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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

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**FORM 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended April 4, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 0-23081

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**FARO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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

**250 Technology Park, Lake Mary, Florida**  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

**59-3157093**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**32746**  
(Zip Code)

**Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code: (407) 333-9911**

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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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES  NO

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Do not check if a smaller reporting company.

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

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APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 16,753,258 shares of the registrant's common stock as of April 23, 2009.

**FARO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q  
Quarter Ended April 4, 2009

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**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	(Unaudited) April 4, 2009	(Audited) December 31, 2008
<b>(in thousands, except share data)</b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 61,227	\$ 23,494
Short-term investments	32,975	81,965
Accounts receivable, net	30,701	49,713
Inventories	33,584	33,444
Deferred income taxes, net	6,426	5,581
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,746	7,879
Total current assets	<u>173,659</u>	<u>202,076</u>
Property and Equipment:		
Machinery and equipment	18,435	22,685
Furniture and fixtures	4,833	4,099
Leasehold improvements	8,560	3,956
Property and equipment at cost	<u>31,828</u>	<u>30,740</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(17,220)</u>	<u>(16,604)</u>
Property and equipment, net	<u>14,608</u>	<u>14,136</u>
Goodwill	18,679	18,951
Intangible assets, net	8,338	8,580
Service inventory	12,683	12,843
Deferred income taxes, net	<u>1,799</u>	<u>2,728</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 229,766</u>	<u>\$ 259,314</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,023	\$ 10,813
Accrued liabilities	10,651	14,032
Income taxes payable	—	1,988
Current portion of unearned service revenues	11,313	11,501
Customer deposits	375	425
Current portion of obligations under capital leases	<u>58</u>	<u>87</u>
Total current liabilities	27,420	38,846
Unearned service revenues—less current portion	6,078	6,772
Deferred tax liability, net	1,071	1,107
Obligations under capital leases—less current portion	<u>256</u>	<u>281</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>34,825</u>	<u>47,006</u>
Commitments and contingencies—See Note Q		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock—par value \$.001, 50,000,000 shares authorized; 16,750,269 and 16,741,488 issued; 16,048,926 and 16,658,552 outstanding, respectively	17	17
Additional paid-in-capital	149,997	149,298
Retained earnings	50,913	57,497
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,089	5,742
Common stock in treasury, at cost—680,235 and 55,808 shares	<u>(9,075)</u>	<u>(246)</u>
Total Shareholders' Equity	<u>194,941</u>	<u>212,308</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	<u>\$ 229,766</u>	<u>\$ 259,314</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**FARO TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(UNAUDITED)

<u>(in thousands, except share and per share data)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>	
	<u>April 4, 2009</u>	<u>March 29, 2008</u>
<b>SALES</b>		
Product	\$ 24,214	\$ 39,327
Service	7,235	6,763
Total Sales	<u>31,449</u>	<u>46,090</u>
<b>COST OF SALES</b>		
Product	9,127	13,534
Service	6,062	4,850
Total Cost of Sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization, shown separately below)	<u>15,189</u>	<u>18,384</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	16,260	27,706
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>		
Selling	12,824	14,428
General and administrative	6,299	5,646
Depreciation and amortization	1,291	1,015
Research and development	3,479	2,713
Total operating expenses	<u>23,893</u>	<u>23,802</u>
<b>(LOSS) INCOME FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<u>(7,633)</u>	<u>3,904</u>
<b>OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE</b>		
Interest income	(158)	(621)
Other expense (income), net	661	(237)
Interest expense	3	441
<b>(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) EXPENSE</b>	<u>(8,139)</u>	<u>4,321</u>
<b>INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) EXPENSE</b>	<u>(1,554)</u>	<u>943</u>
<b>NET (LOSS) INCOME</b>	<u>\$ (6,585)</u>	<u>\$ 3,378</u>
<b>NET (LOSS) INCOME PER SHARE - BASIC</b>	<u>\$ (0.41)</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>
<b>NET (LOSS) INCOME PER SHARE - DILUTED</b>	<u>\$ (0.41)</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>
Weighted average shares - Basic	<u>16,227,363</u>	<u>16,606,673</u>
Weighted average shares - Diluted	<u>16,227,363</u>	<u>16,738,891</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**FARO TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>	
	<u>April 4, 2009</u>	<u>March 29, 2008</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM:</b>		
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net (loss) income	\$ (6,585)	\$ 3,378
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,291	1,015
Compensation for stock options and restricted stock units	538	422
Provision for bad debts	397	138
Deferred income tax expense	30	471
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	17,669	8,815
Inventories	(1,078)	(7,129)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,027)	(2,745)
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	(43)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(8,835)	(4,193)
Income taxes payable	(2,008)	(1,135)
Customer deposits	(39)	177
Unearned service revenues	(441)	921
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(88)</u>	<u>92</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,647)	(577)
Payments for intangible assets	(188)	(331)
Purchases of short-term investments	(32,975)	(32,025)
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments	81,965	26,240
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>47,155</u>	<u>(6,693)</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payments on capital leases	(55)	(58)
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	43
Repurchases of common stock	(8,829)	—
Proceeds from issuance of stock, net	—	80
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(8,884)</u>	<u>65</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(450)</u>	<u>224</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	37,733	(6,312)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>23,494</u>	<u>25,798</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 61,227</u>	<u>\$ 19,486</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**FARO TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the Three Months Ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008  
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share data, or as otherwise noted)

**NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

FARO Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively the “Company” or “FARO”) design, develop, manufacture, market and support software-based three-dimensional measurement devices for manufacturing, industrial, building construction and forensic applications. The Company’s principal products include the FaroArm, FARO Scan Arm and FARO Gage, all articulated electromechanical measuring devices, and the FARO Laser Tracker and FARO Laser Scanner L.S, both laser-based measuring devices. Primary markets for the Company’s products include automobile, aerospace, heavy equipment, and law enforcement agencies. The Company sells the vast majority of its products through a direct sales force located in many of the world’s largest industrialized countries.

**NOTE B – PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of FARO Technologies, Inc. and all of the Company’s subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The financial statements of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars using exchange rates in effect at period-end for assets and liabilities and average exchange rates during each reporting period for results of operations. Adjustments resulting from financial statement translations are reflected as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

**NOTE C – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include all normal recurring accruals and adjustments considered necessary by management for their fair presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The consolidated results of operations for the three months ended April 4, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009 or any future period.

