

ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
July 30, 2015
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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 30, 2015

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 1-2116

ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

23-0366390
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2500 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

17603
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (717) 397-0611

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 time 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 (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

Number of shares of Armstrong World Industries, Inc.'s common stock outstanding as of July 22, 2015 55,304,261.

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When we refer to we, our and us, we are referring to Armstrong World Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents incorporated by reference may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Those forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties and include all statements that are not historical statements of fact and those regarding our intent, belief or expectations, including, but not limited to, our expectations concerning our residential and commercial markets and their effect on our operating results; our expectations regarding the payment of dividends, and our ability to increase revenues, earnings and EBITDA (as such terms are defined by documents incorporated by reference herein). Words such as anticipate, expect, intend, plan, target, project, predict, believe, may, will, would, could, should, seek, estimate and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management's current expectations and beliefs and are subject to a number of factors that could lead to actual results materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that our expectations will be attained. Factors that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or future prospects or which could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to:

global economic conditions;

construction activity;

our announced plan to separate our flooring business from our ceilings (buildings products) business, and our ability to successfully complete such separation;

competition;

key customers;

availability and costs of raw materials and energy;

covenants in our debt agreements;

our indebtedness;

our liquidity;

our exit from the European flooring business;

our WAVE joint venture;

environmental matters;

international operations;

strategic transactions;

plant construction projects;

availability of deferred tax assets;

negative tax consequences;

claims and litigation;

labor;

our intellectual property rights;

outsourcing;

costs savings and productivity initiatives; and

other risks detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), press releases and other communications, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in the documents incorporated by reference.

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Such forward- looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We expressly disclaim any obligation to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Table of ContentsPART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATIONITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income

(amounts in millions, except per share data)

Unaudited

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 | Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 | Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 | Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Net sales | \$ 632.7 | \$ 659.1 | \$ 1,184.1 | \$ 1,249.1 |
| Cost of goods sold | 474.8 | 512.1 | 896.7 | 960.0 |
| Gross profit | 157.9 | 147.0 | 287.4 | 289.1 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 106.1 | 100.2 | 209.1 | 203.3 |
| Separation costs | 5.1 | | 9.4 | |
| Goodwill impairment | | 0.8 | | 0.8 |
| Equity earnings from joint venture | (16.4) | (17.6) | (30.0) | (32.4) |
| Operating income | 63.1 | 63.6 | 98.9 | 117.4 |
| Interest expense | 11.4 | 11.8 | 22.6 | 23.4 |
| Other non-operating expense | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 6.6 |
| Other non-operating (income) | (3.6) | (0.6) | (4.2) | (1.2) |
| Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes | 55.1 | 51.2 | 79.0 | 88.6 |
| Income tax expense | 25.2 | 24.6 | 45.3 | 43.9 |
| Earnings from continuing operations | 29.9 | 26.6 | 33.7 | 44.7 |
| Net loss from discontinued operations, net of tax benefit of (\$-), (\$-), (\$-) and (\$-) | | (5.6) | | (6.8) |
| (Loss) earnings from disposal of discontinued business, net of tax benefit of (\$-), (\$1.2), (\$43.4) and (\$1.2) | (0.3) | (2.1) | 42.5 | (2.1) |
| Net (loss) earnings from discontinued operations | (0.3) | (7.7) | 42.5 | (8.9) |
| Net earnings | \$ 29.6 | \$ 18.9 | \$ 76.2 | \$ 35.8 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax: | | | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 7.4 | 4.5 | (7.9) | 4.1 |
| Derivative loss | (0.6) | (5.6) | (1.1) | (6.2) |
| Pension and postretirement adjustments | 9.2 | 5.7 | 21.1 | 12.8 |
| Total other comprehensive income | 16.0 | 4.6 | 12.1 | 10.7 |
| Total comprehensive income | \$ 45.6 | \$ 23.5 | \$ 88.3 | \$ 46.5 |
| Earnings per share of common stock, continuing operations: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 0.81 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 0.80 |
| (Loss) earnings per share of common stock, discontinued operations: | | | | |
| Basic | (\$ 0.01) | (\$ 0.14) | \$ 0.76 | (\$ 0.16) |
| Diluted | (\$ 0.01) | (\$ 0.14) | \$ 0.76 | (\$ 0.16) |
| Net earnings per share of common stock: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.34 | \$ 1.36 | \$ 0.65 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.34 | \$ 1.36 | \$ 0.64 |
| Average number of common shares outstanding: | | | | |
| Basic | 55.5 | 54.8 | 55.4 | 54.8 |
| Diluted | 55.8 | 55.3 | 55.8 | 55.2 |

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 9.

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(amounts in millions, except share data)

| | Unaudited June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Assets</u> | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 201.6 | \$ 185.3 |
| Accounts and notes receivable, net | 220.3 | 195.2 |
| Inventories, net | 349.4 | 335.5 |
| Deferred income taxes | 18.1 | 31.4 |
| Income tax receivable | 10.2 | 5.3 |
| Other current assets | 60.4 | 58.8 |
| Total current assets | 860.0 | 811.5 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$687.9 and \$644.3, respectively | 1,068.3 | 1,062.4 |
| Prepaid pension costs | 10.8 | 7.4 |
| Investment in joint venture | 130.9 | 129.0 |
| Intangible assets, net | 496.7 | 501.4 |
| Deferred income taxes | 24.8 | 26.6 |
| Other non-current assets | 66.4 | 67.9 |
| Total assets | \$ 2,657.9 | \$ 2,606.2 |
| <u>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</u> | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Current installments of long-term debt | \$ 45.9 | \$ 39.6 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 361.6 | 345.5 |
| Income tax payable | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Deferred income taxes | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total current liabilities | 410.9 | 388.1 |
| Long-term debt, less current installments | 978.7 | 1,003.0 |
| Postretirement benefit liabilities | 198.1 | 201.5 |
| Pension benefit liabilities | 93.6 | 115.5 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 51.1 | 53.2 |
| Income taxes payable | 65.0 | 51.1 |
| Deferred income taxes | 113.2 | 144.7 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 1,499.7 | 1,569.0 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Shareholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 200 million shares authorized, 60,360,354 shares issued, and 55,302,972 shares outstanding at June 30, 2015 and 60,183,535 shares issued and 55,126,153 shares outstanding at December 31, 2014 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Capital in excess of par value | 1,144.3 | 1,134.4 |
| Retained earnings | 347.2 | 271.0 |
| Treasury stock, at cost, 5,057,382 shares | (261.4) | (261.4) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (483.4) | (495.5) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 747.3 | 649.1 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 2,657.9 | \$ 2,606.2 |

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 9.

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(amounts in millions, except share data)

Unaudited

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | Common Stock | | | | Treasury Stock | | Accumulated Other Comprehensive | |
| | Shares | Amount | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | Shares | Amount | Loss | Total |
| Balance at beginning of period | 55,126,153 | \$ 0.6 | \$ 1,134.4 | \$ 271.0 | 5,057,382 | (\$ 261.4) | (\$ 495.5) | \$ 649.1 |
| Stock issuance | 176,819 | | | | | | | |
| Share-based employee compensation | | | 9.9 | | | | | 9.9 |
| Net earnings | | | | 76.2 | | | | 76.2 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | | | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Balance at end of period | 55,302,972 | \$ 0.6 | \$ 1,144.3 | \$ 347.2 | 5,057,382 | (\$ 261.4) | (\$ 483.4) | \$ 747.3 |

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | Common Stock | | | | Treasury Stock | | Accumulated Other Comprehensive | |
| | Shares | Amount | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | Shares | Amount | Loss | Total |
| Balance at beginning of period | 54,406,927 | \$ 0.6 | \$ 1,098.4 | \$ 207.2 | 5,057,382 | (\$ 261.4) | (\$ 371.6) | \$ 673.2 |
| Stock issuance | 425,566 | | | | | | | |
| Share-based employee compensation | | | 18.6 | | | | | 18.6 |
| Net earnings | | | | 35.8 | | | | 35.8 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | | | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Balance at end of period | 54,832,493 | \$ 0.6 | \$ 1,117.0 | \$ 243.0 | 5,057,382 | (\$ 261.4) | (\$ 360.9) | \$ 738.3 |

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 9.

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(amounts in millions)

Unaudited

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 76.2 | \$ 35.8 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 57.4 | 62.7 |
| Loss on sale of discontinued operations | 0.8 | 3.3 |
| Fixed asset impairment | | 4.9 |
| Deferred income taxes | (29.9) | 19.0 |
| Share-based compensation | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Equity earnings from joint venture | (30.0) | (32.4) |
| U.S. pension expense | 12.6 | 0.3 |
| Non-cash foreign currency translation on intercompany loans | (4.1) | 3.8 |
| Other non-cash adjustments, net | (1.6) | (1.0) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Receivables | (28.5) | (54.2) |
| Inventories | (16.0) | (45.3) |
| Other current assets | (3.3) | (3.3) |
| Other non-current assets | (2.0) | (4.2) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 13.8 | 26.6 |
| Income taxes payable | 8.5 | 13.0 |
| Other long-term liabilities | (5.4) | (12.1) |
| Other, net | 2.8 | (2.4) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 58.9 | 22.4 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (56.2) | (102.9) |
| Return of investment from joint venture | 28.1 | 31.7 |
| Proceeds from (payment of) company owned life insurance, net | 1.0 | (0.2) |
| Proceeds from settlement of note receivable | | 1.9 |
| Proceeds from the sale of assets | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Net cash (used for) investing activities | (24.3) | (67.8) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from revolving credit facility and other short-term debt | | 82.8 |

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| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Payments of revolving credit facility and other short-term debt | | (25.0) |
| Payments of long-term debt | (18.1) | (8.8) |
| Special dividends paid | (1.2) | (1.2) |
| Proceeds from exercised stock options | 4.3 | 10.0 |
| Excess tax benefit from share-based awards | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| Payment of company owned life insurance loans, net | (0.1) | |
| Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities | (15.0) | 61.3 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | (3.3) | 1.5 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 16.3 | 17.4 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 185.3 | 135.2 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 201.6 | 152.6 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period from discontinued operations | | (7.1) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year of continuing operations | \$ 201.6 | \$ 159.7 |
| Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures: | | |
| Interest paid | \$ 19.9 | \$ 20.0 |
| Income taxes paid, net | 23.3 | 7.2 |
| Amounts in accounts payable for capital expenditures | 20.9 | 14.4 |

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 9.

