compared to 21.0% in 2009 as a result of the increase in business volume. R&D expense increased in absolute dollars to \$17.7 million in 2010 from \$15.7 million in 2009 due in part to reinstating employee pay cuts that were in effect during 2009 and increased material costs related to product development within both our semiconductor equipment and video camera segments.

SG&A Expense

SG&A expense as a percentage of net sales decreased to 13.9% in 2010, from 23.6% in 2009 as a result of the increase in business volume. SG&A expense increased in absolute dollars to \$19.4 million in 2010 from \$17.7 million in 2009 due primarily to variable selling expenses as a result of increased sales within our semiconductor equipment segment and reinstating employee pay cuts that were in effect through 2009.

Interest and other, net

Interest and other, net was approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million in the first six months of fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our interest income was lower in 2010 due to lower short-term interest rates.

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Income Taxes

The income tax provision included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the six months ended June 26, 2010 and June 27, 2009, is based on the estimated annual effective tax rate for the entire year. These estimated effective tax rates are subject to adjustment in subsequent quarterly periods as our estimates of pretax income or loss for the year change. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 26, 2010, was 29.0% and differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to our inability to benefit our domestic losses, foreign income taxed at lower rates, state taxes and interest on unrecognized tax benefits.

There was no material change to our unrecognized tax benefits and interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits during the six months ended June 26, 2010.

As a result of the factors set forth above, our net income was \$7.6 million in 2010, compared to net loss of \$28.9 million in 2009.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our business is dependent on capital expenditures by semiconductor manufacturers and test subcontractors that are, in turn, dependent on the current and anticipated market demand for semiconductors. The cyclical and volatile nature of semiconductor equipment, our primary industry, makes estimates of future revenues, results of operations and net cash flows difficult.

Our primary historical source of liquidity and capital resources has been cash flow generated by our operations and we manage our businesses to maximize operating cash flows as our primary source of liquidity. We use cash to fund growth in our operating assets and to fund new products and product enhancements primarily through research and development.

Liquidity

Working Capital: The following summarizes our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and working capital:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 26, 2010	December 26, 2009	Increase	Percentage Change
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 89,926	\$ 84,906	\$ 5,020	5.9%
Working capital	148,008	139,597	8,411	6.0%

Cash Flows

Operating Activities: Operating cash flows consist of net income (loss), adjusted for non-cash expenses and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Non-cash items include depreciation and amortization; non-cash share-based compensation expense and deferred income taxes. Our net cash provided by operating activities in the six months of fiscal 2010 totaled \$9.5 million. Cash provided by operating activities was impacted by changes in current assets and liabilities and included increases in: accounts receivable of \$11.7 million; inventories of \$11.2 million; accounts payable of \$3.7 million; deferred profit of \$6.4 million; and income tax payable of \$6.6 million. The increases in accounts receivable and inventories were driven primarily by our semiconductor equipment operations and resulted from increased business volume and inventory purchases made to support production requirements. Accounts payable increased due to higher business volume and the timing of cash payments primarily within our semiconductor equipment operations and the increase in deferred profit was primarily due to the deferral of certain semiconductor test handlers and microwave communication equipment in accordance with our revenue recognition policy. The increase in income taxes payable is a result of increased profitability and the timing of tax payments.

Investing Activities: Investing cash flows consist primarily of cash used for capital expenditures in support of our businesses, proceeds from investment maturities, asset disposals and divestitures, and cash used for purchases of investments and business acquisitions. Our net cash used in investing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2010 totaled \$4.0 million and was primarily the result of \$29.3 million in cash used for purchases of short-term investments,

offset by \$27.3 million in net proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments. We invest our excess cash, in an attempt to seek the highest available return while preserving capital, in short-term investments since excess cash is only temporarily available and may be required for a business-related purpose. Other expenditures in the first six months of fiscal 2010 included purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$2.0 million. The purchases of property, plant and equipment were primarily made to support activities in our semiconductor equipment and microwave communications equipment businesses and consisted primarily of equipment used in engineering, manufacturing and related functions.

