

DIXIE GROUP INC  
Form 10-K  
March 13, 2017

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-K  
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

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 0-2585

The Dixie Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Tennessee

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation of organization)

62-0183370

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

475 Reed Road, Dalton, GA 30720

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(706) 876-5800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Class

Common Stock, \$3.00 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered

NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of class

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.  Yes  No

No

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 Regulations S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).  Yes  No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of the Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 24, 2016 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed fiscal second quarter) was \$46,495,937. The aggregate market value was computed by reference to the closing price of the Common Stock on such date. In making this calculation, the registrant has assumed, without admitting for any purpose, that all executive officers, directors, and holders of more than 10% of a class of outstanding Common Stock, and no other persons, are affiliates. No market exists for the shares of Class B Common Stock, which is neither registered under Section 12 of the Act nor subject to Section 15(d) of the Act.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of Common Stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of February 24, 2017
Common Stock, \$3.00 Par Value	15,248,338 shares
Class B Common Stock, \$3.00 Par Value	870,714 shares
Class C Common Stock, \$3.00 Par Value	0 shares

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Specified portions of the following document are incorporated by reference:

Proxy Statement of the registrant for annual meeting of shareholders to be held May 3, 2017 (Part III).

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on Form 10-K for  
Year Ended December 31, 2016

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## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Report contains statements that may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements include the use of terms or phrases such as "expects," "estimates," "projects," "believes," "anticipates," "intends," and similar terms and phrases. Such forward-looking statements relate to, among other matters, our future financial performance, business prospects, growth strategies or liquidity. The following important factors may affect our future results and could cause those results to differ materially from our historical results; these factors include, in addition to those "Risk Factors" detailed in Item 1A of this report, and described elsewhere in this document, the cost and availability of capital, raw material and transportation costs related to petroleum price levels, the cost and availability of energy supplies, the loss of a significant customer or group of customers, materially adverse changes in economic conditions generally in carpet, rug and floorcovering markets we serve and other risks detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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## PART I.

### Item 1. BUSINESS

#### General

Our business consists principally of marketing, manufacturing and selling floorcovering products to high-end residential and commercial customers through our various sales forces and brands. We focus exclusively on the upper-end of the floorcovering market where we believe we have strong brands and competitive advantages with our style and design capabilities and customer relationships. Our Fabrica, Masland, and Dixie Home brands have a significant presence in the high-end residential floorcovering markets. Our Atlas Carpet Mills, Masland Contract and Masland Hospitality brands, participate in the upper-end specified commercial marketplace. Dixie International sells all of our brands outside of the North American market.

Our business is primarily concentrated in areas of the soft floorcovering markets where innovative styling, design, color, quality and service, as well as limited distribution, are welcomed and rewarded. However, the growth rate, measured as market sales volume in square feet, has been substantially higher for hard surface products than soft surface products over the past several years. Therefore, during the fourth quarter of 2016, we began offering luxury vinyl tile (“LVT”) products under the Calibre brand which was our first hard surface offering in the commercial markets. These new LVT products are being sold by our existing Masland Contract sales force. Residentially, our Dixie Home and Masland Residential brands will be supplying Stainmaster PetProtect® luxury vinyl. Finally, we are preparing to launch a high-end engineered wood line through our Fabrica brand.

We have one line of business, floorcovering.

#### Our Brands

Our brands are well known, highly regarded and complementary; by being differentiated, we offer meaningful alternatives to the discriminating customer.

Fabrica markets and manufactures luxurious residential carpet and custom rugs, at selling prices that we believe are approximately five times the average for the residential soft floorcovering industry. Its primary customers are interior decorators and designers, selected retailers and furniture stores, luxury home builders and manufacturers of luxury motor coaches and yachts. Fabrica is among the leading premium brands in the domestic marketplace and is known for styling innovation and unique colors and patterns. Fabrica consists of extremely high quality carpets and area rugs in both nylon and wool, with a wide variety of patterns and textures. Fabrica is viewed by the trade as the premier quality brand for very high-end carpet and enjoys an established reputation as a styling trendsetter and a market leader in providing both custom and designer products to the very high-end residential sector.

Masland Residential, founded in 1866, markets and manufactures design-driven specialty carpets and rugs for the high-end residential marketplace. Beginning in 2017, it will offer luxury vinyl tile products to the marketplace it serves. Its residential and commercial broadloom carpet products are marketed at selling prices that we believe are over three times the average for the residential soft floorcovering industry. Its products are marketed through the interior design community, as well as to consumers through specialty floorcovering retailers. Masland Residential has strong brand recognition within the upper-end residential market. Masland Residential competes through innovative styling, color, product design, quality and service.

Dixie Home provides stylishly designed, differentiated products that offer affordable fashion to residential consumers. Dixie Home markets an array of residential tufted broadloom and rugs to selected retailers and home centers under the Dixie Home and private label brands. Beginning in 2017, it will offer luxury vinyl tile products to the marketplace it serves. Its objective is to make the Dixie Home brand the choice for styling, service and quality in the more moderately priced sector of the high-end residential market. Its products are marketed at selling prices which we believe average two times the soft floorcovering industry's average selling price.

Atlas Carpet Mills is our premium commercial brand. Atlas has long been known for superior style and design. Atlas' focus is the specified design community including architects and designers who serve the upper-end commercial marketplace. The Atlas brand has unique styling, as evident in both its broadloom and modular carpet tile product offerings. Atlas' high quality offerings are manufactured utilizing just in time manufacturing techniques in our California operations.

Masland Contract markets and manufactures broadloom and modular carpet tile for the specified commercial marketplace. During 2016, Masland Contract began offering luxury vinyl tile to the commercial marketplace. Its commercial products are marketed to the architectural and specified design community and directly to commercial end users, as well as to consumers through specialty floorcovering retailers. Masland Contract has strong brand recognition within the upper-end contract market, and competes through innovative styling, color, patterns, quality and service.