The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the interim consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

**NOTE D – RECLASSIFICATIONS**

From time to time the Company may reclassify certain amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

**NOTE E – IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

As of January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement does not require any new fair value measurements; rather, it applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The Company previously adopted the provisions of this pronouncement for its financial assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2008. Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), “Business Combinations” (“SFAS 141 (revised)”). SFAS 141 (revised) requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. The statement also requires the acquirer in a business combination achieved in stages to recognize the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values. The provisions of SFAS 141 (revised) are effective prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 141 (revised) had no impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment to ARB No. 51” (“SFAS 160”). This statement establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 is effective prospectively, except for certain retrospective disclosure requirements, for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 160 had no impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133” (“SFAS 161”). This statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity’s derivative and hedging activities. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 161 had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion 28-1, “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments.” This FSP amends SFAS No. 107, “Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, “Interim Financial Reporting,” to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This FSP is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The FSP does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, this FSP requires comparative disclosures only for periods ending after initial adoption. The Company does not expect the changes associated with adoption of this FSP will have a material effect on the determination or reporting of its financial results.



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NOTE F – SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the service period, typically the vesting period. The vesting period for the share-based compensation awarded by the Company is generally three years. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock option grants. The Company uses the closing market price of its common stock on the date of grant to determine the fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

The Company used the following assumptions for the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of options granted during the three months ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	March 29, 2008
Risk-free interest rate	1.38% and 1.44%	2.15-2.55%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected option life	4 years	4 years
Expected volatility	48.3%	58.0%

Historical information was the primary basis for the selection of the expected dividend yield, expected volatility and the expected lives of the options. The risk-free interest rate was based on yields of U.S. zero coupon issues and U.S. Treasury issues, with a term equal to the expected life of the option being valued.

The Company recorded total share-based compensation expense of \$538 and \$422 for the three months ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008, respectively.

A summary of stock option activity and weighted average exercise prices for the three months ended April 4, 2009 follows:

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value as of April 4, 2009
Outstanding at beginning of period	949,572	\$ 22.48		
Granted	190,856	13.08		
Forfeited	(7,582)	27.51		
Exercised	—	—		
Outstanding at April 4, 2009	1,132,846	\$ 20.87	6.05	\$ 1,468
Options exercisable at April 4, 2009	752,600	\$ 20.91	5.67	\$ 1,070

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the three months ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008 was \$5.08 and \$14.12 per option, respectively. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the three months ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008 was \$0.0 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The fair value of stock options vested during the three months ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008 was \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the restricted stock and restricted stock unit activity and weighted average grant-date fair values for the three months ended April 4, 2009:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at beginning of period	52,660	\$ 26.69
Granted	20,674	13.04
Forfeited	(1,830)	26.64
Vested	(9,387)	25.69
Non-vested at April 4, 2009	<u>62,117</u>	<u>\$ 22.30</u>

As of April 4, 2009, there was \$4.4 million of total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock-based compensation arrangements. The expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years.

### NOTE G – SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Selected cash payments and non-cash activity were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	March 29, 2008
Cash paid for interest	\$ 9	\$ 1
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,466	\$ 1,738
Non-Cash Activity:		
Value of shares issued for acquisition of iQvolution	\$ 162	\$ —

### NOTE H – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers cash on hand and all short-term, highly liquid investments that have original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

### NOTE I – SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments at April 4, 2009 include U.S. Treasury Bills totaling \$33.0 million that mature in July, August and September of 2009. The interest rate on the U.S. Treasury Bills is less than one percent. The investments are classified as held-to-maturity and recorded at cost in accordance with SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." The fair value of the U.S. Treasury Bills at April 4, 2009 approximated cost.

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## NOTE J – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

	As of <u>April 4, 2009</u>	As of <u>December 31, 2008</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 32,365	\$ 51,440
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,664)	(1,727)
Total	<u>\$ 30,701</u>	<u>\$ 49,713</u>

## NOTE K – INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of <u>April 4, 2009</u>	As of <u>December 31, 2008</u>
Raw materials	\$ 11,757	\$ 11,997
Finished goods	6,666	6,597
Sales demonstration inventory	16,772	16,321
Reserve for excess and obsolete	(1,611)	(1,471)
Inventory	<u>\$ 33,584</u>	<u>\$ 33,444</u>
Service inventory	<u>\$ 12,683</u>	<u>\$ 12,843</u>

## NOTE L – EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the number of common shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) is presented below:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>			
	<u>April 4, 2009</u>		<u>March 29, 2008</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Per-Share Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Per-Share Amount</u>
Basic EPS	16,227,363	\$ (0.41)	16,606,673	\$ 0.20
Effect of dilutive securities	—	—	132,218	—
Diluted EPS	<u>16,227,363</u>	<u>\$ (0.41)</u>	<u>16,738,891</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>

The effect of 1,132,846 and 277,936 securities were not included for the three months ended April 4, 2009 and March 29, 2008, respectively, as they were antidilutive.

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### NOTE M – ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	As of April 4, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 6,039	\$ 7,533
Accrued warranties	1,909	2,381
Professional and legal fees	579	742
Other accrued liabilities	2,124	3,376
	<u>\$10,651</u>	<u>\$ 14,032</u>

### NOTE N – INCOME TAXES

Total deferred tax assets for the Company's foreign subsidiaries relating to net operating loss carryforwards were \$11.0 million and \$10.2 million at April 4, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The related valuation allowance was \$9.6 million and \$8.7 million at April 4, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was 19.1% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 and 21.8% for the three months ended March 29, 2008. The Company's tax rate continues to be lower than the statutory tax rate in the United States primarily as a result of favorable tax rates in foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of a global business, there are many transactions for which the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. The Company reviews its tax contingencies on a regular basis and makes appropriate accruals as necessary.

The effective income tax rate for 2009 and 2008 includes a reduction in the statutory corporate tax rates for the Company's operations in Switzerland. The favorable tax rate ruling requires the Company to maintain a certain level of manufacturing operations in Switzerland. The aggregate dollar effect of this favorable tax rate was approximately \$0.6 million, or \$0.03 per share, in the three month period ended April 4, 2009, and \$0.5 million, or \$0.03 per share, in the three month period ended March 29, 2008.