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(dollar amounts in millions, except share data)

NOTE 1. BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Armstrong World Industries, Inc. (AWI) is a Pennsylvania corporation incorporated in 1891. When we refer to we, our and us in these notes, we are referring to AWI and its subsidiaries. We use the term AWI when we are referring solely to Armstrong World Industries, Inc.

On February 19, 2015, our Board of Directors approved a plan to separate our flooring business from our ceilings (building products) business through a spinoff, which would result in two independent, publicly-traded companies. Separation costs of \$5.1 million and \$9.4 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2015, respectively, primarily relate to outside professional services and employee retention accruals which were recorded in conjunction with this initiative. The separation is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2016.

In December 2000, AWI filed a voluntary petition for relief (the Filing) under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (the Bankruptcy Code) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the Bankruptcy Court) in order to use the court-supervised reorganization process to achieve a resolution of AWI's asbestos-related liability. In October 2006, AWI's court-approved plan of reorganization became effective and AWI emerged from Chapter 11. All claims in AWI's Chapter 11 case have been resolved and closed.

In October 2006, the Armstrong World Industries, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the Asbestos PI Trust) was created to address AWI's personal injury (including wrongful death) asbestos-related liability. All present and future asbestos-related personal injury claims against AWI, including contribution claims of co-defendants but excluding certain foreign claims against subsidiaries, arising directly or indirectly out of AWI's pre-Filing use of, or other activities involving, asbestos are channeled to the Asbestos PI Trust.

From the fourth quarter of 2012 through the fourth quarter of 2014, the Asbestos PI Trust sold 20,448,362 shares of our common stock. In the second quarter and first six months of 2015, the Asbestos Trust sold 1,541,940 and 4,281,884 shares of our common stock, respectively. We did not sell any shares and did not receive any proceeds from these transactions. As a result of these transactions the Asbestos PI Trust held approximately 9% of our outstanding shares as of June 30, 2015.

The accounting policies used in preparing the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q are the same as those used in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. These statements should therefore be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes that are included in the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. In the opinion of management, all adjustments of a normal recurring nature have been included to provide a fair statement of the results for the reporting periods presented. Quarterly results are not necessarily indicative of annual earnings, primarily due to the different level of sales in each quarter of the year and the possibility of changes in general economic conditions.

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The statements include management estimates and judgments, where appropriate.

Management utilizes estimates to record many items including certain asset values, allowances for bad debts, inventory obsolescence and lower of cost or market charges, warranty reserves, workers compensation, general liability and environmental claims and income taxes. When preparing an estimate, management determines the amount based upon the consideration of relevant information. Management may confer with outside parties, including outside counsel. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Operating results for the second quarter and first six months of 2015 and 2014 included in this report are unaudited. However, these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been reviewed by an independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) for a limited review of interim financial information.

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(dollar amounts in millions, except share data)

Certain amounts in the prior year's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been recast to conform to the 2015 presentation.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-08 *Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity* which is part of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 205: Presentation of Financial Statements and ASC 360: Property, Plant and Equipment. The amendments in this guidance change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations. Under the new guidance a disposal of a component of an entity or a group of components is required to be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. The guidance is effective prospectively for disposals that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014. There was no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows as a result of the adoption of this guidance.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The guidance requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective, January 1, 2017. On July 9, 2015, the FASB agreed to a one-year deferral of the effective date for ASU 2014-09 to January 1, 2018, however, public business entities would be permitted to adopt the standard as of the original effective date. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12 *Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period* which is part of ASC 718: Compensation-Stock Compensation. The guidance requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition and should not be reflected in the estimate of the grant-date fair value of the award. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The guidance can be applied prospectively for all awards granted or modified after the effective date or retrospectively to all awards with performance targets outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. We do not expect a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows from the adoption of this guidance.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. This standard amends existing guidance to require the presentation of debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as a deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability instead of a deferred charge. The new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, but early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard would have on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, *Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement* which provides guidance to determine when a customer's fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If the arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for a cloud computing arrangement as a service contract. The new

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(dollar amounts in millions, except share data)

guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, but early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard would have on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, *Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*. This standard removes the requirement to categorize investments within the fair value hierarchy when fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. We do not hold any such investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, however, the assets held in trust for our defined benefit pension plan include such investments. The new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, but early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard would have on our defined benefit pension plan disclosures.

NOTE 2. SEGMENT RESULTS

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| <u>Net sales to external customers</u> | | | | |
| Building Products | \$ 306.1 | \$ 323.5 | \$ 598.1 | \$ 631.7 |
| Resilient Flooring | 199.9 | 196.2 | 356.7 | 359.9 |
| Wood Flooring | 126.7 | 139.4 | 229.3 | 257.5 |
| Total net sales to external customers | \$ 632.7 | \$ 659.1 | \$ 1,184.1 | \$ 1,249.1 |

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| <u>Segment operating income (loss)</u> | | | | |
| Building Products | \$ 64.2 | \$ 64.9 | \$ 124.0 | \$ 122.7 |
| Resilient Flooring | 23.2 | 20.7 | 29.1 | 31.1 |
| Wood Flooring | 2.5 | (2.6) | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| Unallocated Corporate | (26.8) | (19.4) | (55.5) | (38.9) |
| Total consolidated operating income | \$ 63.1 | \$ 63.6 | \$ 98.9 | \$ 117.4 |

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| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months | |
|---|--------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| | June 30, | | Ended | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Total consolidated operating income | \$ 63.1 | \$ 63.6 | \$ 98.9 | \$ 117.4 |
| Interest expense | 11.4 | 11.8 | 22.6 | 23.4 |
| Other non-operating expense | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 6.6 |
| Other non-operating income | (3.6) | (0.6) | (4.2) | (1.2) |
| Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes | \$ 55.1 | \$ 51.2 | \$ 79.0 | \$ 88.6 |

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(dollar amounts in millions, except share data)

| | June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <u>Segment assets</u> | | |
| Building Products | \$ 1,082.2 | \$ 1,079.7 |
| Resilient Flooring | 519.1 | 492.7 |
| Wood Flooring | 336.2 | 329.8 |
| Unallocated Corporate | 720.4 | 704.0 |
| Total consolidated assets | \$ 2,657.9 | \$ 2,606.2 |

Impairment testing of our tangible assets occurs whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. In June 2014, we made the decision to dispose of certain idle equipment at five of our wood flooring manufacturing facilities and, as a result we recorded a \$4.4 million impairment charge in cost of goods sold.

NOTE 3. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS**European Resilient Flooring**

On December 4, 2014, our Board of Directors approved the cessation of funding to our DLW subsidiary, which at that time was our European flooring business. As a result, DLW management filed for insolvency in Germany on December 11, 2014. The German insolvency court subsequently appointed an insolvency administrator (the Administrator) to oversee DLW operations through the preliminary insolvency period. As a result of the insolvency filing, the appointment of the Administrator and our resulting loss of control of DLW's operations to the German insolvency court and the Administrator, effective December 11, 2014, we deconsolidated DLW from our financial statements and presented DLW for all historical periods as a discontinued operation.

The financial results of the DLW business have been reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The following is a summary of the results related to the DLW business, (previously shown within the Resilient Flooring reporting segment), which are included in discontinued operations.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 | Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Loss before income tax | (\$ 0.3) | (\$ 0.9) |
| Income tax benefit | | 43.4 |
| Net (loss) earnings from disposal of discontinued business | (\$ 0.3) | \$ 42.5 |

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 | Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Net sales | \$ 50.9 | \$ 95.3 |
| Loss before income tax | (\$ 5.6) | (\$ 6.8) |
| Income tax benefit | | |
| Net loss from discontinued operations | (\$ 5.6) | (\$ 6.8) |

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Based on the progress of DLW's bankruptcy proceedings in Germany, we recorded a non-cash income tax benefit of \$43.4 million during the first quarter of 2015. The tax benefit resulted from DLW's excess of liabilities over assets, combined with AWI's foreign and U.S. federal income tax basis in DLW at the time of disposition. Based on the U.S. federal income tax planning strategies employed by AWI related to DLW and the applicable U.S. federal income tax regulations, the tax benefit associated with the disposition of DLW was not available until certain procedural elements surrounding DLW's bankruptcy process were complete. Such procedural activities occurred during the first quarter of 2015.

In June 2015, the Administrator announced that the business operations of DLW, including its two German manufacturing plants, were sold to a third party investment firm. We do not believe this transaction will have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The insolvency proceedings continue as the Administrator works to sell remaining assets and resolve creditor claims.

At deconsolidation, DLW had a net liability of \$12.9 million, representing assets of \$151.9 million and liabilities of \$164.8 million, which were removed from our balance sheet. This net liability was recognized as a contingent liability on our consolidated balance sheet pending the closure and results of the insolvency proceedings. Any shortfall will be recognized immediately when identified and any excess will be reflected when insolvency proceedings are finalized, all through discontinued operations. The amount of the net liability was \$12.3 million at June 30, 2015.

We have agreed to continue to purchase linoleum and homogenous flooring products for sale in the Americas and the Pacific Rim, and to provide administrative support services to DLW for information technology and accounts receivables and payables for a limited transition period. These agreements are not material.

Cabinets

In September 2012, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our cabinets business to American Industrial Partners (AIP). The sale was completed in October 2012. In February 2013, we received a demand notice from the Carpenters Labor-Management Pension Fund (the Fund) of a deemed withdrawal relating to the sale of our cabinets business to AIP in 2012.