Masland Hospitality focuses on the hospitality market with both custom designed and running line products. Utilizing computerized yarn placement technology, as well as offerings utilizing our state of the art Infinity tufting technology, this brand provides excellent service and design flexibility to the hospitality market serving upper-end hotels, conference centers and senior living markets. Its

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broadloom and rug product offerings are designed for the interior designer in the upper-end of the hospitality market who appreciates sophisticated texture, color and patterns with excellent service.

## Industry

We are a flooring manufacturer in an industry composed of a wide variety of companies from small privately held firms to large multinationals. In 2015, the U.S. floorcovering industry reported \$23.1 billion in sales, up approximately 4.2% over 2014's sales of \$22.2 billion. In 2015, the primary categories of flooring in the U.S., based on sales, were carpet and rug (46%), wood (16%), resilient (includes vinyl and LVT) and rubber (14%), ceramic tile (14%), stone (6%) and laminate (4%). In 2015, the primary categories of flooring in the U.S., based on square feet, were carpet and rug (55%), resilient (includes vinyl and LVT) and rubber (18%), ceramic tile (12%), wood (8%), laminate (5%) and stone (2%). Each of these categories is influenced by the residential construction, commercial construction, and residential remodeling markets. These markets are influenced by many factors including consumer confidence, spending for durable goods, turnover in housing and the overall strength of the economy.

The carpet and rug category has two primary markets, residential and commercial, with the residential market making up the largest portion of the industry's sales. A substantial portion of industry shipments is made in response to replacement demand. Residential products consist of broadloom carpets and rugs in a broad range of styles, colors and textures. Commercial products consist primarily of broadloom carpet and modular carpet tile for a variety of institutional applications such as office buildings, restaurant chains, schools and other commercial establishments. The carpet industry also manufactures carpet for the automotive, recreational vehicle, small boat and other industries.

The Carpet and Rug Institute (the "CRI") is the national trade association representing carpet and rug manufacturers. Information compiled by the CRI suggests that the domestic carpet and rug industry is comprised of fewer than 100 manufacturers, with a significant majority of the industry's production concentrated in a limited number of manufacturers focused on the lower end of the price curve. We believe that this industry focus provides us with opportunities to capitalize on our competitive strengths in selected markets where innovative styling, design, product differentiation, focused service and limited distribution add value.

## Competition

The floorcovering industry is highly competitive. We compete with other carpet and rug manufacturers and other types of floorcoverings. In addition, the industry provides multiple floorcovering surfaces such as luxury vinyl tile and wood. Though soft floorcovering is still the dominant floorcovering surface, it has gradually lost market share to hard floorcovering surfaces over the last 25 years. We believe our products are among the leaders in styling and design in the high-end residential and high-end commercial carpet markets. However, a number of manufacturers produce competitive products and some of these manufacturers have greater financial resources than we do.

We believe the principal competitive factors in our primary floorcovering markets are styling, color, product design, quality and service. In the high-end residential and commercial markets, we compete with various other floorcovering suppliers. Nevertheless, we believe we have competitive advantages in several areas. We have an attractive portfolio of brands that we believe are well known, highly regarded by customers and complementary; by being differentiated, we offer meaningful alternatives to the discriminating customer. We believe our investment in new yarns, such as Stainmaster's® TruSoft™ and PetProtect™, and innovative tufting and dyeing technologies, strengthens our ability to offer product differentiation to our customers. In addition, we have established longstanding relationships with key suppliers, such as the providers of Stainmaster® for which we utilize both branded yarns and luxury vinyl tile, and significant customers in most of our markets. Finally, our reputation for innovative design excellence and our experienced management team enhance our competitive position. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.



## Backlog

Sales order backlog is not material to understanding our business, due to relatively short lead times for order fulfillment in the markets for the vast majority of our products.

## Trademarks

Our floorcovering businesses own a variety of trademarks under which our products are marketed. Among such trademarks, the names "Fabrica", "Masland", "Dixie Home", "Atlas Carpet Mills", "Masland Contract" and "Masland Hospitality" are of greatest importance to our business. We believe that we have taken adequate steps to protect our interest in all significant trademarks.

## Customer and Product Concentration

As a percentage of our net sales, one customer, Lowe's, a mass merchant, accounted for approximately 10% in 2016, 9% in 2015, and 9% in 2014. No other customer was more than 10 percent of our sales during the periods presented. During 2016, sales to our top ten customers accounted for 15% percent of our sales and our top 20 customers accounted for 18% percent of our sales. We do not make a material amount of sales in foreign countries.

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We do not have any single class of products that accounts for more than 10 percent of our sales. However, sales of our floorcovering products may be classified by significant end-user markets into which we sell, and such information for the past three years is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Residential floorcovering products	66 %	64 %	67 %
Commercial floorcovering products	34 %	36 %	33 %

#### Seasonality

Our sales historically have normally reached their lowest level in the first quarter (approximately 23% of our annual sales), with the remaining sales being distributed relatively equally among the second, third and fourth quarters. Working capital requirements have normally reached their highest levels in the third and fourth quarters of the year.

#### Environmental

Our operations are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the generation, storage, handling, emission, transportation and discharge of materials into the environment. The costs of complying with environmental protection laws and regulations have not had a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations in the past and are not expected to have a material adverse impact in the future. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.

#### Raw Materials

Our primary raw material is bulk continuous filament for yarn. Nylon is the primary yarn we utilize and, to a lesser extent, wool and polyester yarn is used. Additionally, we utilize polypropylene carpet backing, latex, dyes and chemicals, and man-made topical applications in the construction of our products. Our synthetic yarns are purchased primarily from domestic fiber suppliers and wool is purchased from a number of international sources. Our other raw materials are purchased primarily from domestic suppliers, although the majority of our luxury vinyl tile is sourced outside the United States. Where possible, we pass raw material price increases through to our customers; however, there can be no assurance that price increases can be passed through to customers and that increases in raw material prices will not have an adverse effect on our profitability. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report. We purchase a significant portion of our primary raw material (nylon yarn) from one supplier. We believe there are other sources of nylon yarn; however, an unanticipated termination or interruption of our supply arrangements could adversely affect our supplies of raw materials and could have a material effect on our operations. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.