In 2005, the Company opened a regional headquarters and began to manufacture its products in Singapore. In the third quarter of 2006, the Company received confirmation of a tax holiday for its operations from the Singapore Economic Development Board for a period of four years commencing January 1, 2006 and an additional six year extension at a favorable tax rate subject to certain terms and conditions including employment, spending, and capital investment. The aggregate dollar effect of this favorable tax rate was approximately \$0.2 million, or \$0.01 per share, during the three month period ended April 4, 2009, and \$0.4 million, or \$0.03 per share, in the three month period ended March 29, 2008.

### NOTE O – SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has three reportable segments based upon geographic regions: Americas, Europe/Africa and Asia Pacific. The Company does not allocate corporate expenses to Europe/Africa or Asia Pacific regions. These corporate expenses are included in the Americas region.

The Company develops, manufactures, markets, supports and sells Computer-Aided Design ("CAD")-based quality assurance products integrated with CAD-based inspection and statistical process control software in each of these regions. These activities represent approximately 99% of consolidated sales. The Company evaluates performance and allocates resources based upon profitable growth and assets deployed.

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The following table presents information about the Company's reportable segments:

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	March 29, 2008
<b>Americas Region</b>		
Net sales to external customers	\$ 12,527	\$ 19,120
Operating (loss) income	(5,430)	522
Long-lived assets	21,872	12,786
Capital expenditures	1,046	321
Total assets	139,087	153,054
<b>Europe/Africa Region</b>		
Net sales to external customers	\$ 12,356	\$ 18,863
Operating (loss) income	(2,884)	1,900
Long-lived assets	17,623	19,821
Capital expenditures	293	357
Total assets	65,869	73,581
<b>Asia Pacific Region</b>		
Net sales to external customers	\$ 6,566	\$ 8,107
Operating income	681	1,482
Long-lived assets	2,130	1,505
Capital expenditures	425	22
Total assets	24,810	22,885
<b>Totals</b>		
Net sales to external customers	\$ 31,449	\$ 46,090
Operating (loss) income	(7,633)	3,904
Long-lived assets	41,625	34,112
Capital expenditures	1,764	700
Total assets	229,766	249,520

## NOTE P – COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2009	March 29, 2008
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$(6,585)	\$ 3,378
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME:		
Currency translation adjustments	(2,653)	4,860
COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	<u>\$(9,238)</u>	<u>\$ 8,238</u>

Other comprehensive (loss) income results from the effect of currency translation adjustments on the investments in (capitalization of) foreign subsidiaries, combined with their accumulated earnings or losses.

NOTE Q – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

**Leases**—The Company is a party to leases arising in the normal course of business that expire on or before 2014. Total obligations under these leases is approximately \$5.4 million for 2009.

**Purchase Commitments**—The Company enters into purchase commitments for products and services in the ordinary course of business. These purchases generally cover production requirements for 60 to 90 days. As of April 4, 2009, the Company does not have any long-term commitments for purchases.

**Securities Litigation**—On December 6, 2005, the first of four essentially identical class action securities fraud lawsuits were filed against the Company and certain officers of the Company (the “Securities Litigation”) in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida. On April 19, 2006, the four lawsuits were consolidated, and Kornitzer Capital Management, Inc. (the “Lead Plaintiff”) was appointed as the lead plaintiff. The Lead Plaintiff sought to include in the class all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company’s common stock between April 15, 2004 and March 15, 2006 (the “Class”), and sought an unspecified amount of damages, premised on allegations that each defendant made misrepresentations and omissions of material fact during the Class period in violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

On February 26, 2008, the parties to the Securities Litigation entered into a Memorandum of Understanding stating the principal terms of their agreement to settle the Securities Litigation. On April 9, 2008, the parties filed a detailed Stipulation of Settlement with the court, seeking the court’s preliminary and final approval of the terms of the proposed settlement. Pursuant to those terms, the issuer of the Company’s Executive Liability and Entity Securities Liability insurance policy applicable to the Securities Litigation paid \$6.875 million into a settlement fund for the Securities Litigation. That sum is within the coverage limit of the policy and, accordingly, has no effect on the Company’s financial results. On October 3, 2008, the court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal With Prejudice, whereby the court certified the Class for purposes of the settlement, approved the settlement, and dismissed the Securities Litigation, with prejudice, as against each defendant.

**Derivative Action**—On January 10, 2008, a Verified Shareholder Derivative Complaint was filed by an alleged shareholder of the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida against six of the Company’s current and former directors, as defendants, and against the Company, as a nominal defendant (the “Derivative Action”). The Derivative Action alleges breach of fiduciary duty and other claims against the individual defendants principally in connection with the alleged acts and omissions asserted in the Securities Litigation. In February 2008 and April 2008, the Company received two demands by other alleged shareholders against seven of the Company’s current and former directors that asserted substantially the same claims as set forth in the Derivative Action. Both of those demands subsequently were withdrawn.

On November 12, 2008, the parties to the Derivative Action executed a Memorandum of Understanding of the material terms of a proposed settlement of the Derivative Action. On January 21, 2009, the parties filed with the court a Stipulation of Settlement seeking the court’s preliminary and final approval of the terms of the proposed settlement. Pursuant to those terms, the Company will adopt certain corporate governance policies for a period of three years, and the issuer of the Company’s Executive Liability and Entity Securities Liability insurance policy applicable to the Derivative Action will pay \$400,000 to the plaintiff’s counsel for their fees and expenses. That sum is within the coverage limit of the policy and accordingly has no effect on the Company’s financial results.

On February 13, 2009, the court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. On April 23, 2009, the court granted final approval of the settlement and entered an Order and Final Judgment directing the consummation of the settlement and dismissing the Derivative Action, with prejudice, as against each defendant.

**Patent Matters**—On July 11, 2008, a complaint for patent infringement was filed against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts by Metris USA, Inc. and certain of its affiliates (collectively, “Metris”) concerning U.S. Patent Nos. 6,611,617 and 7,313,264. The patents are generally directed to laser scanning devices. The complaint was served on November 5, 2008. Discovery in the case has commenced, and no trial date has been set. The Company believes that it does not infringe the asserted patents and/or that the patents are invalid. The Company currently does not anticipate this lawsuit will have a material impact on the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations. However, the outcome is difficult to predict and an adverse determination may have a material impact on the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Other than the litigation mentioned above, the Company is not involved in any other legal proceedings other than routine litigation arising in the normal course of business, none of which the Company believes will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

### NOTE R – LINE OF CREDIT

On July 11, 2006, the Company entered into a loan agreement providing for an available line of credit of \$30.0 million, which was most recently amended on April 22, 2009. Loans under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended, bear interest at the rate of LIBOR plus a fixed percentage between 2.25%—2.50% and require the Company to maintain certain ratios with respect to a debt covenant agreement, including current ratio, minimum tangible net worth, and senior funded debt to EBITDA. As of April 4, 2009, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended. The term of the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended, extends to March 31, 2012. The Company has not drawn on this line of credit.

**Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

*The following information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q, and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the Company’s 2008 Annual Report, Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2008.*

FARO Technologies, Inc. (“FARO”, the “Company”, “us”, “we”, or “our”) has made “forward-looking statements” in this report (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). Statements that are not historical facts or that describe our plans, beliefs, goals, intentions, objectives, projections, expectations, assumptions, strategies, or future events are forward-looking statements. In addition, words such as “may,” “will,” “believe,” “plan,” “should,” “could,” “seek,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “goal,” “objective,” “project,” “forecast,” “target” and similar words, or discussions of our strategy or other intentions identify forward-looking statements. Other written or oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements also may be made by the Company from time to time. Specifically, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains, among others, forward-looking statements regarding:

- the Company’s ability to achieve and maintain profitability;
- the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates;
- the effect or estimates and assumptions with respect to critical accounting policies and the impact of the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements;
- the impact of changes in technologies on the competitiveness of the Company’s products or their components;
- the magnitude of increased warranty costs from new product introductions and enhancements to existing products;
- the outcome of litigation and its effect on the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations;
- the continuation of the Company’s share repurchase program;
- the sufficiency of the Company’s working capital, cash flow from operations, and credit facility to fund its long-term liquidity requirements;
- the impact of geographic changes in the manufacturing or sales of the Company’s products on its tax rate; and
- the imposition of penalties against the Company for failure to comply with its continuing obligations with respect to the FCPA Matter.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Consequently, undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, unless otherwise required by law. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- the slowdown in the manufacturing industry or the domestic and international economies in the regions of the world where the Company operates;
- the Company’s inability to further penetrate its customer base;
- development by others of new or improved products, processes or technologies that make the Company’s products obsolete or less competitive;
- the Company’s inability to maintain its technological advantage by developing new products and enhancing its existing products;
- the cyclical nature of the industries of the Company’s customers and material adverse changes in its customers access to liquidity and capital;
- the difficulty quantifying and predicting market potential for the computer-aided measurement (“CAM2”) market and the potential adoption rate for the Company’s products;
- the inability to protect the Company’s patents and other proprietary rights in the United States and foreign countries;
- fluctuations in the Company’s annual and quarterly operating results and the inability to achieve its financial operating targets;



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- changes in gross margins due to changing product mix of products sold and the different gross margins on different products;
- the Company's inability to successfully maintain the requirements of Restriction of use of Hazardous Substances ("RoHS") and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("WEEE") compliance into its products;
- the inability of the Company's products to displace traditional measurement devices and attain broad market acceptance;
- the impact of competitive products and pricing in the CAM2 market and the broader market for measurement and inspection devices;
- the effects of increased competition as a result of recent consolidation in the CAM2 market;
- risks associated with expanding international operations, such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, political and economic instability, compliance with import and export regulations, and the burdens and potential exposure of complying with a wide variety of U.S. and foreign laws and labor practices;
- the loss of the Company's Chief Executive Officer or other key personnel;
- difficulties in recruiting research and development engineers, and application engineers;
- the failure to effectively manage the Company's growth;
- variations in the effective income tax rate and the difficulty in predicting the tax rate on a quarterly and annual basis; and
- the loss of key suppliers and the inability to find sufficient alternative suppliers in a reasonable period or on commercially reasonable terms; and
- other risks and uncertainties discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

### **Overview**

The Company designs, develops, manufactures, markets and supports portable, software driven, 3-D measurement systems that are used in a broad range of manufacturing, industrial, building construction and forensic applications. The Company's FaroArm, FARO Laser ScanArm and FARO Gage articulated measuring devices, the FARO Laser Scanner LS, the FARO Laser Tracker, and their companion CAM2 software, provide for Computer-Aided Design ("CAD")-based inspection and/or factory-level statistical process control, and high-density surveying. Together, these products integrate the measurement, quality inspection, and reverse engineering functions with CAD software to improve productivity, enhance product quality and decrease rework and scrap in the manufacturing process. The Company uses the acronym "CAM2" for this process, which stands for computer-aided measurement. As of April 4, 2009, the Company's

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products have been purchased by approximately 9,200 customers worldwide, ranging from small machine shops to such large manufacturing and industrial companies as Audi, Bell Helicopter, Boeing, British Aerospace, Caterpillar, Daimler Chrysler, General Electric, General Motors, Honda, Johnson Controls, Komatsu Dresser, Lockheed Martin, Nissan, Siemens and Volkswagen, among many others.

The Company derives revenues primarily from the sale of its FaroArm, FARO Laser ScanArm, FARO Gage, FARO Laser Tracker and FARO Laser Scanner LS 3-D measurement equipment, and their related multi-faceted software. Revenue related to these products is generally recognized upon shipment. In addition, the Company sells one and three-year extended warranties and training and technology consulting services relating to its products. The Company recognizes the revenue from extended warranties on a straight-line basis. The Company also receives royalties from licensing agreements for its historical medical technology and recognizes the revenue from these royalties as licensees use the technology.

The Company operates in international markets throughout the world. It maintains sales offices in China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, India, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Singapore and Vietnam. The Company manages and reports its global sales in three regions: the Americas, Europe/Africa and Asia/Pacific. In the first quarter of 2009, 39.8% of the Company's sales were in the Americas compared to 41.5% in the first three months of 2008, 39.3% were in the Europe/Africa region compared to 40.9% in the first quarter of 2008 and 20.9% were in the Asia/Pacific region, compared to 17.6% in the same prior year period. In the first quarter of 2009, new order bookings decreased \$19.6 million, or 41.7%, to \$27.4 million from \$47.0 million in the prior year period. New orders decreased \$8.0 million, or 43.5%, in the Americas to \$10.4 million, from \$18.4 million in the prior year period. New orders decreased \$7.7 million, or 39.7%, to \$11.7 million in Europe/Africa from \$19.4 in the first quarter of 2008. In Asia/Pacific, new orders decreased \$3.9 million, or 42.4%, to \$5.3 million, from \$9.2 million in the first quarter of 2008.