During the third quarter of 2013, we recorded an estimated liability of \$7.5 million for a potential withdrawal liability related to a multi-employer pension plan. During the second quarter of 2014, we recorded an additional \$3.3 million expense to increase the total estimated remaining liability to \$10.0 million. In August 2014, we entered into a settlement agreement with the Fund to resolve this matter for \$10.3 million, and as a result, we recorded an additional charge of \$0.3 million during the third quarter of 2014.

The following is a summary of the results related to the cabinets business, which are included in discontinued operations.

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| | Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 |
|---|---|
| Loss before income tax | (\$ 3.3) |
| Income tax benefit | 1.2 |
| Net loss from disposal of discontinued operations | (\$ 2.1) |

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The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows does not separately report the cash flows of the discontinued operations.

NOTE 4. ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

| | June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Customer receivables | \$ 234.7 | \$ 209.7 |
| Customer notes | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Miscellaneous receivables | 8.3 | 9.3 |
| Less allowance for warranties, discounts and losses | (25.3) | (25.1) |
| Accounts and notes receivable, net | \$ 220.3 | \$ 195.2 |

Generally, we sell our products to select, pre-approved customers whose businesses are affected by changes in economic and market conditions. We consider these factors and the financial condition of each customer when establishing our allowance for losses from doubtful accounts.

NOTE 5. INVENTORIES

| | June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Finished goods | \$ 242.9 | \$ 243.2 |
| Goods in process | 26.4 | 23.0 |
| Raw materials and supplies | 140.2 | 133.9 |
| Less LIFO and other reserves | (60.1) | (64.6) |
| Total inventories, net | \$ 349.4 | \$ 335.5 |

NOTE 6. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

| | June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Prepaid expenses | \$ 44.0 | \$ 47.6 |

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| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Fair value of derivative assets | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Other | 11.1 | 5.5 |
| Total other current assets | \$ 60.4 | \$ 58.8 |

NOTE 7. EQUITY INVESTMENT

Investment in joint venture at June 30, 2015 reflected our 50% equity interest in our Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE) joint venture with Worthington Industries, Inc. Condensed income statement data for WAVE is summarized below:

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | June 30, | | June 30, | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Net sales | \$ 94.1 | \$ 100.5 | \$ 180.7 | \$ 192.8 |
| Gross profit | 46.7 | 47.2 | 87.5 | 90.7 |
| Net earnings | 35.6 | 37.0 | 66.1 | 69.2 |

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NOTE 8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table details amounts related to our intangible assets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

| | Estimated Useful Life | June 30, 2015 Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | December 31, 2014 Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization |
|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <u>Amortizing intangible assets</u> | | | | | |
| Customer relationships | 20 years | \$ 165.4 | \$ 72.6 | \$ 165.4 | \$ 68.4 |
| Developed technology | 15 years | 86.5 | 48.1 | 84.9 | 45.1 |
| Other | Various | 21.4 | 2.6 | 21.3 | 2.4 |
| Total | | \$ 273.3 | \$ 123.3 | \$ 271.6 | \$ 115.9 |
| <u>Non-amortizing intangible assets</u> | | | | | |
| Trademarks and brand names | Indefinite | 346.7 | | 345.7 | |
| Total intangible assets | | \$ 620.0 | | \$ 617.3 | |

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Amortization expense | \$ 7.4 | \$ 7.2 |

NOTE 9. SEVERANCES AND RELATED COSTS

In the second quarter of 2014, we recorded \$1.7 million in cost of goods sold for severance and related costs due to the closure of a resilient flooring plant in Australia. We also recorded \$1.4 million in cost of goods sold for severance and related costs due to the closure of a wood flooring plant in China. Both plants were closed due to excess capacity and ceased operations in 2014.

NOTE 10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

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| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes | \$ 55.1 | \$ 51.2 | \$ 79.0 | \$ 88.6 |
| Income tax expense | 25.2 | 24.6 | 45.3 | 43.9 |
| Effective tax rate | 45.7% | 48.0% | 57.3% | 49.5% |

The effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2015 was lower than the comparable period of 2014 primarily due to decreases in unbenefitted foreign losses and higher pretax income, partially offset by the impact of state law changes enacted in the quarter. The effective tax rate for the first six months of 2015 was higher than the comparable period in 2014 primarily due to state net operating loss write-offs as a result of a change in ownership under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code in the first quarter of 2015, and a higher rate impact of unbenefitted foreign losses due to lower pretax income.

We do not expect to record any material changes during 2015 to unrecognized tax benefits that were claimed on tax returns covering tax years ending on or before December 31, 2014.

As of June 30, 2015, we consider foreign unremitted earnings to be permanently reinvested.

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NOTE 11. PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFIT PROGRAMS

Following are the components of net periodic benefit costs:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| <u>U.S. defined-benefit plans:</u> | | | | |
| <u>Pension benefits</u> | | | | |
| Service cost of benefits earned during the period | \$ 4.1 | \$ 3.6 | \$ 8.2 | \$ 7.2 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligation | 20.2 | 21.4 | 40.4 | 42.8 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (35.0) | (34.8) | (70.1) | (69.6) |
| Amortization of prior service cost | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Amortization of net actuarial loss | 18.2 | 10.6 | 36.4 | 21.2 |
| Net periodic pension cost | \$ 7.9 | \$ 1.2 | \$ 15.8 | \$ 2.5 |
| <u>Retiree health and life insurance benefits</u> | | | | |
| Service cost of benefits earned during the period | \$ 0.3 | \$ 0.3 | \$ 0.5 | \$ 0.5 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligation | 2.0 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 5.4 |
| Amortization of prior service credit | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.3) |
| Amortization of net actuarial gain | (2.0) | (1.1) | (3.9) | (2.1) |
| Net periodic postretirement benefit cost | \$ 0.2 | \$ 1.7 | \$ 0.3 | \$ 3.5 |
| <u>Non-U.S. defined-benefit pension plans</u> | | | | |
| Service cost of benefits earned during the period | \$ 0.5 | \$ 0.5 | \$ 1.1 | \$ 1.1 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligation | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (2.2) | (2.9) | (4.5) | (5.8) |
| Amortization of prior service cost | 0.1 | | 0.1 | |
| Amortization of net actuarial loss | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Net periodic pension cost | \$ 1.1 | \$ 0.7 | \$ 2.2 | \$ 1.6 |

NOTE 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. The estimated fair values of our financial instruments are as follows:

| | June 30, 2015 | | December 31, 2014 | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Carrying amount | Estimated fair value | Carrying amount | Estimated fair value |
| Assets (Liabilities), net: | | | | |
| Total long-term debt, including current portion | (\$ 1,024.6) | (\$ 1,022.3) | (\$ 1,042.6) | (\$ 1,028.2) |
| Foreign currency contracts | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Natural gas contracts | (1.6) | (1.6) | (3.0) | (3.0) |
| Interest rate swap contracts | (11.9) | (11.9) | (9.3) | (9.3) |

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and short-term debt approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair value estimates of long-term debt were based upon quotes from a major financial institution of recently observed trading levels of our Term Loan B debt. The fair value estimates of foreign currency contract obligations are estimated from market quotes provided by a well-recognized national market data provider. The fair value estimates of natural gas contracts are estimated using internal valuation models with verification by obtaining quotes from major financial institutions. For natural gas swap transactions,

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fair value is calculated using NYMEX market quotes provided by a well-recognized national market data provider. For natural gas option based strategies, fair value is calculated using an industry standard Black-Scholes model with market based inputs, including but not limited to, underlying asset price, strike price, implied volatility, discounted risk free rate and time to expiration, provided by a well-recognized national market data provider. The fair value estimates for interest rate swap contracts are estimated by obtaining quotes from major financial institutions with verification by internal valuation models.

Fair value is defined 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 at the measurement date. Three levels of inputs may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value measurement of assets and liabilities is summarized below:

| | June 30, 2015 | | December 31, 2014 | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Quoted, active markets Level 1 | Other observable inputs Level 2 | Quoted, active markets Level 1 | Other observable inputs Level 2 |
| Assets (Liabilities), net: | | | | |
| Total long-term debt, including current portion | (\$ 463.2) | (\$ 559.1) | (\$ 459.8) | (\$ 568.4) |
| Foreign currency contracts | 5.0 | | 5.4 | |
| Natural gas contracts | | (1.6) | | (3.0) |
| Interest rate swap contracts | | (11.9) | | (9.3) |

We do not have any financial assets or liabilities that are valued using Level 3 (unobservable) inputs.

NOTE 13. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices that could impact our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. We use forward swaps and option contracts to hedge these exposures. Exposure to individual counterparties is controlled and derivative financial instruments are entered into with a diversified group of major financial institutions. Forward swaps and option contracts are entered into for periods consistent with underlying exposure and do not constitute positions independent of those exposures. At inception, hedges that we designate as hedging instruments are formally documented as either (1) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or cash flow hedge, or (2) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized liability or asset or fair value hedge. We also formally assess both at inception and at least quarterly thereafter, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in either the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. If it is determined that a derivative ceases to be a highly effective hedge, or if the anticipated transaction is no longer probable of occurring, we discontinue hedge accounting, and any future mark-to-market adjustments are recognized in earnings. We use derivative financial instruments as risk management tools and not for speculative trading purposes.

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Counterparty Risk

We only enter into derivative transactions with established counterparties having a credit rating of BBB or better. We monitor counterparty credit default swap levels and credit ratings on a regular basis. All of our derivative transactions with counterparties are governed by master International Swap and Derivatives Association agreements (ISDAs) with netting arrangements. These agreements can limit our exposure in situations where we have gain and loss positions outstanding with a single counterparty. We do not post nor do we receive cash collateral with any counterparty for our derivative transactions. These ISDAs do not have any credit contingent features; however, a default under our bank credit facility would trigger a default under these agreements. Exposure to individual counterparties is controlled, and thus we consider the risk of counterparty default to be negligible.