#### Utilities

We use electricity as our principal energy source, with oil or natural gas used in some facilities for dyeing and finishing operations as well as heating. We have not experienced any material problem in obtaining adequate supplies of electricity, natural gas or oil. Energy shortages of extended duration could have an adverse effect on our operations, and price volatility could negatively impact future earnings. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.

#### Working Capital

We are required to maintain significant levels of inventory in order to provide the enhanced service levels demanded by the nature of our business and our customers, and to ensure timely delivery of our products. Consistent and dependable sources of liquidity are required to maintain such inventory levels. Failure to maintain appropriate levels

of inventory could materially adversely affect our relationships with our customers and adversely affect our business. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.

#### Employment Level

At December 31, 2016, we employed 1,746 associates in our operations.

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#### Available Information

Our internet address is [www.thedixiegroup.com](http://www.thedixiegroup.com). We make the following reports filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission available, free of charge, on our website under the heading "Investor Relations":

1. annual reports on Form 10-K;
2. quarterly reports on Form 10-Q;
3. current reports on Form 8-K; and
4. amendments to the foregoing reports.

The contents of our website are not a part of this report.

#### Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information provided in this Report, the following risk factors should be considered when evaluating the results of our operations, future prospects and an investment in shares of our Common Stock. Any of these factors could cause our actual financial results to differ materially from our historical results, and could give rise to events that might have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The floorcovering industry is sensitive to changes in general economic conditions and a decline in residential or commercial construction activity or corporate remodeling and refurbishment could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The floorcovering industry, in which we participate, is highly dependent on general economic conditions, such as consumer confidence and income, corporate and government spending, interest rate levels, availability of credit and demand for housing. We derive a majority of our sales from the replacement segment of the market. Therefore, economic changes that result in a significant or prolonged decline in spending for remodeling and replacement activities could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The floorcovering industry is highly dependent on construction activity, including new construction, which is cyclical in nature. The U.S. and global economies, along with the residential and commercial markets in such economies, can negatively impact the floorcovering industry and our business. Although the impact of a decline in new construction activity is typically accompanied by an increase in remodeling and replacement activity, these activities typically lag during a cyclical downturn. Although the difficult economic conditions have improved since the last cyclical downturn in 2008, there may be additional downturns that could cause the industry to deteriorate in the foreseeable future. A significant or prolonged decline in residential or commercial construction activity could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We have significant levels of sales in certain channels of distribution and reduction in sales through these channels could adversely affect our business.

A significant amount of our sales are generated through certain retail and mass merchant channels of distribution. A significant reduction of sales through such channels could adversely affect our business.

We have significant levels of indebtedness that could result in negative consequences to us.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness relative to our equity. Insufficient cash flow, profitability or the value of our assets securing our loans could materially adversely affect our ability to generate sufficient funds to satisfy the

terms of our senior loan agreements and other debt obligations. Additionally, the inability to access debt or equity markets at competitive rates in sufficient amounts to satisfy our obligations could adversely impact our business.

Uncertainty in the credit market or downturns in the economy and our business could affect our overall availability and cost of credit.

Uncertainty in the credit markets could affect the availability and cost of credit. Despite recent improvement in overall economic conditions, market conditions could impact our ability to obtain financing in the future, including any financing necessary to refinance existing indebtedness. The cost and terms of such financing is uncertain. These and other economic factors could have a material adverse effect on demand for our products and on our financial condition and operating results.

We face intense competition in our industry, which could decrease demand for our products and could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

The floorcovering industry is highly competitive. We face competition from a number of domestic manufacturers and independent distributors of floorcovering products and, in certain product areas, foreign manufacturers. Significant consolidation within the floorcovering industry has caused a number of our existing and potential competitors to grow significantly larger and have greater access to resources and capital than we do. Maintaining our competitive position may require us to make substantial additional

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investments in our product development efforts, manufacturing facilities, distribution network and sales and marketing activities. These additional investments may be limited by our access to capital, as well as restrictions set forth in our credit facilities. Competitive pressures and the accelerated growth of hard surface alternatives, have resulted in decreased demand for our soft floorcovering products and in the loss of market share to hard surface products. As a result, competition from providers of other soft surfaces has intensified and may result in decreased demand for our products. In addition, we face, and will continue to face, competitive pressures on our sales price and cost of our products. As a result of any of these factors, there could be a material adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

If we are unable to anticipate consumer preferences and successfully develop and introduce new, innovative and updated products, we may not be able to maintain or increase our net revenues and profitability.

Our success depends on our ability to identify and originate product trends as well as to anticipate and react to changing consumer demands in a timely manner. All of our products are subject to changing consumer preferences that cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, long lead times for certain of our products may make it hard for us to quickly respond to changes in consumer demands. Our new products may not receive consumer acceptance as consumer preferences could shift rapidly to different types of flooring products or away from these types of products altogether, and our future success depends in part on our ability to anticipate and respond to these changes. Failure to anticipate and respond in a timely manner to changing consumer preferences could lead to, among other things, lower sales and excess inventory levels, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Raw material prices may vary and the inability to either offset or pass on such cost increases or avoid passing on decreases larger than the cost decrease to our customers could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We require substantial amounts of raw materials to produce our products, including nylon and polyester yarn, as well as wool yarns, synthetic backing, latex, and dyes. Substantially all of the raw materials we require are purchased from outside sources. The prices of raw materials and fuel-related costs vary significantly with market conditions. The fact that we source a significant amount of raw materials means that several months of raw materials and work in process are moving through our supply chain at any point in time. We are sourcing the majority of our new luxury vinyl tile and wood product lines from overseas. We are not able to predict whether commodity costs will significantly increase or decrease in the future. If commodity costs increase in the future and we are not able to reduce or eliminate the effect of the cost increases by reducing production costs or implementing price increases, our profit margins could decrease. If commodity costs decline, we may experience pressures from customers to reduce our selling prices. The timing of any price reductions and decreases in commodity costs may not align. As a result, our margins could be affected.