The Company manufactures its FaroArm, FARO Gage, and FARO Laser Tracker products in the Company's manufacturing facilities located in Florida and Pennsylvania for customer orders from the Americas. The Company manufactures its FaroArm, FARO Gage, and FARO Laser Tracker products in its manufacturing facility located in Switzerland for customer orders from the Europe/Africa region and in its manufacturing facility located in Singapore for customer orders from the Asia/Pacific region. The Company manufactures its FARO Laser Scanner LS product in its facility located in Stuttgart, Germany. The Company expects all its existing plants to have the production capacity necessary to support its volume requirements through 2009.

The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 19.1% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 21.8% in the prior year period. The Company's tax rate continues to be lower than the statutory tax rate in the United States primarily as a result of favorable tax rates in foreign jurisdictions. However, the Company's tax rate could be impacted positively or negatively by geographic changes in the manufacturing or sales of its products. The Company has received a favorable income tax rate commitment from the Swiss government as an incentive to establish a manufacturing plant in Switzerland. In 2006, the Company received approval from the Singapore Economic Development Board for a favorable multi-year income tax holiday for its Singapore headquarters and manufacturing operations subject to certain terms and conditions including employment, spending and capital investment.

Accounting for wholly owned foreign subsidiaries is maintained in the currency of the respective foreign jurisdiction and, therefore, fluctuations in exchange rates may have an impact on inter-company accounts reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company is aware of the availability of off-balance sheet financial instruments to hedge exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, including cross-currency swaps, forward contracts and foreign currency options (see Foreign Exchange Exposure below). However, it does not regularly use such instruments, and none were utilized in 2008 or the three months ended April 4, 2009.

The Company implemented two reductions-in-force during the quarter ended April 4, 2009 as a result of deteriorating global economic conditions. The first reduction-in-force was announced on February 20, 2009, and affected approximately 7% of the Company's workforce. As a result of this first reduction-in-force, the Company expects to save approximately \$4.5 million in compensation costs on an annualized basis. Severance costs were \$0.7 million. The second reduction-in-force was announced on April 6, 2009, effective April 3, 2009, and affected approximately 14% of the Company's workforce. As a result of this second reduction-in-force, the Company expects to save \$7.4 million in compensation costs on an annualized basis. Severance costs for the second reduction-in-force were \$1.0 million.

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The Company has incurred a net loss in the quarter ended April 4, 2009, primarily as a result of a decrease in product sales, due to the deterioration of the global economy. Prior to the first quarter of 2009, the Company had a history of sales and earnings growth and 26 consecutive profitable quarters through December 31, 2008. Its sales and earnings growth were the result of a number of factors, including: continuing market demand for and acceptance of the Company's products; increased sales activity in part through additional sales staff worldwide, new products and product enhancements such as the FARO Gage and Laser Scanner; and the effect of acquisitions. However, the Company's historical financial performance is not indicative of its future financial performance, and the Company can offer no assurance as to when or if it will be profitable again in the future.

### FCPA Update

As previously reported by the Company, the Company conducted an internal investigation in 2006 into certain payments made by its China subsidiary that may have violated the FCPA and other applicable laws (the "FCPA Matter") and entered into settlement agreements and documents with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the U.S. Department of Justice (the "DOJ") in 2008 concerning the FCPA Matter. The Company incurred expenses of \$3.8 million in 2006, \$3.1 million in 2007, and \$0.3 million in 2008 relating to the FCPA Matter and \$2.95 million in fines, penalties, and interest to the DOJ and SEC in 2008 pursuant to settlement agreements and documents with the SEC and DOJ concerning the FCPA Matter. The Company has a two-year monitoring obligation and other continuing obligations with the SEC and the DOJ with respect to compliance with the FCPA and other laws, full cooperation with the government, and the adoption of a compliance code containing specific provisions intended to prevent violations of the FCPA. The selection process of the monitor is not yet complete. Failure to comply with any such continuing obligations could result in the SEC and the DOJ seeking to impose penalties against the Company in the future.

### **Results of Operations**

#### **Three Months Ended April 4, 2009 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 29, 2008**

Sales decreased by \$14.7 million, or 31.8%, to \$31.4 million in the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$46.1 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008. This decrease resulted primarily due to a decrease in unit sales in all regions related to the weakness in the global economy. Product sales decreased by \$15.1 million or, 38.4%, to \$24.2 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$39.3 million in the first quarter of the prior year. Service revenue increased by \$0.4 million, or 7.0%, to \$7.2 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$6.8 million in the same period during the prior year. This increase was due primarily to an increase in warranty revenue.

Sales in the Americas region decreased \$6.6 million, or 34.5%, to \$12.5 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$19.1 million in the three months ended March 29, 2008. Product sales in the Americas region decreased by \$6.7 million, or 41.4%, to \$9.5 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$16.2 million in the first quarter of the prior year. Service revenue in the Americas region increased by \$0.2 million, or 6.9%, to \$3.1 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$2.9 million in the same period during the prior year. This increase was due primarily to an increase in warranty revenue.

Sales in the Europe/Africa region decreased \$6.5 million, or 34.5%, to \$12.4 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$18.9 million in the three months ended March 29, 2008. Product sales in the Europe/Africa region decreased by \$6.8 million, or 42.2%, to \$9.3 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$16.1 million in the first quarter of the prior year. Service revenue in the Europe/Africa region increased by \$0.3 million, or 10.7%, to \$3.1 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$2.8 million in the same period during the prior year. This increase was due primarily to an increase in warranty and training revenue.

Sales in the Asia/Pacific region decreased \$1.5 million, or 19.0%, to \$6.6 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$8.1 million in the three months ended March 29, 2008. Product sales in the

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Asia/Pacific region decreased by \$1.5 million, or 21.4%, to \$5.5 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$7.0 million in the first quarter of the prior year. Service revenue in the Asia/Pacific region remained the same at \$1.1 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from the same period during the prior year.

Gross profit decreased by \$11.4 million, or 41.3%, to \$16.3 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$27.7 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008. Gross margin decreased to 51.7% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 60.1% for the three months ended March 29, 2008. The decrease in gross margin is primarily due to a change in the sales mix between product sales and service revenue resulting from a decrease in product sales. Gross margin from product sales decreased to 62.3% in the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 65.6% for the three months ended March 29, 2008, primarily as a result of a change in the sales mix resulting from an increase in sales of product lines with lower gross margins. Gross margin from service revenues decreased to 16.2% in the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 28.3% for the three months ended March 29, 2008 primarily as a result of severance costs of \$0.6 million related to the reductions-in-force in the first quarter of 2009.