Commodity Price Risk

We purchase natural gas for use in the manufacturing process and to heat many of our facilities. As a result, we are exposed to fluctuations in the price of natural gas. We have a policy to reduce cost volatility for North American natural gas purchases by purchasing natural gas forward contracts and swaps, purchased call options, and zero-cost collars up to 24 months forward. The contracts are based on forecasted usage of natural gas measured in mmBtu s. There is a high correlation between the hedged item and the hedge instrument. The gains and losses on these instruments offset gains and losses on the transactions being hedged. These instruments are designated as cash flow hedges. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the notional amount of these hedges was \$6.6 million and \$14.6 million, respectively. The mark-to-market gain or loss on qualifying hedges is included in other comprehensive income to the extent effective, and reclassified into cost of goods sold in the period during which the underlying gas is consumed. The mark-to-market gains or losses on ineffective portions of hedges are recognized in cost of goods sold immediately. The earnings impact of the ineffective portion of these hedges was not material for the second quarter and first six months of 2015 and 2014.

Currency Rate Risk – Sales and Purchases

We manufacture and sell our products in a number of countries throughout the world and, as a result, we are exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. To a large extent, our global manufacturing and sales provide a natural hedge of foreign currency exchange rate movement, as foreign currency expenses generally offset foreign currency revenues. We manage our cash flow exposures on a net basis and use derivatives to hedge the majority of our unmatched foreign currency cash inflows and outflows. As of June 30, 2015, our major foreign currency exposures are to the Canadian dollar, the Chinese Renminbi and the Euro.

We use foreign currency forward exchange contracts to reduce our exposure to the risk that the eventual net cash inflows and outflows resulting from the sale of products to foreign customers and purchases from foreign suppliers will be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates. These derivative instruments are used for forecasted transactions and are classified as cash flow hedges. Cash flow hedges are executed quarterly, generally up to 15 months forward, and allow us to further reduce our overall exposure to exchange rate movements, since gains and

losses on these contracts offset gains and losses on the transactions being hedged. The notional amount of these hedges was \$94.3 million and \$102.4 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Gains and losses on these instruments are recorded in other comprehensive income, to the extent effective, until the underlying transaction is recognized in earnings. The earnings impact of the ineffective portion of these hedges was not material for the second quarter and first six months of 2015 and 2014.

Currency Rate Risk - Intercompany Loans and Dividends

We may use foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge exposures created by cross-currency intercompany loans and dividends. The translation adjustments related to these loans are recorded in

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other non-operating income or expense. The offsetting gains or losses on the related derivative contracts are also recorded in other non-operating income or expense. These contracts are decreased or increased as repayments are made or additional intercompany loans are extended or adjusted for intercompany dividend activity as necessary. The notional amount of these hedges was \$21.2 million at December 31, 2014. We did not have any open hedges related to intercompany loans and dividends as of June 30, 2015.

Interest Rate Risk

We utilize interest rate swaps to minimize the fluctuations in earnings caused by interest rate volatility. Interest expense on variable-rate liabilities increases or decreases as a result of interest rate fluctuations. The following table summarizes our interest rate swaps:

| Trade Date | Notional Amount | Interest Rate Paid | Coverage Period | Risk Coverage |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| March 31, 2011 | \$ 100.0 | 2.303% | March 2011 to November 2015 | Term Loan A |
| March 31, 2011 | \$ 200.0 | 2.523% | March 2011 to November 2015 | Term Loan B |
| March 27, 2012 | \$ 250.0 | 1.928% | March 2012 to March 2018 | Term Loan B |
| March 27, 2012 | \$ 200.0 | 2.810% | November 2015 to March 2018 | Term Loan B |
| April 16, 2013 | \$ 250.0 | 1.398% | November 2015 to March 2018 | Term Loan A |

Under the terms of the Term Loan A swaps we receive 3-month LIBOR and pay a fixed rate over the hedged period. Under the terms of the Term Loan B swaps, we receive the greater of 3-month LIBOR or the 1% LIBOR Floor and pay a fixed rate over the hedged period. These swaps are designated as cash flow hedges against changes in LIBOR for a portion of our variable rate debt.

Financial Statement Impacts

The following tables detail amounts related to our derivatives as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Our derivative liabilities not designated as hedging instruments were \$0.5 million at December 31, 2014. We had no derivative assets not designated as hedging instruments at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and no derivative liabilities not designated as hedging instruments at June 30, 2015. The derivative asset and liability amounts below are shown in gross amounts; we have not netted assets with liabilities.

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| | Derivative Assets | | | Derivative Liabilities | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Balance Sheet Location | Fair Value | | Balance Sheet Location | Fair Value | |
| | | June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 | | June 30, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
| <u>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments</u> | | | | | | |
| Natural gas commodity contracts | Other current assets | | | Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 1.6 | \$ 3.0 |
| Foreign exchange contracts | Other current assets | \$ 5.3 | \$ 5.6 | Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Interest rate swap contracts | Other current assets | | | Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 2.0 | |
| Foreign exchange contracts | Other non-current assets | 0.6 | 0.9 | Other long-term liabilities | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Interest rate swap contracts | Other non-current assets | | 1.9 | Other long-term liabilities | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments | | \$ 5.9 | \$ 8.4 | | \$ 14.4 | \$ 15.0 |

| Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) (Effective Portion)(a) | Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective | Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion) |
|--|---|--|
|--|---|--|

| | Six Months | | Portion) | Three | | Six Months | |
|---|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Ended | | | Months | | Ended | |
| | June 30, | | | Ended | | June 30, | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| <u>Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships</u> | | | | | | | |
| Natural gas commodity contracts | (\$ 1.6) | | Cost of goods sold | (\$ 1.1) | \$ 0.4 | (\$ 2.6) | \$ 1.1 |
| Foreign exchange contracts purchases | 0.9 | (\$ 0.1) | Cost of goods sold | 0.1 | | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Foreign exchange contracts sales | 4.0 | 0.6 | Net sales | 1.7 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Interest rate swap contracts | (11.9) | (11.3) | Interest expense | | | | |
| Total | (\$ 8.6) | (\$ 10.8) | | \$ 0.7 | \$ 1.6 | \$ 1.6 | \$ 4.3 |

(a) As of June 30, 2015 the amount of existing gains in AOCI expected to be recognized in earnings over the next twelve months is \$0.8 million.

There was no pre-tax gain (loss) recognized in income for derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments for the second quarter of 2015. The amount of pre-tax gain recognized was \$0.1 million for the first six months of 2015. The amount of pre-tax loss was \$5.1 million and \$2.4 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2014, respectively.

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NOTE 14. PRODUCT WARRANTIES

We provide direct customer and end-user warranties for our products. These warranties cover manufacturing defects that would prevent the product from performing in line with its intended and marketed use. The terms of these warranties vary by product. We collect and analyze warranty claims data with a focus on the historic amount of claims, the products involved, the amount of time between the warranty claims and their respective sales and the amount of current sales. The following table summarizes the activity for the accrual of product warranties for the first six months of 2015 and 2014:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Balance at January 1, | \$ 7.9 | \$ 7.4 |
| Reductions for payments | (6.0) | (7.0) |
| Current year warranty accruals | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| Balance at June 30, | \$ 7.9 | \$ 7.9 |

The warranty provision and related reserve are recorded as a reduction of sales and accounts receivable, respectively.

NOTE 15. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| | Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ | Derivative Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ | Pension and Postretirement Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ | Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ⁽¹⁾ |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Balance, December 31, 2014 | (\$ 8.3) | (\$ 4.0) | (\$ 483.2) | (\$ 495.5) |
| Other comprehensive (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$ -, \$0.4, (\$0.6), and (\$0.2) | (7.9) | (0.1) | (1.3) | (9.3) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) | | (1.0) | 22.4 | 21.4 |
| Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income | (7.9) | (1.1) | 21.1 | 12.1 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Balance at June 30, 2015 | (\$ 16.2) | (\$ 5.1) | (\$ 462.1) | (\$ 483.4) |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|

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| | Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ | Derivative Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ | Pension and Postretirement Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ | Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ⁽¹⁾ |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Balance, December 31, 2013 | \$ 21.3 | (\$ 0.7) | (\$ 392.2) | (\$ 371.6) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$ -, \$1.4, (\$0.2), and \$1.2 | 4.1 | (3.4) | (0.7) | |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) | | (2.8) | 13.5 | 10.7 |
| Net current period other comprehensive income (loss) | 4.1 | (6.2) | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Balance at June 30, 2014 | \$ 25.4 | (\$ 6.9) | (\$ 379.4) | (\$ 360.9) |

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are net of tax

| | Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 2014 | | Affected Line Item in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Comprehensive Income |
|--|--|----------|---|
| Derivative Adjustments: | | | |
| Natural gas commodity contracts | \$ 2.6 | (\$ 1.1) | Cost of goods sold |
| Foreign exchange contracts - purchases | (0.2) | (0.5) | Cost of goods sold |
| Foreign exchange contracts - sales | (4.0) | (2.7) | Net sales |

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| | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--------------------|
| Total income before tax | (1.6) | (4.3) | |
| Tax impact | 0.6 | 1.5 | Income tax expense |
| Total income, net of tax | (1.0) | (2.8) | |
| Pension and Postretirement Adjustments: | | | |
| Prior service cost amortization | 0.3 | 0.3 | Cost of goods sold |
| Prior service cost amortization | 0.4 | 0.3 | SG&A expense |
| Amortization of net actuarial loss | 17.7 | 10.9 | Cost of goods sold |
| Amortization of net actuarial loss | 16.1 | 9.3 | SG&A expense |
| Total expense before tax | 34.5 | 20.8 | |
| Tax impact | (12.1) | (7.3) | Income tax expense |
| Total expense, net of tax | 22.4 | 13.5 | |
| Total reclassifications for the period | \$ 21.4 | \$ 10.7 | |

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(dollar amounts in millions, except share data)

NOTE 16. LITIGATION AND RELATED MATTERS

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Environmental Compliance

Our manufacturing and research facilities are affected by various federal, state and local requirements relating to the discharge of materials and the protection of the environment. We make expenditures necessary for compliance with applicable environmental requirements at each of our operating facilities. These regulatory requirements continually change, therefore we cannot predict with certainty future expenditures associated with compliance with environmental requirements.