Unanticipated termination or interruption of our arrangements with third-party suppliers of nylon yarn could have a material adverse effect on us.

Nylon yarn is the principal raw material used in our floorcovering products. A significant portion of such yarn is purchased from one supplier. Our yarn supplier is one of the leading fiber suppliers within the industry and is the exclusive supplier of certain innovative branded fiber technology upon which we rely. We believe our offerings of this innovative fiber technology contribute materially to the competitiveness of our products. While we believe there are other sources of nylon yarns, an unanticipated termination or interruption of our current supply of branded nylon yarn could have a material adverse effect on our ability to supply our product to our customers and have a material adverse impact on our competitiveness if we are unable to replace our nylon supplier with another supplier that can offer similar innovative and branded fiber products. An interruption in the supply of these or other raw materials or sourced products used in our business or in the supply of suitable substitute materials or products would disrupt our operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on information systems in managing our operations and any system failure or deficiencies of such systems may have an adverse effect on our business.

Our businesses rely on sophisticated systems to obtain, rapidly process, analyze and manage data. We rely on these systems to, among other things facilitate the purchase, manufacture and distribution of our products; receive, process and ship orders on a timely basis; and to maintain accurate and up-to-date operating and financial data for the compilation of management information. We rely on our computer hardware, software and network for the storage, delivery and transmission of data to our sales and distribution systems, and certain of our production processes are managed and conducted by computer. Any damage by unforeseen events or system failure which causes interruptions to the input, retrieval and transmission of data or increase in the service time, whether caused by human error, natural disasters, power loss, computer viruses, intentional acts of vandalism, various forms of cybercrimes including and not limited to hacking, intrusions and malware or otherwise, could disrupt our normal operations. There can be no assurance that we can effectively carry out our disaster recovery plan to handle the failure of our information systems, or that we will be able to restore our operational capacity within sufficient time to avoid material disruption to our business. The occurrence of any of these events could cause unanticipated disruptions in service, decreased customer service and customer satisfaction and harm to our reputation, which could result in loss of customers, increased operating expenses and financial losses. Any such events could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

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We may experience certain risks associated with internal expansion, acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic investments.

We have recently embarked on several strategic and tactical initiatives, including aggressive internal expansion, acquisitions and investment in new products, to strengthen our future and to enable us to return to sustained growth and profitability. Growth through expansion and acquisition involves risks, many of which may continue to affect us after the acquisition or expansion. An acquired company, operation or internal expansion may not achieve the levels of revenue, profitability and production that we expect. The combination of an acquired company's business with ours involves risks. Further, internally generated growth that involves expansion involves risks as well. Such risks include the integration of computer systems, alignment of human resource policies and the retention of valued talent. Reported earnings may not meet expectations because of goodwill and intangible asset impairment, other asset impairments, increased interest costs and issuance of additional securities or debt as a result of these acquisitions. We may also face challenges in consolidating functions and integrating our organizations, procedures, operations and product lines in a timely and efficient manner.

The diversion of management attention and any difficulties encountered in the transition and integration process could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, level of expenses and operating results. Failure to successfully manage and integrate an acquisition with our existing operations or expansion of our existing operations could lead to the potential loss of customers of the acquired or existing business, the potential loss of employees who may be vital to the new or existing operations, the potential loss of business opportunities or other adverse consequences that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if integration occurs successfully, failure of the expansion or acquisition to achieve levels of anticipated sales growth, profitability or productivity, or otherwise perform as expected, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to various environmental, safety and health regulations that may subject us to costs, liabilities and other obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to various environmental, safety and health and other regulations that may subject us to costs, liabilities and other obligations which could have a material adverse effect on our business. The applicable requirements under these laws are subject to amendment, to the imposition of new or additional requirements and to changing interpretations of agencies or courts. We could incur material expenditures to comply with new or existing regulations, including fines and penalties and increased costs of its operations. Additionally, future laws, ordinances, regulations or regulatory guidelines could give rise to additional compliance or remediation costs that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, producer responsibility regulations regarding end-of-life disposal could impose additional cost and complexity to our business.

Various federal, state and local environmental laws govern the use of our current and former facilities. These laws govern such matters as:

- Discharge to air and water;
- Handling and disposal of solid and hazardous substances and waste, and
- Remediation of contamination from releases of hazardous substances in our facilities and off-site disposal locations.

Our operations also are governed by laws relating to workplace safety and worker health, which, among other things, establish noise standards and regulate the use of hazardous materials and chemicals in the workplace. We have taken, and will continue to take, steps to comply with these laws. If we fail to comply with present or future environmental or safety regulations, we could be subject to future liabilities. However, we cannot ensure that complying with these



environmental or health and safety laws and requirements will not adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be exposed to litigation, claims and other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business relating to our products or business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to a variety of work-related and product-related claims, lawsuits and legal proceedings, including those relating to product liability, product warranty, product recall, personal injury, and other matters that are inherently subject to many uncertainties regarding the possibility of a loss to our business. Such matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition if we are unable to successfully defend against or resolve these matters or if our insurance coverage is insufficient to satisfy any judgments against us or settlements relating to these matters. Although we have product liability insurance, the policies may not provide coverage for certain claims against us or may not be sufficient to cover all possible liabilities. Further, we may not be able to maintain insurance at commercially acceptable premium levels. Additionally, adverse publicity arising from claims made against us, even if the claims are not successful, could adversely affect our reputation or the reputation and sales of our products.

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Our business operations could suffer significant losses from natural disasters, catastrophes, fire or other unexpected events.