Selling expenses decreased by \$1.6 million, or 11.1%, to \$12.8 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$14.4 million for three months ended March 29, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in commission and compensation expense of \$1.0 million and lower travel related costs of \$0.7 million, offset by severance costs of \$0.6 million.

Worldwide sales and marketing headcount increased by 30, or 8.8%, to 369 at April 4, 2009 from 339 at March 29, 2008. Regionally, the Company's sales and marketing headcount remained at 121 for the Americas; decreased by 3, or 2.3%, in Europe/Africa to 127 at April 4, 2009 from 130 at March 29, 2008; and increased by 33, or 37.5%, in Asia/Pacific to 121 at April 4, 2009 from 88 at March 29, 2008.

As a percentage of sales, selling expenses increased to 40.8% of sales in the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 31.3% in the three months ended March 29, 2008. Regionally, selling expenses were 36.8% of sales in the Americas for the quarter, compared to 28.5% of sales in the first quarter of 2008, 44.8% of sales for Europe/Africa compared to 33.2% of sales from the same period in the prior year, and 40.9% of sales compared to 33.5% of sales for Asia/Pacific from the same period in the prior year.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$0.7 million, or 11.6%, to \$6.3 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$5.6 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008, primarily due to an increase in professional and legal fees of \$0.4 million, increased costs related to the additional leased space to expand the Company's corporate offices of \$0.4 million and severance costs of \$0.2 million related to the reductions-in-force in the first quarter of 2009.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased by \$0.3 million to \$1.3 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008.

Research and development expenses increased to \$3.5 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008, primarily as a result of an increase in staffing levels and compensation expense of \$0.5 million related to continuing product development and an increase in materials of \$0.2 million. Severance costs related to the reductions-in-force in the first quarter of 2009 were \$0.1 million. Research and development expenses as a percentage of sales increased to 11.1% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 5.9% for the three months ended March 29, 2008.

Interest income decreased by \$0.4 million to \$0.2 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008, due to a decrease in interest rates related to cash and short term investments.

Interest expense decreased by \$0.4 million to \$0.0 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008, due to interest accrued on the estimated fines and penalties to the SEC and DOJ related to the FCPA matter accrued in the first quarter of 2008.

Other expense (income), net changed by \$0.9 million to \$0.7 million of expense for the three months ended April 4, 2009, from income of \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008, primarily as a result of foreign currency transaction losses.

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Income tax (benefit) expense decreased by \$2.5 million to a benefit of \$1.6 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from expense of \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. Total deferred taxes for the Company's foreign subsidiaries relating to net operating loss carryforwards were \$11.0 million and \$10.2 million at April 4, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The related valuation allowance was \$9.6 million and \$8.7 million at April 4, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 19.1% for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from 21.8% in the prior year period, primarily as a result of a decrease in taxable income in jurisdictions with higher tax rates. The Company's tax rate continues to be lower than the statutory tax rate in the United States primarily as a result of favorable tax rates in foreign jurisdictions. However, the Company's tax rate could be impacted positively or negatively by geographic changes in the manufacturing or sales of its products and the resulting effect on taxable income in each jurisdiction.

Net income decreased by \$10.0 million to a net loss of \$6.6 million for the three months ended April 4, 2009 from net income of \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 29, 2008 as a result of the factors described above.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The Company has financed its operations primarily from cash provided by operating activities, proceeds of approximately \$31.5 million from its 1997 initial public offering of common stock, the Company's 2003 private placement of common stock with various institutional investors totaling approximately \$24.9 million, and the Company's 2007 sale of 1,650,000 shares of common stock in a registered direct offering pursuant to a Form S-3 Registration Statement to certain institutional investors at \$34.00 per share, with net proceeds after deducting placement fees and other offering expenses of approximately \$53.0 million.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$37.7 million to \$61.2 million at April 4, 2009, from \$23.5 million at December 31, 2008. Cash and cash equivalents include \$32.0 million of U.S. Treasury Bills having a maturity of less than 90 days. The increase was primarily attributable to net proceeds of \$17.0 million from the sale of \$82.0 million of the Company's variable rate demand bonds and purchases of \$65.0 million of U.S. Treasury Bills and an increase in working capital of \$4.4 million, offset by purchases of \$8.9 million of the Company's common stock as part of the Company's share repurchase program, a net loss and non-cash expenses of \$4.5 million, \$1.8 million in purchases of equipment and intangible assets, and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash of \$0.5 million.

On July 11, 2006, the Company entered into a loan agreement providing for an available line of credit of \$30.0 million, which was most recently amended on April 22, 2009. Loans under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended, bear interest at the rate of LIBOR plus a fixed percentage between 2.25% - 2.50% and require the Company to maintain certain ratios with respect to a debt covenant agreement, including current ratio, minimum tangible net worth, and senior funded debt to EBITDA. As of April 4, 2009 the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended. The term of the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended, extends to March 31, 2012. The Company has not drawn on this line of credit.

The Company believes that its working capital, anticipated cash flow from operations, and credit facility will be sufficient to fund its long-term liquidity requirements for the foreseeable future.

## Critical Accounting Policies

In response to the SEC’s financial reporting release, FR-60, “Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies,” the Company has selected its critical accounting policies for purposes of explaining the methodology used in the calculation in addition to any inherent uncertainties pertaining to the possible effects on its financial condition. The critical policies discussed below are the Company’s processes of recognizing revenue, the reserve for excess and obsolete inventory, income taxes, and the reserve for warranties. These policies affect current assets and operating results and are therefore critical in assessing the Company’s financial and operating status. These policies involve certain assumptions that, if incorrect, could create an adverse impact on the Company’s operations and financial position.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the Company’s management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience along with various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Some of these judgments can be subjective and complex and, consequently, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. While for any given estimate or assumption made by the Company’s management there may be other estimates or assumptions that are reasonable, the Company believes that, given the current facts and circumstances, it is unlikely that applying any such other reasonable estimate or assumption would materially impact the financial statements.