Environmental Sites

Summary

We are actively involved in the investigation, closure and/or remediation of existing or potential environmental contamination under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and state or international Superfund and similar type environmental laws at several domestically- and internationally-owned, formerly owned and non-owned locations allegedly resulting from past industrial activity. In a few cases, we are one of several potentially responsible parties and have agreed to jointly fund the required investigation and remediation, while preserving our defenses to the liability. We may also have rights of contribution or reimbursement from other parties or coverage under applicable insurance policies. We are currently pursuing coverage and recoveries under those policies with respect to certain of the sites, but we are unable to predict the outcome or costs of these proceedings.

Estimates of our future liability at the environmental sites are based on evaluations of currently available facts regarding each individual site. We consider factors such as our activities associated with the site, existing technology, presently enacted laws and regulations and prior company experience in remediating contaminated sites. Although current law imposes joint and several liability on all parties at Superfund sites, our contribution to the remediation of these sites is expected to be limited by the number of other companies potentially liable for site remediation. As a result, our estimated liability reflects only our expected share. In determining the probability of contribution, we consider the solvency of other parties, the site activities of other parties, whether liability is being disputed, the terms of any existing agreements and experience with similar matters, and the effect of our Chapter 11 reorganization upon the validity of the claim.

Specific Material Events

St Helens, OR

In August 2010, we entered into a Consent Order (the "Consent Order") with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), along with Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. (Kaiser), and Owens Corning Sales LLC (OC), with respect to our St. Helens, OR Building Products facility, which was previously owned by Kaiser and then OC. The Consent Order, which replaces a previous order of the ODEQ requiring us to investigate and remediate hazardous substances present at the facility, requires that we and Kaiser complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) on the portion of the site owned by us (Owned Property), which is comprised of Upland and Lowland areas. The Consent Order further requires us, Kaiser and OC to conduct an RI/FS in the In-Water area of the adjacent Scappoose Bay. We are currently in an investigation phase for both the Owned Property and the Scappoose Bay and are working with ODEQ, Kaiser and OC to finalize the reports to move to the Feasibility Study phase. We have determined that it is probable that remedial action for certain portions of the Owned Property will be required. The current estimate of our future liability at the site includes the known investigation work required by the Consent Order and the current projected cost of possible remedies for certain portions of the Owned Property. At this time, we are unable to reasonably estimate any remediation costs that we may ultimately incur with respect to other portions of the Owned Property or the Scappoose Bay, although such costs may be material. If additional investigative or remedial action is required by ODEQ, it could result in additional costs greater than the amounts currently estimated and those costs may be material.

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Costs and responsibilities for investigation, including the current RI/FS for the Owned Property continue to be shared with Kaiser pursuant to a cost sharing agreement with Kaiser. Contemporaneously with the execution of the Consent Order, we, Kaiser and OC also entered into a separate cost sharing agreement for both the investigation and possible remediation of the Scappoose Bay. Kaiser's shares under the cost sharing agreements are being funded by certain insurance policies, which comprise substantially all of Kaiser's assets. If Kaiser and OC are unwilling or unable to fulfill their obligations under the cost sharing agreements, or seek to contest or challenge the allocations, or if Kaiser's insurance policies are unable to fund Kaiser's shares, it could result in additional cost to us greater than the amounts currently estimated and those costs may be material.

The principal contaminants at the St. Helens site are arsenic and dioxin compounds from historic operations by prior owners of the plant. As part of the investigation on the site pursuant to the Consent Order, we conducted an analysis of the raw materials used in our manufacturing processes at the St. Helens facility to identify possible sources of these same contaminants. Our testing found low levels of naturally occurring dioxin in sourced clay, known as ball clay, used in the production of some of our fire-retardant products at our St. Helens manufacturing facility. Based on the data from the soil and sediment samples from our St. Helens property and the data from the ball clay, we do not believe that the presence of dioxin in our raw material will have a material impact on our ultimate liability at the site. In addition, consistent with our health and safety policies, we tested employee exposure levels at two facilities representative of our handling procedures at all plants that use this ball clay and, as a result of such testing, do not believe that the ball clay poses a hazard to our employees based on applicable regulatory standards. Based on the manufacturing process and the amount of raw material utilized, we also believe that the dioxin levels in our finished products do not pose a hazard to installers or consumers. While we have not received any claims related to this raw material or our fire-retardant products, there can be no assurance that the raw material or the finished products will not become the subject of legal claims or regulatory actions or that such claims or actions will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Macon, GA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed two landfills located on a portion of our Building Products facility in Macon, GA, along with the former Macon Naval Ordnance Plant landfill adjacent to our property, and portions of Rocky Creek (collectively, the Macon Site) as a Superfund site on the National Priorities List due to the presence of contaminants, most notably PCBs.

In September 2010, we entered into an Administrative Order on Consent for a Removal Action with the EPA to investigate PCB contamination in one of the landfills on our property, the Wastewater Treatment Plant Landfill (the WWTP Landfill). We concluded the investigative phase of the Removal Action for the WWTP Landfill and submitted our final Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to the EPA in 2013. The EPA subsequently approved the EE/CA and issued an Action Memorandum in July 2013 selecting our recommended remedy for the Removal Action. In July 2014, we entered into an Administrative Order on Consent for Removal Action with the EPA for the WWTP Landfill. The EPA approved the Removal Action Work Plan on March 30, 2015 and the removal work will commence in the third quarter of 2015. Our estimate of future liability includes estimated costs for the Removal Action for the

WWTP Landfill.

It is probable that we will incur field investigation, engineering and oversight costs associated with a RI/FS with respect to the remainder of the Superfund site, which includes the other landfill on our property, as well as areas on and adjacent to Armstrong's property and Rocky Creek (the Remaining Site). We have not yet entered into an Order with the EPA for the Remaining Site and, as a result, have not yet commenced an investigation of this portion of the site. Accordingly, we are able to estimate only a small

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portion of the probable costs that may be associated with the RI/FS for the Remaining Site. We anticipate, however, that the EPA may require significant investigative work for the Remaining Site and that we may ultimately incur costs in remediating any contamination discovered during the RI/FS. We are unable to reasonably estimate the total costs associated with the investigation work or any resulting remediation therefrom, although such amounts may be material.

Elizabeth City, NC

This site is a former cabinet manufacturing facility that was operated by Triangle Pacific Corporation, now known as Armstrong Wood Products, Inc. (Triangle Pacific) from 1977 until 1996. The site was formerly owned by the U.S. Navy (Navy) and Westinghouse, now CBS Corporation (CBS). We assumed ownership of the site when we acquired the stock of Triangle Pacific in 1998. Prior to our acquisition, the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources listed the site as a hazardous waste site. In 1997, Triangle Pacific entered into a cost sharing agreement with Westinghouse whereby the parties agreed to share equally in costs associated with investigation and potential remediation. In 2000, we and CBS entered into an RI/FS with the EPA for the site. In 2007, we and CBS entered into an agreement with the Navy whereby the Navy agreed to pay one third of defined past and future investigative costs up to a certain amount, which has now been exhausted. Although the parties initially submitted the RI/FS work plan to the EPA in 2004, the EPA did not approve the RI/FS work plan until August 2011. We submitted the draft Remedial Investigative and Risk Assessments in the first quarter of 2014, conducted supplemental investigative work based upon agency comments to those reports and are awaiting further agency comment. We are unable to reasonably estimate any additional investigative costs or determine whether remediation will be required. If remediation is required, the related costs may be material, although we expect these costs to be shared with CBS and the Navy.

Summary of Financial Position

Liabilities of \$5.5 million at June 30, 2015 and \$4.4 million at December 31, 2014 were recorded for potential environmental liabilities, on a global basis, that we consider probable and for which a reasonable estimate of the probable liability could be made. Where existing data is sufficient to estimate the liability, that estimate has been used; where only a range of probable liabilities is available and no amount within that range is more likely than any other, the lower end of the range has been used. As assessments and remediation activities progress at each site, these liabilities are reviewed to reflect new information as it becomes available. These liabilities are undiscounted.

The estimated liabilities above do not take into account any claims for recoveries from insurance or third parties. It is our policy to record probable recoveries that are either available through settlement or anticipated to be recovered through negotiation or litigation as assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. No material amounts were recorded for probable recoveries at June 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Actual costs to be incurred at identified sites may vary significantly from our estimates. Based on our knowledge of the identified sites, it is not possible to reasonably estimate future costs in excess of amounts already recognized.

ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY CASES

In October 2010, a coalition of U.S. producers of multilayered wood flooring (not including Armstrong) filed petitions seeking antidumping (AD) and countervailing duties (CVD) with the United States Department of Commerce (DOC) and the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) against imports of multilayered hardwood flooring from China. The AD and CVD petitions ultimately resulted in DOC issuing AD and CVD Orders against multilayered wood flooring imported into the U.S. from China. These Orders and the associated additional duties they have imposed have been the subject of extensive litigation, both at DOC and in the U.S. courts.

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We produce multilayered wood flooring domestically and import multilayered wood flooring from third party suppliers in China. Until October 2014, we also operated a plant in Kunshan China (Armstrong Kunshan) that manufactured multilayered wood flooring for export to the U.S. As a result, we have been directly involved in the multilayered wood flooring-related litigation at DOC and in the U.S. courts. Our consistent view through the course of this matter has been, and remains, that our imports are neither dumped nor subsidized. In 2013, in the sole DOC investigation of Armstrong itself (as a mandatory respondent in connection with the first annual administrative review), Armstrong Kunshan received a final AD rate of 0.00% and a final CVD rate of 0.98%.