Many of our business activities involve substantial investments in manufacturing facilities and many products are produced at a limited number of locations. These facilities could be materially damaged by natural disasters, such as floods, tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes, or by fire or other unexpected events such as adverse weather conditions or other disruptions to our facilities, supply chain or our customer's facilities. We could incur uninsured losses and liabilities arising from such events, including damage to our reputation, and/or suffer material losses in operational capacity, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

#### Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

#### Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table lists our facilities according to location, type of operation and approximate total floor space as of February 24, 2017:

Location	Type of Operation	Approximate Square Feet
Administrative:		
Saraland, AL	Administrative	29,000
Commerce, CA*	Administrative	21,800
Santa Ana, CA	Administrative	4,000
Calhoun, GA	Administrative	10,600
Dalton, GA*	Administrative	47,900
Chattanooga, TN*	Administrative	3,500
	Total Administrative	116,800
Manufacturing and Distribution:		
Atmore, AL	Carpet Manufacturing, Distribution	610,000
Roanoke, AL	Carpet Yarn Processing	204,000
Saraland, AL	Carpet, Rug and Tile Manufacturing, Distribution	384,000
Commerce, CA*	Carpet Manufacturing, Distribution	253,800
Santa Ana, CA	Carpet and Rug Manufacturing, Distribution	200,000
Adairsville, GA	Samples and Rug Manufacturing, Distribution	292,000
Calhoun, GA *	Carpet Wool Manufacturing	99,000
Calhoun, GA	Carpet Dyeing & Processing	193,300
Chickamauga, GA*	Carpet Manufacturing	107,000
Eton, GA	Carpet Manufacturing, Distribution	408,000
	Total Manufacturing and Distribution	2,751,100
* Leased properties	TOTAL	2,867,900

In addition to the facilities listed above, we lease a small amount of office space in various locations.

In our opinion, our manufacturing facilities are well maintained and our machinery is efficient and competitive. Operations of our facilities generally vary between 120 and 168 hours per week. Substantially all of our owned properties are subject to mortgages, which secure the outstanding borrowings under our senior credit facilities.

### Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have been sued, together with the 3M Company and approximately 30 other carpet manufacturers, by the Gadsden (Alabama) Water Works in the circuit court of Etowah County Alabama [The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Gadsden v. 3M Company, et al, civil action No. 31-CV-2016-900676.00], in a case seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief related to the use of certain chemical compounds in the manufacture and finishing of carpet products “in and around Dalton Georgia.” On motion of the defendants, the case was removed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (Middle Division) Case No. 4:16-CV-01755-SGC. As alleged in the lawsuit, the chemicals are perflourinated compounds (“PFC”) perflourinated acid (“PFOA”) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (“PFOS”) manufactured by 3M and used in certain finishing and treatment processes by the defendants

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and, as a consequence of such use, either discharged into or leached into the water systems around Dalton, Georgia. The Complaint seeks damages “in excess of \$10 thousand dollars”, but otherwise unspecified in amount in addition to injunctive relief. We intend to defend the matter vigorously and are unable to estimate our potential exposure to loss, if any, at this time.

We are one of multiple parties to two lawsuits, both filed in Madison County Illinois, styled Sandra D. Watts, Individually and as Special Administrator of the Estate of Dianne Averett, Deceased vs. 4520 Corp., Inc. f/k/a Benjamin F. Shaw Company, et al No. 12-L-2032 and styled Brenda Bridgeman, Individually and as Special Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bridgeman, Deceased, vs. American Honda Motor Co., Inc., f/k/a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., et al No. 15-L-374. Each lawsuit entails a claim for damages to be determined in excess of \$50,000 filed on behalf of the estate of an individual which alleges that the deceased contracted mesothelioma as a result of exposure to asbestos while employed by the Company. Discovery in both matters is ongoing, and tentative trial dates have been set. We have denied liability, are defending the matters vigorously and are unable to estimate our potential exposure to loss, if any, at this time.

#### Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

Pursuant to instruction G of Form 10-K the following is included as an unnumbered item to PART I.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The names, ages, positions and offices held by the executive officers of the registrant as of February 24, 2017, are listed below along with their business experience during the past five years.

Name, Age and Position	Business Experience During Past Five Years
Daniel K. Frierson, 75 Chairman of the Board, and Chief Executive Officer, Director	Director since 1973, Chairman of the Board since 1987 and Chief Executive Officer since 1980. He is the Chairman of the Company's Executive Committee. He is currently Chairman of The Carpet and Rug Institute. He serves as Director of Astec Industries, Inc. headquartered in Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Louisiana-Pacific Corporation headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee.
D. Kennedy Frierson, Jr., 49 Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Director since 2012 and Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since August 2009. Vice President and President Masland Residential from February 2006 to July 2009. President Masland Residential from December 2005 to January 2006. Executive Vice President and General Manager, Dixie Home, 2003 to 2005. Business Unit Manager, Bretlin, 2002 to 2003.
Jon A. Faulkner, 56 Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2009. Vice President of Planning and Development from February 2002 to September 2009. Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Steward, Inc. from 1997 to 2002.
Paul B. Comiskey, 65	Vice President and President of Dixie Residential since August 2009. Vice President and President, Dixie Home from February 2007 to July 2009. President, Dixie Home from

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Vice President and President, Dixie Residential December 2006 to January 2007. Senior Vice President of Residential Sales, Mohawk Industries, Inc. from 1998 to 2006. Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing for World Carpets from 1996 to 1998.

E. David Hobbs, 65 Vice President and President, Masland Contract President, Masland Contract since September 2016. Executive President of Operations, Masland Contract from 2012 to September 2016. Vice President of Planning, Mohawk Industries from 2010 to 2011, Interface Americas from 1984 to 2010, President, Interface Americas from 2005 to 2009.

W. Derek Davis, 66 Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Secretary Vice President of Human Resources since January 1991 and Corporate Secretary since January 2016. Corporate Employee Relations Director, 1988 to 1991.