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Financing Activities: Cash flows from financing activities consist primarily of net proceeds from the issuance of common stock under our stock option and employee stock purchase plans and cash used to pay dividends to our stockholders. We issue stock options and maintain an employee stock purchase plan as components of our overall employee compensation. In the first six months of fiscal 2010, we generated \$1.4 million issuing common stock under our employee stock plans and we paid dividends totaling \$2.8 million, or \$0.12 per common share. Future quarterly dividends are subject to our cash liquidity, capital availability and periodic determinations by our Board of Directors that cash dividends are in the best interests of our stockholders.

Capital Resources

We have a secured letter of credit facility (the "Secured Facility") under which Bank of America, N.A., has agreed to administer the issuance of letters of credit on behalf of Cohu and our subsidiaries. The Secured Facility requires us to maintain deposits of cash or other approved investments, which serve as collateral, in amounts that approximate our outstanding letters of credit. As of June 26, 2010, we had approximately \$0.5 million of standby letters of credit outstanding.

We expect that we will continue to make capital expenditures to support our business and we anticipate that present working capital will be sufficient to meet our operating requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Contractual Obligations: Our significant contractual obligations consist of operating leases that have not changed materially from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 26, 2009.

Purchase Commitments: From time to time, we enter into commitments with our vendors to purchase inventory at fixed prices or in guaranteed quantities. We are not able to determine the aggregate amount of such purchase orders that represent contractual obligations, as purchase orders may represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements. Our purchase orders are based on our current manufacturing needs and are fulfilled by our vendors within relatively short time horizons. We typically do not have significant agreements for the purchase of raw materials or other goods specifying minimum quantities or set prices that exceed our expected requirements for the next three months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements: During the ordinary course of business, we provide standby letters of credit instruments to certain parties as required. As of June 26, 2010, the maximum potential amount of future payments that we could be required to make under these standby letters of credit was approximately \$0.5 million. No liability has been recorded in connection with these arrangements beyond those required to appropriately account for the underlying transaction being guaranteed. We do not believe, based on historical experience and information currently available, that it is probable that any amounts will be required to be paid under these arrangements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Investment and Interest Rate Risk.

At June 26, 2010, our investment portfolio included short-term, fixed-income investment securities with a fair value of approximately \$48.8 million. These securities are subject to interest rate risk and will likely decline in value if interest rates increase. Our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if we are forced to sell securities that decline in market value due to changes in interest rates. As we classify our short-term securities as available-for-sale, no gains or losses are recognized due to changes in interest rates unless such securities are sold prior to maturity or declines in fair value are determined to be other-than-temporary. Due to the relatively short duration of our investment portfolio, an immediate ten percent change in interest rates would have no material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

We evaluate our investments periodically for possible other-than-temporary impairment by reviewing factors such as the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below cost basis, the financial condition of the issuer and our ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient for anticipated recovery of market value. As of June 26, 2010, we evaluated our investments with loss positions and determined that these losses were temporary.

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Foreign currency exchange risk.

We conduct business on a global basis in a number of major international currencies. As such, we are exposed to adverse as well as beneficial movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The majority of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars except for certain of our revenues that are denominated in Euros. Certain expenses incurred by our non-U.S. operations, such as employee payroll and benefits as well as some raw materials purchases and other expenses, are denominated and paid in local currency.

We considered a hypothetical ten percent adverse movement in foreign exchange rates to the underlying exposures described above and believe that these hypothetical market movements would have no material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls. During the last fiscal quarter, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The information set forth above under Note 8 contained in the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements on Page 13 of this Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The most significant risk factors applicable to Cohu are described in Part I, Item 1A (Risk Factors) of Cohu's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 26, 2009 (our 2009 Form 10-K). There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our 2009 Form 10-K.

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

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved).

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

- 3(i).1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Cohu, Inc. incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(a) from the Cohu, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1999
- 3(i).2 Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Cohu, Inc. incorporated herein by reference from the Cohu, Inc. Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2000, Exhibit 4.1(a)
- 3(ii) Amended and Restated Bylaws of Cohu, Inc. incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from the Cohu, Inc. Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 1996
- 4.1 Amended and Restated Rights Agreement dated November 10, 2006, between Cohu, Inc. and Mellon Investor Services LLC, as Rights Agent, incorporated herein by reference from the Cohu, Inc. Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2006, Exhibit 99.1
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

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

COHU, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: August 3, 2010

/s/ James A. Donahue
James A. Donahue
President & Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 3, 2010

/s/ Jeffrey D. Jones
Jeffrey D. Jones
Vice President, Finance & Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial & Accounting Officer)

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