**Revenue Recognition**—Revenue related to the Company’s measurement equipment and related software is generally recognized upon shipment as the Company considers the earnings process substantially complete as of the shipping date. Revenue from sales of software only is recognized when no further significant production, modification or customization of the software is required and where the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of a sales agreement exists, delivery has occurred, and the sales price is fixed or determinable and deemed collectible. Revenues resulting from sales of comprehensive support, training and technology consulting services are recognized as such services are performed. Extended maintenance plan revenues are recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the plan. The Company warrants its products against defects in design, materials and workmanship for one year. A provision for estimated future costs relating to warranty expense is recorded when products are shipped. Costs relating to extended maintenance plans are recognized as incurred. Revenue from the licensing agreements for the use of the Company’s technology for medical applications is recognized when the technology is sold by the licensees.

**The Reserve for Excess and Obsolete Inventory**—Since the value of inventory that will ultimately be realized cannot be known with exact certainty, the Company relies upon both past sales history and future sales forecasts to provide a basis for the determination of the reserve. Inventory is considered obsolete if the Company has withdrawn those products from the market or had no sales of the product for the past 12 months, and has no sales forecasted for the next 12 months. Inventory is considered excess if the quantity on hand exceeds 12 months of remaining usage. The resulting obsolete and excess parts are then reviewed to determine if a substitute usage or a future need exists. Items without an identified current or future usage will be reserved in an amount equal to 100% of the FIFO cost of such inventory. The Company’s products are subject to changes in technologies that may make certain of its products or their components obsolete or less competitive, which may increase its historical provisions to the reserve.

**Income Taxes**—The Company reviews its deferred tax assets on a regular basis to evaluate their recoverability based upon expected future reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projections of future taxable income over a two year period, and tax planning strategies that it might employ to utilize such assets, including net operating loss carryforwards. Based on the positive and negative evidence described in Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes”, the Company establishes a valuation allowance against the net deferred assets of a taxing jurisdiction in which it operates unless it is “more likely than not” that it will recover such assets through the above means. In the future, the Company’s evaluation of the need for the valuation allowance will be significantly influenced by its ability to achieve profitability and its ability to predict and achieve future projections of taxable income.

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The Company operates in a number of different countries around the world and considers the statutory rates within each jurisdiction to determine the overall effective tax rate. In 2003, the Company began to manufacture its products in Switzerland, where it has received a favorable income tax rate commitment from the Swiss government as an incentive to establish a manufacturing plant there. The aggregate dollar effect of this favorable tax rate was approximately \$0.6 million, or \$0.03 per share, for the three months ended April 4, 2009 and \$0.5 million, or \$0.03 per share, for the three months ended March 29, 2008.

In 2005, the Company opened a regional headquarters and began to manufacture its products in Singapore, where it received approval for a four year tax holiday from the Singapore Economic Development Board as an incentive to establish a manufacturing plant and regional headquarters. The aggregate dollar effect of this favorable tax rate was approximately \$0.2 million, or \$0.01 per share, for the three months ended April 4, 2009, and \$0.4 million, or \$0.03 per share, for the three months ended March 29, 2008.

The Company is subject to certain terms and conditions including employment, spending, and capital investment in each of these countries in order to receive these favorable tax rates or be subject to the statutory rates. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of global business, there are many transactions for which the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. The Company has appropriately reserved for its tax uncertainties based on the criteria established by Interpretation No. 48. "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109."

**The Reserve For Warranties**—The Company establishes at the time of sale a liability for the one year warranty included with the initial purchase price of the equipment based upon an estimate of the repair expenses likely to be incurred for the warranty period. The warranty period is measured in installation-months for each major product group. The warranty reserve is reflected in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The warranty expense is estimated by applying the actual total repair expenses for each product group in the prior period and determining a rate of repair expense per installation month. This repair rate is multiplied by the number of installation-months of warranty for each product group to determine the provision for warranty expenses for the period. The Company evaluates its exposure to warranty costs at the end of each period using the estimated expense per installation-month for each major product group, the number of units remaining under warranty and the remaining number of months each unit will be under warranty. The Company has a history of new product introductions and enhancements to existing products which may result in unforeseen issues that may increase its warranty costs. While such expenses have historically been within expectations, the Company cannot guarantee this will continue in the future.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

#### **Foreign Exchange Exposure**

The Company conducts a significant portion of its business outside the United States. At present, 60.2% of its revenues are invoiced, and a significant portion of its operating expenses paid, in foreign currencies. Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and such foreign currencies may have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition, and could specifically result in foreign exchange gains and losses. The impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on the results of the Company's operations cannot be accurately predicted. To the extent that the percentage of its non-U.S. dollar revenues derived from international sales increases (or decreases) in the future, the Company's exposure to risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates may increase (or decrease).

**Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), the Company’s management, with the participation of its Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, has carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company’s Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

**Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended April 4, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.



## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

**Securities Litigation**—On December 6, 2005, the first of four essentially identical class action securities fraud lawsuits were filed against the Company and certain officers of the Company (the “Securities Litigation”) in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida. On April 19, 2006, the four lawsuits were consolidated, and Kornitzer Capital Management, Inc. (the “Lead Plaintiff”) was appointed as the lead plaintiff. The Lead Plaintiff sought to include in the class all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company’s common stock between April 15, 2004 and March 15, 2006 (the “Class”), and sought an unspecified amount of damages, premised on allegations that each defendant made misrepresentations and omissions of material fact during the Class period in violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

On February 26, 2008, the parties to the Securities Litigation entered into a Memorandum of Understanding stating the principal terms of their agreement to settle the Securities Litigation. On April 9, 2008, the parties filed a detailed Stipulation of Settlement with the court, seeking the court’s preliminary and final approval of the terms of the proposed settlement. Pursuant to those terms, the issuer of the Company’s Executive Liability and Entity Securities Liability insurance policy applicable to the Securities Litigation paid \$6.875 million into a settlement fund for the Securities Litigation. That sum is within the coverage limit of the policy and, accordingly, has no effect on the Company’s financial results. On October 3, 2008, the court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal With Prejudice, whereby the court certified the Class for purposes of the settlement, approved the settlement, and dismissed the Securities Litigation, with prejudice, as against each defendant.

**Derivative Action** – On January 10, 2008, a Verified Shareholder Derivative Complaint was filed by an alleged shareholder of the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida against six of the Company’s current and former directors, as defendants, and against the Company, as a nominal defendant (the “Derivative Action”). The Derivative Action alleges breach of fiduciary duty and other claims against the individual defendants principally in connection with the alleged acts and omissions asserted in the Securities Litigation. In February 2008 and April 2008, the Company received two demands by other alleged shareholders against seven of the Company’s current and former directors that asserted substantially the same claims as set forth in the Derivative Action. Both of those demands subsequently were withdrawn.