The executive officers of the registrant are generally elected annually by the Board of Directors at its first meeting held after each annual meeting of our shareholders.

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## PART II.

Item MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND  
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our Common Stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol DXYN. No market exists for our Class B Common Stock.

As of February 24, 2017, the total number of holders of our Common Stock was approximately 3,000 including an estimated 2,600 shareholders who hold our Common Stock in nominee names. The total number of holders of our Class B Common Stock was 10.

## Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Fiscal Month Ending	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Maximum Number (or approximate dollar value) of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under Plans or Programs
October 29, 2016	—	\$ —	—	
November 26, 2016	4,234	3.96	4,234	
December 31, 2016	200	3.40	200	
Three Fiscal Months Ended December 31, 2016	4,434	\$ 3.93	4,434	\$ 2,344,158

(1) During the three months ended December 31, 2016, 4,234 shares were withheld from an employee in lieu of cash payments for withholding taxes due for a total amount of \$16,767.

## Quarterly Financial Data, Dividends and Price Range of Common Stock

Following are quarterly financial data, dividends and price range of Common Stock for the four quarterly periods in the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015. Due to rounding, the totals of the quarterly information for each of the years reflected below may not necessarily equal the annual totals. There is a restriction on the payment of dividends under our revolving credit facility.

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## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA, DIVIDENDS AND PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK  
(unaudited) (dollars in thousands, except per share data)

2016	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH (1)
Net sales	\$89,234	\$105,316	\$100,297	\$102,606
Gross profit	19,506	28,242	25,831	21,846
Operating income (loss)	(5,840 )	3,403	1,916	(2,894 )
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4,757 )	1,615	573	(2,638 )
Loss from discontinued operations	(10 )	(3 )	(39 )	(79 )
Income (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	—	65	—	(5 )
Net income (loss)	\$(4,767 )	\$1,677	\$534	\$(2,722 )
Basic earnings (loss) per share:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.30 )	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$(0.17 )
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.01 )
Net income (loss)	\$(0.30 )	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$(0.18 )
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.30 )	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$(0.17 )
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.01 )
Net income (loss)	\$(0.30 )	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$(0.18 )
Common Stock Prices:				
High	\$5.66	\$4.89	\$5.15	\$5.56
Low	3.25	3.00	3.15	3.20
2015	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH
Net sales	\$95,855	\$109,957	\$108,908	\$107,763
Gross profit	23,339	29,306	27,265	26,320
Operating income (loss)	(2,683 )	2,177	1,253	1,243
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,380 )	516	84	(498 )
Loss from discontinued operations	(88 )	(12 )	(18 )	(30 )
Net income (loss)	\$(2,468 )	\$504	\$66	\$(528 )
Basic earnings per share:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.15 )	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$(0.03 )
Discontinued operations	(0.01 )	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$(0.16 )	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$(0.03 )
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.15 )	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$(0.03 )
Discontinued operations	(0.01 )	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$(0.16 )	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$(0.03 )
Common Stock Prices:				
High	\$9.60	\$11.40	\$11.50	\$9.89
Low	7.77	8.76	8.81	4.75

(1) The fourth quarter of 2016 contains 14 weeks, all other quarters presented in 2016 and 2015 contain 13 weeks.





### Shareholder Return Performance Presentation

We compare our performance to two different industry indexes published by Dow Jones, Inc. The first of these is the Dow Jones Furnishings Index, which is composed of publicly traded companies classified by Dow Jones in the furnishings industry. The second is the Dow Jones Building Materials & Fixtures Index, which is composed of publicly traded companies classified by Dow Jones in the building materials and fixtures industry.

In accordance with SEC rules, set forth below is a line graph comparing the yearly change in the cumulative total shareholder return on our Common Stock against the total return of the Standard & Poor's 600 Stock Index, plus both the Dow Jones Furnishings Index and the Dow Jones Building Materials & Fixtures Index, in each case for the five year period ended December 31, 2016. The comparison assumes that \$100.00 was invested on December 31, 2011, in our Common Stock, the S&P 600 Index, and each of the two Peer Groups, and assumes the reinvestment of dividends.

The foregoing shareholder performance presentation shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the Commission subject to Regulation 14A, or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act.

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## Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Dixie Group, Inc.

Historical Summary

(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

FISCAL YEARS	2016 (1)	2015 (2)	2014 (3)(4)	2013 (5)	2012
<b>OPERATIONS</b>					
Net sales	\$ 397,453	\$ 422,483	\$ 406,588	\$ 344,374	\$ 266,372
Gross profit	95,425	106,230	95,497	85,570	65,372
Operating income (loss)	(3,415 )	1,990	(5,236 )	8,855	1,815
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	(8,829 )	(2,992 )	1,726	4,979	(1,054 )
Income tax provision (benefit)	(3,622 )	(714 )	1,053	(577 )	(401 )
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(5,207 )	(2,278 )	673	5,556	(653 )
Depreciation and amortization	13,515	14,119	12,850	10,230	9,396
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—
Capital expenditures	4,904	6,826	9,492	11,438	3,386
Assets purchased under capital leases & notes, including deposits utilized and accrued purchases	427	5,403	23,333	1,865	666
<b>FINANCIAL POSITION</b>					
Total assets	\$ 268,987	\$ 298,218	\$ 290,447	\$ 243,557	\$ 196,820
Working capital	81,727	98,632	100,602	89,057	71,343
Long-term debt	98,256	115,907	117,153	100,521	79,040
Stockholders' equity	87,122	90,804	92,977	70,771	64,046
<b>PER SHARE</b>					
Income (loss) from continuing operations:					
Basic	\$(0.33 )	\$(0.15 )	\$0.03	\$0.42	\$(0.05 )
Diluted	(0.33 )	(0.15 )	0.03	0.42	(0.05 )
Dividends:					
Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Class B Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Book value	5.40	5.67	5.90	5.32	4.88
<b>GENERAL</b>					
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	15,638,112	15,535,980	14,381,601	12,736,835	12,637,657
Diluted	15,638,112	15,535,980	14,544,073	12,851,917	12,637,657
Number of shareholders (6)	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,350	1,800
Number of associates	1,746	1,822	1,740	1,423	1,200

(1)Includes expenses of \$1,456, or \$859 net of tax, for facility consolidation expenses in 2016.