Litigation regarding this matter has continued in the U.S. courts. The most recent court decision, on July 6, 2015, upheld certain DOC calculations on remand. DOC's original decision to apply an AD rate to us and other separate rate respondents in the original investigation (for which we received a final initial AD rate of 3.31%) is now subject to possible further appeal at the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

DOC also continues to conduct annual administrative reviews of the CVD and AD final duty rates under the Orders. In July 2015, DOC issued its final AD and CVD rates for the second administrative review, which applies to imports of multilayered wood flooring made between December 1, 2012 and November 30, 2013 (AD) and between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012 (CVD). Armstrong Kunshan was not selected as a mandatory respondent for the second AD review and, therefore, was not subject to individual review, but Armstrong is subject to the rates applicable to importers that were not individually reviewed (the separate rate respondents).

On July 7, 2015, the DOC issued a final All Others CVD rate of 0.99% that also applies to Armstrong Kunshan as part of the second CVD administrative review. On July 9, 2015, DOC issued a final AD determination for the second administrative review. DOC imposed a 13.74% AD rate determined solely on the basis of the AD duty rate assigned to the only mandatory respondent that did not receive a de minimis rate. DOC assigned this rate to all separate rate respondents that were not individually investigated, including Armstrong Kunshan. If such rates are ultimately upheld after any potential court appeals are exhausted, the estimated additional liability to Armstrong for the relevant period is approximately \$4 million. This estimated additional liability is reflected in our second quarter 2015 results.

DOC is currently conducting its third annual administrative review. Armstrong Kunshan was not selected as a mandatory respondent for the third AD review and therefore, is not subject to individual mandatory review. As part of these reviews, Armstrong Kunshan's individual CVD and AD assessment rates may be changed and the revised rates applicable to participants that were not individually reviewed will apply to all multilayer wood flooring imports between December 1, 2013 and November 30, 2014 (AD) and between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013 (CVD). We expect that DOC will issue preliminary AD and CVD rates for the third administrative review in January 2016 and final AD and CVD rates for the third administrative reviews in mid-2016. We are unable to predict the final AD and CVD rates for the pending reviews at this time, but plan to continue to defend our import practices and pursue our available legal rights and remedies, including litigation at DOC and in the U.S. courts.

OTHER CLAIMS

We are involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and other legal matters from time to time that arise in the ordinary course of conducting business, including matters involving our products, intellectual property, relationships with suppliers, distributors, relationships with competitors, employees and other matters. While complete assurance cannot be given to the outcome of these proceedings, we do not believe that any of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

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Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

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NOTE 17. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share (EPS) components may not add due to rounding.

The following table is a reconciliation of earnings to earnings attributable to common shares used in our basic and diluted EPS calculations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | June 30, | | June 30, | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Earnings from continuing operations | \$ 29.9 | \$ 26.6 | \$ 33.7 | \$ 44.7 |
| Earnings allocated to participating non-vested share awards | (0.3) | (0.1) | (0.3) | (0.2) |
| Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shares | \$ 29.6 | \$ 26.5 | \$ 33.4 | \$ 44.5 |

The following table is a reconciliation of basic shares outstanding to diluted shares outstanding for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (shares in millions):

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | June 30, | | June 30, | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Basic shares outstanding | 55.5 | 54.8 | 55.4 | 54.8 |
| Dilutive effect of stock option awards | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Diluted shares outstanding | 55.8 | 55.3 | 55.8 | 55.2 |

Anti-dilutive stock options excluded from the computation of diluted EPS for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 were 8,175 and 142,250, respectively. Anti-dilutive stock options excluded from the computation of diluted EPS for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 were 6,606 and 3,303, respectively.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Armstrong World Industries, Inc.:

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Armstrong World Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2015, the related condensed consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related condensed consolidated statements of cash flows and shareholders' equity for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. These condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, cash flows, and equity for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 23, 2015, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 30, 2015

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, the accompanying notes, the cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements and risk factors included in this report and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading global producer of flooring products and ceiling systems for use primarily in the construction and renovation of residential, commercial and institutional buildings. We design, manufacture and sell flooring products (primarily resilient and wood) and ceiling systems (primarily mineral fiber, fiberglass and metal) around the world. As of June 30, 2015, we operated 32 manufacturing plants in nine countries, including 20 plants located throughout the U.S. Four of our plants are leased and the remaining 28 are owned.

On February 19, 2015, our Board of Directors approved a plan to separate our flooring business from our ceilings (building products) business through a spinoff, which would result in two independent, publicly-traded companies. The separation is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2016.

On December 4, 2014, our Board of Directors approved the cessation of funding to our DLW subsidiary, which at that time was our European Resilient Flooring business. This decision followed a comprehensive evaluation of the strategic alternatives for the business. As a result of this decision, DLW management concluded that its operations could not be financed and sustained without funding from us and filed for insolvency in Germany on December 11, 2014. See Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Reportable Segments

Building Products produces suspended mineral fiber, soft fiber and metal ceiling systems for use in commercial, institutional and residential settings. In addition, our Building Products segment sources complementary ceiling products. Our products, which are sold worldwide, are available in numerous colors, performance characteristics and designs, and offer attributes such as acoustical control, rated fire protection and aesthetic appeal. Commercial ceiling materials and accessories are sold to resale distributors and to ceiling systems contractors. Residential ceiling products are sold in North America primarily to wholesalers and retailers (including large home centers). Our Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE) joint venture with Worthington Industries, Inc. manufactures suspension system (grid) products which are sold by both us and WAVE.

Resilient Flooring produces and sources a broad range of floor coverings primarily for homes and commercial and institutional buildings. Manufactured products in this segment include vinyl sheet and vinyl tile. In addition, our Resilient Flooring segment sources and sells laminate flooring products, vinyl tile products, vinyl sheet products, linoleum flooring products, adhesives, and installation and maintenance materials and accessories. Resilient Flooring products are offered in a wide variety of types, designs, and colors. We sell these products to wholesalers, large home centers, retailers, and contractors and to the manufactured homes industry.

Wood Flooring produces and sources wood flooring products for use in new residential construction and renovation, with some commercial applications in stores, restaurants and high-end offices. The product offering includes pre-finished solid and engineered wood floors in various wood species, and related accessories. Virtually all of our Wood Flooring sales are in North America. Our Wood Flooring products are generally sold to independent wholesale flooring distributors, large home centers, retailers and contractors.

Unallocated Corporate includes assets, liabilities, income and expenses that have not been allocated to the business units. Balance sheet items classified as Unallocated Corporate are primarily income tax

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

related accounts, cash and cash equivalents, the Armstrong brand name, the U.S. pension and long-term debt. Expenses for our corporate departments and certain benefit plans are allocated to the reportable segments based on known metrics, such as specific activity or headcount. The remaining items, which cannot be attributed to the other reportable segments without a high degree of generalization, are reported in Unallocated Corporate.

The financial results of our formerly owned European Resilient Flooring business are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional financial information on our consolidated company and our reportable segments.

Factors Affecting Revenues

Markets. We compete in building material markets around the world. The majority of our sales are in North America. We closely monitor publicly available macroeconomic trends that provide insight to commercial and residential market activity including Gross Domestic Product, the Architecture Billings Index and the Consumer Confidence Index. In addition, we noted several factors and trends within our markets that we believe directly affected our business performance during the second quarter of 2015, including:

Americas

For Building Products, we noted some regional softness in the U.S. commercial office markets and weakness in retail markets, particularly in Canada. Overall, we experienced growth from new construction and a slight decline in renovation activity. Our Resilient Commercial Flooring business saw improvement in education demand but continuing weakness in healthcare, while retail markets showed a slight decline.

Residential markets continued to show improvement in both builder and renovation activity. However, due to market conditions we experienced continued competitive pricing actions in our Wood and Resilient Flooring businesses.

Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)

Continued softness in commercial sectors, such as office, education and healthcare, and the significant volatility in the Russian Ruble and its overall market contributed to mixed results across EMEA. These trends impacted our Building Products business.

Pacific Rim

Commercial markets for our Building Products businesses grew throughout the Pacific Rim with the exception of China where the office market continues to be soft. Commercial markets for our Resilient Flooring business grew in China, driven by the healthcare and education market segments. Sales in India grew, but were down in Australia.

Pricing Initiatives. We periodically modify prices in each of our business segments due to changes in costs for raw materials and energy, market conditions and the competitive environment. In certain cases, realized price increases are less than the announced price increases because of competitive reactions and changing market conditions. We estimate

that pricing actions increased total consolidated net sales in the second quarter and first six months of 2015 by approximately \$2 million and \$12 million, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2014.

In the second quarter of 2015 in response to the appreciation in the Ruble we implemented pricing reductions in our Building Products business in EMEA. We also recently announced price increases in our Building Products businesses in the Americas, EMEA and Pacific Rim that will be effective in the third quarter of 2015.

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Mix. Each of our businesses offers a wide assortment of products that are differentiated by style, design and performance attributes. Pricing and margins for products within the assortment vary. Changes in the relative quantity of products purchased at different price points can impact year-to-year comparisons of net sales and operating income. We estimate that mix improvements increased our total consolidated net sales in the second quarter of 2015 by approximately \$7 million and in the first six months of 2015 by \$17 million, compared to the same periods of 2014.

Factors Affecting Operating Costs

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses are comprised of direct production costs (principally raw materials, labor and energy), manufacturing overhead costs, freight, costs to purchase sourced products and selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses.

Our largest individual raw material expenditures are for lumber and veneers, PVC resins and plasticizers. Natural gas is also a significant input cost. Fluctuations in the prices of these inputs are generally beyond our control and have a direct impact on our financial results. In the second quarter and first six months of 2015 costs for raw materials, sourced products and energy positively impacted operating income by \$14 million and \$17 million, respectively, when compared to the same periods of 2014.