On November 12, 2008, the parties to the Derivative Action executed a Memorandum of Understanding of the material terms of a proposed settlement of the Derivative Action. On January 21, 2009, the parties filed with the court a Stipulation of Settlement seeking the court’s preliminary and final approval of the terms of the proposed settlement. Pursuant to those terms, the Company will adopt certain corporate governance policies for a period of three years, and the issuer of the Company’s Executive Liability and Entity Securities Liability insurance policy applicable to the Derivative Action will pay \$400,000 to the plaintiff’s counsel for their fees and expenses. That sum is within the coverage limit of the policy and accordingly has no effect on the Company’s financial results.

On February 13, 2009, the court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. On April 23, 2009, the court granted final approval of the settlement and entered an Order and Final Judgment directing the consummation of the settlement and dismissing the Derivative Action, with prejudice, as against each defendant.

**Patent Matters** —On July 11, 2008, a complaint for patent infringement was filed against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts by Metris USA, Inc. and certain of its affiliates (collectively “Metris”) concerning U.S. Patent Nos. 6,611,617 and 7,313,264. The patents are generally directed to laser scanning devices. The complaint was served on November 5, 2008. Discovery in the case has commenced, and no trial date has been set. The Company contends that it does not infringe the asserted patents and/or that the patents are invalid. The accused Laser ScanArm products represent a small portion of the Company’s product line. The Company currently does not anticipate this lawsuit will have a material impact on the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations. However, the outcome is difficult to predict and an adverse determination may have a material impact on the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Other than the litigation mentioned above, the Company is not involved in any other legal proceedings other than routine litigation arising in the normal course of business, none of which the Company believes will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

### **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

In addition to the other information set forth in this Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These risks could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. The risks described in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 are not the only risks it faces. The Company's operations could also be affected by additional factors that are not presently known to the Company or by factors that it currently considers immaterial to its business.

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

#### **Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

On November 24, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved a \$30 million share repurchase program. Acquisitions for the share repurchase program will be made from time to time at prevailing prices as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements, and subject to market conditions and other factors. The share repurchase program may be discontinued at any time. There is no restriction date or other restriction governing the period over which the Company can repurchase shares under the program. All such purchases were open market transactions. Set forth below is information regarding the Company's stock repurchases made during the first quarter of fiscal 2009 under this program.

	<b>Stock Purchase Program</b>			
	<b>Total Number of Shares</b>	<b>Average Price Paid Per Share</b>	<b>Total Number of Shares Purchased as part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</b>	<b>Approximate Dollar Value that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Program</b>
January 1, 2009 - January 31, 2009	342,407	\$ 14.00	342,407	\$ 25,135,285
February 1, 2009 - February 28, 2009	282,020	\$ 14.32	282,020	\$ 21,094,621
March 1, 2009 - April 4, 2009	—	\$ —	—	\$ 21,094,621
Total	<u>624,427</u>		<u>624,427</u>	

The Company previously purchased 6,805 shares in the fourth quarter of 2008 under the repurchase program for an aggregate purchase price of \$0.1 million.

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

None.

### **Item 5. Other Information**

None.

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**Item 6. Exhibits**

- 10.19 Director Compensation Program
- 31-A Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31-B Certification of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32-A Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32-B Certification of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

**SIGNATURES**

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

**FARO Technologies, Inc.**  
(Registrant)

Date: May 1, 2009

By: /s/ Keith S. Bair  
Keith S. Bair  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

**FARO Technologies, Inc.**  
**Summary of Director Compensation Program**

**Equity Compensation**

Initial Equity Grant:	Upon election of the board, each non-employee director will receive shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$100,000. The number of restricted shares granted will be determined by dividing \$100,000 by the closing price of FARO common stock on the date of the non-employee director's election to the Board. The shares of restricted stock will vest on the third anniversary of the grant date, subject to the non-employee director's continued membership on the Board.
Annual Equity Grant:	On the day following the annual meeting of shareholders, each non-employee director will receive shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$70,000. The number of restricted shares granted will be determined by dividing \$70,000 by the closing price of FARO common stock on the day following the annual meeting of shareholders. The shares of restricted stock will vest on the first anniversary of the grant date, subject to a director's continued membership on the Board.

**Cash Compensation**

Annual Cash Retainer:	\$20,000
Board or Committee Meeting Fee:	\$ 1,875 per board or committee meeting
Additional Annual Retainers — Committee Chairpersons:	
<i>Governance and Nominating Committee</i>	\$ 5,000
<i>Operational Audit Committee</i>	\$ 5,000
<i>Audit Committee</i>	\$10,000
<i>Compensation Committee</i>	\$ 7,500
Additional Annual Retainer — Lead Director:	\$35,000*
Additional Annual Retainer — Chairman:	\$60,000*

\* Payable 50% in cash and 50% in shares of restricted stock. Shares of restricted stock will be granted annually on the day following the annual meeting of shareholders, and the number of shares to be granted will be determined by dividing the dollar value of the retainer by the closing price of FARO common stock on the date of grant. The shares of restricted stock will vest on the first anniversary of the grant date, subject to the Lead Director's or Chairman's, as applicable, continued membership on the Board.

**Share Ownership Guidelines**

Effective 2009, the non-employee directors are subject to minimum share ownership guidelines. With two years after joining the Board, each non-employee director is required to own shares of the Company's common stock with an aggregate value of \$100,000, calculated based on the closing price of such stock on the date of grant or the purchase price, as applicable.

**FARO Technologies, Inc.**  
**Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Jay W. Freeland, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of FARO Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-(15)(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-(15)(f) and 15(d)-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 1, 2009

/s/ Jay W. Freeland

Name: Jay W. Freeland  
 Title: President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal  
 Executive Officer)

**FARO Technologies, Inc.**  
**Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Keith S. Bair, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of FARO Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-(15)(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-(15)(f) and 15(d)-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 1, 2009

/s/ Keith S. Bair

Name: Keith S. Bair  
 Title: Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
 (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**FARO Technologies, Inc.**  
**Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, the undersigned President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of FARO Technologies, Inc. (the Company), hereby certify that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended April 4, 2009 (the Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Jay W. Freeland

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Jay W. Freeland

May 1, 2009



**FARO Technologies, Inc.**  
**Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, the undersigned Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of FARO Technologies, Inc. (the Company), hereby certify that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended April 4, 2009 (the Report) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Keith S. Bair

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Keith S. Bair

May 1, 2009