(2)Includes expenses of \$2,946, or \$1,915 net of tax, for facility consolidation expenses in 2015.

(3) Includes the results of operations of Atlas Carpet Mills, Inc. and Burtco Enterprises, Inc. subsequent to their acquisitions on March 19, 2014 and September 22, 2014, respectively.

Includes expenses of \$5,514, or \$3,364 net of tax, for facility consolidation expenses, \$1,133, or \$691 net of tax,

(4)for impairment of assets and income of \$11,110, or \$6,777 net of tax, for bargain purchases on the acquisitions of Atlas Carpet Mills and Burtco Enterprises.

(5)

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Includes the results of operations of Robertex, Inc subsequent to its acquisition on June 30, 2013.

The approximate number of record holders of our Common Stock for 2012 through 2016 includes Management's (6) estimate of shareholders who held our Common Stock in nominee names as follows: 2012 - 1,255 shareholders; 2013 - 1,900 shareholders; 2014 - 2,550 shareholders; 2015 - 2,550 shareholders; 2016 - 2,600 shareholders.

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## Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report.

### OVERVIEW

Our business consists principally of marketing, manufacturing and selling floorcovering products to high-end residential and commercial customers through our various sales forces and brands. We focus exclusively on the upper-end of the floorcovering market where we believe we have strong brands and competitive advantages with our style and design capabilities and customer relationships. Our Fabrica, Masland, and Dixie Home brands have a significant presence in the high-end residential floorcovering markets. Our Atlas Carpet Mills, Masland Contract and Masland Hospitality brands, participate in the upper-end specified commercial marketplace. Dixie International sells all of our brands outside of the North American market.

During 2016, our net sales decreased 5.9%, or 7.2% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, compared with 2015. Sales of residential products decreased 1.8%, or 3.0% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, in 2016 versus 2015, while, we estimate, the industry was down in low single digits. We anticipate the residential housing market will have steady but moderate growth over next several years. Commercial product sales decreased 10.0%, or 11.5% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, during 2016, while, we believe, the industry was down slightly. We anticipate the commercial market to have moderate growth for next year. (See Reconciliation of Net Sales to Net Sales as Adjusted below.)

In 2016, we incurred an operating loss of \$3.4 million compared with operating income of \$2.0 million in 2015. Despite improvements in quality-related costs due to more strict and consistent quality standards and reduced associate medical expenses from a new plan design, the unabsorbed fixed cost due to the lower sales volume substantially offset those cost savings in 2016. In addition, operations were impacted by the reduction of inventories as we under produced our sales volume, thus negatively affecting our cost structure during the year.

During 2016, we completed our capacity expansion and facility consolidation plans which began in 2014. Under these plans, we aligned our warehousing, distribution and manufacturing with our growth and manufacturing strategy. They were designed to create a better cost structure as well as improve distribution capabilities and provide for more efficient manufacturing processes. In addition, we consolidated three of our leased divisional and corporate offices to a single leased facility. Total expenses of the plans since inception were \$9.9 million including \$1.5 million during 2016.

Despite a difficult year from a profitability perspective, we have made several changes to improve our results in the future. By completing our restructuring plans earlier in the year, we have set the stage for a more productive manufacturing environment. We reduced our claims expense significantly as our workforce training has taken affect and improved our quality. We have reduced inventory to levels commensurate with our sales and our service is in line with our customers expectations. In addition, the industry announced a price increase based on increases in cost of both labor and raw material. This price increase includes both residential and commercial products.

In response to the high rate of growth for hard surface products in the last several years, we decided to initiate a series of product launches in luxury vinyl tile and engineered wood hard surface flooring products. During the fourth quarter of 2016, we began offering luxury vinyl tile (“LVT”) products under the Calibre brand which was our first hard surface offering in the commercial markets. These new LVT products are being sold by our existing Masland Contract sales force. Residentially, our Dixie Home and Masland Residential brands will be supplying Stainmaster PetProtect®

luxury vinyl tile in 2017. Finally, we are preparing to launch a high-end engineered wood line through our Fabrica brand. The growth rate, measured as market sales volume in square feet, has been substantially higher for hard surface products than soft surface products over the past 4 years.

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## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended December 26, 2015

	Fiscal Year Ended		Fiscal Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	%	Change
	December 31, 2016	% of Net Sales	December 26, 2015	% of Net Sales			
Net sales	397,453	100.0 %	422,483	100.0 %	(25,030 )	(5.9 )	%
Cost of sales	302,028	76.0 %	316,253	74.9 %	(14,225 )	(4.5 )	%
Gross profit	95,425	24.0 %	106,230	25.1 %	(10,805 )	(10.2 )	%
Selling and administrative expenses	96,983	24.4 %	100,422	23.8 %	(3,439 )	(3.4 )	%
Other operating expense, net	401	0.1 %	872	0.2 %	(471 )	(54.0 )	%
Facility consolidation expenses, net	1,456	0.4 %	2,946	0.7 %	(1,490 )	(50.6 )	%
Operating income (loss)	(3,415 )	(0.9 )%	1,990	0.4 %	(5,405 )	(271.6 )	%
Interest expense	5,392	1.4 %	4,935	1.2 %	457	9.3	%
Other expense, net	22	— %	47	— %	(25 )	(53.2 )	%
Loss before taxes	(8,829 )	(2.3 )%	(2,992 )	(0.8 )%	(5,837 )	195.1	%
Income tax benefit	(3,622 )	(0.9 )%	(714 )	(0.2 )%	(2,908 )	407.3	%
Loss from continuing operations	(5,207 )	(1.4 )%	(2,278 )	(0.6 )%	(2,929 )	128.6	%
Loss from discontinued operations	(131 )	— %	(148 )	— %	17	(11.5 )	%
Income on disposal of discontinued operations	60	— %	—	— %	60	—	%
Net loss	(5,278 )	(1.4 )%	(2,426 )	(0.6 )%	(2,852 )	117.6	%