Employees

As of June 30, 2015, we had approximately 7,600 full-time and part-time employees worldwide, compared to 7,400 as of December 31, 2014.

RESULTS OF CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Unless otherwise indicated, net sales in these results of continuing operations are reported based upon the location where the sale was made. Please refer to Notes 2 and 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of operating income to consolidated earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and additional financial information related to discontinued operations.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

(dollar amounts in millions)

| | 2015 | 2014 | Change is (Unfavorable) |
|---|----------|----------|----------------------------|
| <u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Net sales: | | | |
| Americas | \$ 504.9 | \$ 509.2 | (0.8)% |
| EMEA | 68.6 | 90.4 | (24.1)% |
| Pacific Rim | 59.2 | 59.5 | (0.5)% |
| Total consolidated net sales | \$ 632.7 | \$ 659.1 | (4.0)% |
| Operating income | \$ 63.1 | \$ 63.6 | (0.8)% |

Six Months Ended June 30,

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Net sales: | | | |
| Americas | \$ 940.0 | \$ 968.5 | (2.9)% |
| EMEA | 139.1 | 174.7 | (20.4)% |
| Pacific Rim | 105.0 | 105.9 | (0.8)% |
| | | | |
| Total consolidated net sales | \$ 1,184.1 | \$ 1,249.1 | (5.2)% |
| Operating income | \$ 98.9 | \$ 117.4 | (15.8)% |

Excluding the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$24 million, consolidated net sales for the second quarter of 2015 decreased due to lower volumes of \$11 million, partially offset by favorable price and mix of \$9 million.

Excluding the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$43 million, consolidated net sales for the first six months of 2015 decreased due to lower volumes of \$51 million, partially offset by favorable price and mix of \$29 million.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Net sales in the Americas decreased during the second quarter of 2015 driven by lower volumes while mix improved. Net sales in the Americas decreased in the first six months of 2015 driven by lower volumes as price and mix both improved. Also negatively impacting net sales were unfavorable impacts of foreign exchange of \$5 million and \$9 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2015, respectively.

Excluding the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$15 million and \$29 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2015, respectively, the decrease in net sales in the EMEA markets in both periods was driven by volume declines which were only partially offset by improvements in price and mix.

Excluding the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$4 million and \$6 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2015, respectively, net sales in the Pacific Rim increased in both periods driven by higher volumes.

Cost of goods sold in the second quarter of 2015 was 75.0% of net sales, compared to 77.7% for the same period in 2014. Cost of goods sold in the first six months of 2015 was 75.7% of net sales, compared to 76.9% for the same period in 2014. The percentage decreases were primarily due to lower input costs, primarily lumber and PVC resins and plasticizers.

SG&A expenses in the second quarter of 2015 were \$106.1 million, or 16.8% of net sales, compared to \$100.2 million, or 15.2% of net sales, for the same period in 2014. SG&A expenses in the first six months of 2015 were \$209.1 million, or 17.7% of net sales, compared to \$203.3 million, or 16.3% of net sales, for the same period in 2014. The increase in the second quarter and first six months of 2015 was primarily due to promotional spending in Resilient Flooring to support go-to-market initiatives in the Americas.

Separation costs of \$5.1 million and \$9.4 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2015, respectively, were primarily related to outside professional services and employee retention accruals incurred in conjunction with our initiative to separate our flooring business from our ceilings business.

Equity earnings from our WAVE joint venture were \$16.4 million for the second quarter of 2015, compared to \$17.6 million in the second quarter of 2014, and \$30.0 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$32.4 million in the first six months of 2014. See Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Interest expense was \$11.4 million for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$11.8 million in the second quarter of 2014. Interest expense was \$22.6 million in the first six months of 2015 compared to \$23.4 million in the first six months of 2014.

Income tax expense was \$25.2 million for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$24.6 million in the second quarter of 2014. The effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2015 was 45.7% as compared to a rate of 48.0% for the same period of 2014. Income tax expense was \$45.3 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$43.9 million in the first six months of 2014. The effective tax rate for the first six months of 2015 was 57.3% as compared to a rate of 49.5% for the same period of 2014. The effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2015 was lower than the comparable period of 2014 primarily due to decreases in unbenefitted foreign losses and higher pretax income, partially offset by the impact of state law changes enacted in the quarter. The effective tax rate for the first six months of 2015 was higher than the comparable period in 2014 primarily due to state net operating loss write-offs as a result of a change in ownership under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code in the first quarter of 2015, and a higher

rate impact of unbenefitted foreign losses due to lower pretax income.

Total other comprehensive income (OCI) was \$16.0 million in the second quarter of 2015 compared to income of \$4.6 million for the second quarter of 2014. Total OCI was \$12.1 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to income of \$10.7 million for the first six months of 2014. Foreign currency translation adjustments represent the change in the U.S. dollar value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Amounts in the second quarter of 2015 were driven primarily by changes in the exchange

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rate of the British Pound. Amounts in the first six months of 2015 were driven by changes in the exchange rates of the Euro and the Australian dollar. Amounts in the second quarter of 2014 were driven primarily by changes in the exchange rates of the Australian dollar and the British Pound. Amounts in the first six months of 2014 were driven primarily by changes in the exchange rates of the British Pound, the Australian dollar and the Chinese Renminbi. Derivative gain/loss represents the mark to market value adjustments of our derivative assets and liabilities and the recognition of gains and losses previously deferred in OCI. The period changes are primarily due to the mark to market changes related to our interest rate swap derivatives. Pension and postretirement adjustments represent the amortization of actuarial gains and losses related to our defined-benefit pension and postretirement plans. The amounts in all periods primarily related to the amortization of losses on the U.S. pension plans.

REPORTABLE SEGMENT RESULTS**Building Products**

(dollar amounts in millions)

| | 2015 | 2014 | Change is Favorable/ (Unfavorable) |
|---|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Net sales: | | | |
| Americas | \$ 202.7 | \$ 198.1 | 2.3% |
| EMEA | 68.6 | 90.4 | (24.1)% |
| Pacific Rim | 34.8 | 35.0 | (0.6)% |
| Total segment net sales | \$ 306.1 | \$ 323.5 | (5.4)% |
| Operating income | \$ 64.2 | \$ 64.9 | (1.1)% |
| <u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Net sales: | | | |
| Americas | \$ 394.0 | \$ 391.9 | 0.5% |
| EMEA | 139.1 | 174.7 | (20.4)% |
| Pacific Rim | 65.0 | 65.1 | (0.2)% |
| Total segment net sales | \$ 598.1 | \$ 631.7 | (5.3)% |
| Operating income | \$ 124.0 | \$ 122.7 | 1.1% |

The decline in Building Products net sales in the second quarter of 2015 was driven by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$20 million as favorable price and mix of \$12 million was only partially offset by lower volumes of \$9 million. The decrease in Building Products net sales in the first six months of 2015 was driven by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$36 million as favorable price and mix of \$28 million was only partially offset by lower volumes of \$26 million.

Net sales in the Americas increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2015. In both periods improvements in price and mix more than offset lower volumes.

Net sales in the EMEA markets declined in the second quarter and first six months of 2015 driven primarily by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$15 million and \$29 million, respectively. In both periods improvements in price and mix were more than offset by lower volumes.

Net sales in the Pacific Rim were flat for the second quarter and first six months of 2015 as the unfavorable impact from foreign exchange of \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively, was offset by volume and mix improvements.

Operating income declined in the second quarter of 2015 due to the margin impact of lower volumes of \$5 million and higher SG&A expenses of \$3 million, which were only partially offset by the favorable impact from price and mix of \$7 million. Operating income increased in the first six months of 2015 due to the favorable impact from price and mix of \$17 million and lower manufacturing and input costs of \$4 million, which were partially offset by the margin impact of lower volumes of \$14 million, lower earnings from WAVE of \$2 million and higher SG&A expenses of \$5 million.

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Resilient Flooring**

(dollar amounts in millions)

| | 2015 | 2014 | Change is Favorable/ (Unfavorable) |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Net sales: | | | |
| Americas | \$ 175.5 | \$ 171.7 | 2.2% |
| Pacific Rim | 24.4 | 24.5 | (0.4)% |
| Total segment net sales | \$ 199.9 | \$ 196.2 | 1.9% |
| Operating income | \$ 23.2 | \$ 20.7 | 12.1% |
| <u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Net sales: | | | |
| Americas | \$ 316.7 | \$ 319.1 | (0.8)% |
| Pacific Rim | 40.0 | 40.8 | (2.0)% |
| Total segment net sales | \$ 356.7 | \$ 359.9 | (0.9)% |
| Operating income | \$ 29.1 | \$ 31.1 | (6.4)% |

The increase in Resilient Flooring net sales in the second quarter of 2015 was driven by \$10 million of higher volume which more than offset the impact of unfavorable price and mix of \$4 million and the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$3 million. The decrease in Resilient Flooring net sales in the first six months of 2015 was driven by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of \$5 million as unfavorable price and mix of \$6 million was more than offset by higher volumes of \$7 million.

Net sales in the Americas increased in the second quarter as higher volumes more than offset the impact of unfavorable price, mix and foreign exchange. The decrease in net sales for the first six months of 2015 was driven by the unfavorable impacts of foreign exchange, price and mix, which were only partially offset by higher volumes.

Net sales in the Pacific Rim were flat in the second quarter and first six months of 2015 impacted by the unfavorable impact from foreign exchange of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively. In both periods, volume and price improved but mix was unfavorable when compared to the prior year.

The increase in operating income in the second quarter of 2015 was driven by lower manufacturing and input costs of \$8 million and the margin impact of higher volumes of \$5 million, which more than offset higher SG&A expenses of \$7 million and unfavorable price and mix of \$3 million. The decrease in operating income in the first six months of 2015 was due to higher SG&A expenses of \$10 million and unfavorable price and mix of \$6 million, which were only partially offset by lower manufacturing and input costs of \$9 million, the margin impact of higher volumes of \$3 million and a gain of \$2 million on the sale of the Thomastown, Australia resilient flooring plant that was closed in 2014 and sold in the first six months of 2015. The increase in SG&A expenses in 2015 for both periods when compared to the prior year was related to promotional spending to support go-to-market initiatives in the Americas.

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Wood Flooring**

(dollar amounts in millions)

| | 2015 | 2014 | Change is Favorable/ (Unfavorable) |
|---|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Total segment net sales | \$ 126.7 | \$ 139.4 | (9.1)% |
| Operating income (loss) | \$ 2.5 | \$ (2.6) | Favorable |
| <u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u> | | | |
| Total segment net sales | \$ 229.3 | \$ 257.5 | (11.0)% |
| Operating income | \$ 1.3 | \$ 2.5 | (48.0)% |

Net sales decreased in the second quarter of 2015 as volume declines of \$12 million were only partially offset by favorable price and mix of \$1 million. Net sales decreased in the first six months of 2015 as volume declines of \$32 million were only partially offset by favorable price and mix of \$7 million. The volume declines for the second quarter and first six months of 2015 were caused by market share shifts as a result of prior year price and mix optimization actions, inventory adjustments at home center customers and engineered wood product availability challenges.

The improvement in operating income in the second quarter of 2015 was driven by lower manufacturing and input costs of \$11 million which was only partially offset by the margin impact from lower volumes of \$4 million, unfavorable price and mix of \$1 million and higher SG&A expense of \$1 million. The decrease in operating income in the first six months of 2015 was due to the margin impact of lower volumes of \$11 million, which was only partially offset by lower manufacturing and input costs of \$7 million and favorable price and mix of \$3 million. The comparison was also impacted by \$4 million of expense recorded in the second quarter of 2015 resulting from new duty rates related to previous imports of multilayered hardwood flooring from China. See Note 16 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information. The comparison was also impacted by \$4 million of idle equipment impairment charges and \$3 million of severance and other charges associated with the closure of our engineered wood flooring plant in Kunshan, China that were recorded in the second quarter of 2014.

Unallocated Corporate

Unallocated corporate expense of \$26.8 million in the second quarter of 2015 and \$55.5 million for the first six months of 2015 increased from \$19.4 million and \$38.9 million, respectively, in the prior year. The increase was due to higher U.S. pension costs of \$7 million and \$5 million of separation costs in the second quarter and higher U.S. pension costs of \$13 million and \$9 million of separation costs in the first six months of 2015. In both periods spending in corporate functions was reduced.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY**Cash Flow**

Operating activities in the first six months of 2015 provided \$58.9 million of cash, compared to \$22.4 million in the first six months of 2014. The increase in cash provided was primarily due to changes in working capital, largely from receivables and inventories.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$24.3 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to \$67.8 million used for the first six months of 2014. The decrease in cash used was primarily due to lower purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Net cash used for financing activities was \$15.0 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to \$61.3 million provided during the first six months of 2014. Cash used in the first six months of 2015 was primarily the result of payments of debt. Cash provided in the first six months of 2014 was primarily the result of net proceeds from debt and from exercised stock options.

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Liquidity**

Our liquidity needs for operations vary throughout the year. We retain lines of credit to facilitate our seasonal cash flow needs, since cash flow is generally lower during the first and fourth quarters of our fiscal year. We have a \$1.3 billion senior credit facility which is composed of a \$250 million revolving credit facility (with a \$150 million sublimit for letters of credit), a \$550 million Term Loan A and a \$475 million Term Loan B. This \$1.3 billion senior credit facility is secured by U.S. personal property, the capital stock of material U.S. subsidiaries and a pledge of 65% of the stock of our material first tier foreign subsidiaries.

Under the senior credit facility we are subject to year-end leverage tests that may trigger mandatory prepayments. If our ratio of consolidated funded indebtedness minus AWI and domestic subsidiary unrestricted cash and cash equivalents up to \$100 million to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio) is greater than 3.5 to 1.0, the prepayment amount would be 50% of fiscal year Consolidated Excess Cash Flow. These annual payments would be made in the first quarter of the following year. No payment was required in the first quarter of 2015.

The senior credit facility includes two financial covenants that require the ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated cash interest expense minus cash consolidated interest income to be greater than or equal to 3.0 to 1.0 and requires the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio to be less than or equal to 3.75 to 1.0, effective April 1, 2015. As of June 30, 2015, we were in compliance with all covenants of the senior credit facility.

The Revolving Credit and Term Loan A portions are currently priced at a spread of 2.50% over LIBOR and the Term Loan B portion is priced at 2.50% over LIBOR with a 1.00% LIBOR floor for its entire term. The Term Loan A and Term Loan B were both fully drawn and are currently priced on a variable interest rate basis. The following table summarizes our interest rate swaps (dollar amounts in millions):

| Trade Date | Notional Amount | Interest Rate Paid | Coverage Period | Risk Coverage |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| March 31, 2011 | \$ 100.0 | 2.303% | March 2011 to November 2015 | Term Loan A |
| March 31, 2011 | \$ 200.0 | 2.523% | March 2011 to November 2015 | Term Loan B |
| March 27, 2012 | \$ 250.0 | 1.928% | March 2012 to March 2018 | Term Loan B |
| March 27, 2012 | \$ 200.0 | 2.810% | November 2015 to March 2018 | Term Loan B |
| April 16, 2013 | \$ 250.0 | 1.398% | November 2015 to March 2018 | Term Loan A |

These swaps are designated as cash flow hedges against changes in LIBOR for a portion of our variable rate debt. The unpaid balances of Term Loan A, the Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loan B of the credit facility may be prepaid without penalty at the maturity of their respective interest reset periods. Any amounts prepaid on the Term Loan A or Term Loan B may not be re-borrowed. As of June 30, 2015, there was no outstanding balance on the Revolving Credit Facility.

As of June 30, 2015, we had \$201.6 million of cash and cash equivalents, \$140.0 million in the U.S. and \$61.6 million in various foreign jurisdictions.

On December 18, 2014, we amended and increased our \$75 million Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility with the Bank of Nova Scotia, under which AWI and its subsidiary, Armstrong Hardwood Flooring Company, sell their U.S. receivables to Armstrong Receivables Company LLC (ARC), a Delaware entity that is consolidated in these financial statements. The facility now reflects a seasonality clause changing to \$100 million from March through September, and to \$90 million from October through February. The maturity date has been extended from March 2016 to December 2017. As of June 30, 2015, there was no outstanding balance on the accounts receivable securitization facility.

On June 30, 2015, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$68.2 million, of which \$7.7 million was issued under the revolving credit facility, \$60.3 million was issued under the securitization facility, and

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

\$0.2 million was issued by other banks of international subsidiaries. Letters of credit are issued to third party suppliers, insurance and financial institutions and typically can only be drawn upon in the event of AWI's failure to pay its obligations to the beneficiary.

| Foreign Financing Arrangements (dollar amounts in millions) | As of June 30, 2015 | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Limit | Used | Available |
| Lines of Credit Available for Borrowing | \$ 20.8 | | \$ 20.8 |
| Lines of Credit Available for Letters of Credit | 0.3 | \$ 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total | \$ 21.1 | \$ 0.2 | \$ 20.9 |

These lines of credit are uncommitted, and poor operating results or credit concerns at the related non-U.S. subsidiaries could result in the lines being withdrawn by the lenders. We have historically been able to maintain and, as needed, replace credit facilities to support our non-U.S. operations.

Since 2012, our Board of Directors has approved the construction of a mineral fiber ceiling plant in Russia (which was completed in the first quarter of 2015) and the expansion of our Lancaster, PA flooring plant to include the manufacture of luxury vinyl tile. Total spending for these projects is currently projected to be approximately \$150 million. Through June 30, 2015, we have incurred approximately \$143 million related to these projects, with the remaining spending to be incurred in 2015.

We believe that cash on hand and cash generated from operations, together with lines of credit, availability under our securitization facility and the availability under our \$250 million revolving credit facility, will be adequate to address our foreseeable liquidity needs based on current expectations of our business operations, capital expenditures and scheduled payments of debt obligations.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For information regarding our exposure to certain market risks, see Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes in our use of financial instruments to hedge against market risks or market risk exposures since December 31, 2014.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Securities and Exchange Commission defines the term disclosure controls and procedures to mean a company's controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures by our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our chief financial officer, as of June 30, 2015, our principal executive officer and our chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.
- (b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Act) occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

See Note 16 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased ¹ | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ² | Maximum Number of Shares that may yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| April 1 30, 2015 | 352 | \$ 56.07 | | |
| May 1 31, 2015 | | | | |
| June 1 30, 2015 | 449 | \$ 54.84 | | |
| Total | 801 | | N/A | N/A |

¹ Shares reacquired through the withholding of shares to pay employee tax obligations upon the exercise of options or vesting of restricted shares previously granted under the 2011 Long Term Incentive Plan.

² The Company does not have a share buy-back program.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q:

| Exhibit | |
|---------|---|
| No. | Description |
| 3.1 | Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Armstrong World Industries, Inc. is incorporated by reference from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2006, wherein it appeared as Exhibit 3.1. |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Bylaws of Armstrong World Industries, Inc., are incorporated by reference from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 28, 2014, wherein it appeared as Exhibit 3.1. |
| 15 | Awareness Letter from Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (furnished herewith). |
| 32.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (furnished herewith). |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document, filed herewith. |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema, filed herewith. |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase, filed herewith. |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase, filed herewith. |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase, filed herewith. |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase, filed herewith. |

Filed herewith.

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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.

Armstrong World Industries, Inc.

By: /s/ David S. Schulz
David S. Schulz, Senior Vice President
and
Chief Financial Officer (Principal
Financial Officer)

By: /s/ Stephen F. McNamara
Stephen F. McNamara, Vice President and
Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: July 30, 2015