Our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 had 53 weeks and fiscal year ended December 26, 2015 had 52 weeks. Discussions below related to percentage changes in net sales for the annual periods have been adjusted to reflect the comparable number of weeks and are qualified with the term “net sales as adjusted”. For comparative purposes, we define “net sales as adjusted” as net sales less the last week of sales in a 53 week fiscal year. We believe “net sales as adjusted” will assist our financial statement users in obtaining comparable data between the reporting periods. (See reconciliation of net sales to net sales as adjusted in the table below.)

## Reconciliation of Net Sales to Net Sales as Adjusted

	Fiscal Year Ended		Fiscal Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	%	Change
	December 31, 2016	Net Sales as Adjusted December 31, 2016	December 26, 2015	Net Sales as Adjusted			
Net sales as adjusted	\$397,453	Week 53 \$392,073	\$422,483	Adjusted	\$(30,410 )	(7.2 )	%

Net Sales. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$397.5 million compared with \$422.5 million in the year-earlier period, a decrease of 5.9%, or 7.2% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, for the year-over-year comparison. Sales for the carpet industry were down slightly for 2016 compared with the prior year. Our 2016 year-over-year carpet sales comparison reflected a decrease of 4.7%, or 6.0% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, in net sales. Sales of residential carpet were down 1.8%, or 3.0% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, and sales of commercial carpet decreased

10.0%, or 11.5% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis. Revenue from carpet yarn processing and carpet dyeing and finishing services decreased 45.4%, or 45.7% on a “net sales as adjusted” basis, in 2016 compared with 2015. We experienced weaker demand across all brands during 2016 compared with 2015.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales, as a percentage of net sales, increased 1.1 percentage points, as a percentage of net sales in 2016 compared with 2015. During 2015, we were challenged with high quality-related costs as we consolidated several of our facilities. In addition, we experienced high associate medical expenses. During 2016, we reduced our quality-related costs through several quality improvement initiatives and lowered our associate medical expenses with a new plan design. These improvements were substantially offset by unabsorbed fixed cost due to the lower sales volumes experienced in 2016. In addition, operations were impacted by the reduction of inventories as we under produced our sales volume, thus negatively affecting our cost structure during the year.

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**Gross Profit.** Gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, decreased 1.1 percentage points in 2016 compared with 2015. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of net sales was attributable to the factors discussed above.

**Selling and Administrative Expenses.** Selling and administrative expenses were \$97.0 million in 2016 compared with \$100.4 million in 2015, or an increase of 0.6% as a percentage of sales. Selling and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales primarily as a result of the lower sales volumes offset in part to lower sample expenses during 2016.

**Other Operating Expense, Net.** Net other operating (income) expense was an expense of \$401 thousand in 2016 compared with expense of \$872 thousand in 2015. We recognized a gain of \$841 thousand from a settlement related to the 2010 BP oil spill offset by a \$460 thousand expense related to the disposal of certain machinery and equipment.

**Facility Consolidation Expenses, Net.** Facility consolidation expenses were \$1.5 million in 2016 compared with \$2.9 million in the year-earlier period. Facility consolidation expenses decreased in 2016 as we completed our consolidation plans during the year. During 2016, we initially accrued \$690 thousand to finalize the cleanup of the site of our former waste water treatment plant that was disposed of in 2014. During the fourth quarter of 2016, we lowered the accrual by \$359 thousand as we were able to refine the plan. Accordingly, if the actual costs are higher or lower, we would record an additional charge or benefit, respectively, as appropriate.

**Operating Income (Loss).** Operations reflected an operating loss of \$3.4 million in 2016 compared with operating income of \$2.0 million in 2015. The increase in operating loss was attributable to the factors above.

**Interest Expense.** Interest expense increased \$457 thousand in 2016 principally due to long-term fixed interest rate swap contracts that are at higher rates than a year ago offset by lower levels of debt during 2016.

**Other (Income) Expense, Net.** Other (income) expense, net was an expense of \$22 thousand compared with expense of \$47 thousand in 2015.

**Income Tax Provision (Benefit).** Our effective income tax rate was a benefit of 41.0% in 2016. In 2016, we increased our valuation allowances by \$106 thousand related to state income tax loss carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards. Additionally, 2016 included approximately \$395 thousand of federal tax credits. Our effective income tax rate was a benefit of 23.9% in 2015. In 2015, we increased our valuation allowances by \$977 thousand related to state income tax loss carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards. Additionally, 2015 included approximately \$441 thousand of federal tax credits.

**Net Income (Loss).** Continuing operations reflected a loss of \$5.2 million, or \$0.33 per diluted share in 2016, compared with a loss from continuing operations of \$2.3 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share in 2015. Our discontinued operations reflected a loss of \$131 thousand, or \$0.01 per diluted share and income on disposal of discontinued operations of \$60 thousand, or \$0.00 per diluted share in 2016 compared with a loss of \$148 thousand, or \$0.01 per diluted share in 2015. Including discontinued operations, we had a net loss of \$5.3 million, or \$0.34 per diluted share, in 2016 compared with a net loss of \$2.4 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, in 2015.



## Fiscal Year Ended December 26, 2015 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended December 27, 2014

	Fiscal Year Ended		Fiscal Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	December 26, 2015	% of Net Sales	December 27, 2014	% of Net Sales		
Net sales	422,483	100.0 %	406,588	100.0 %	15,895	3.9 %
Cost of sales	316,253	74.9 %	311,091	76.5 %	5,162	1.7 %
Gross profit	106,230	25.1 %	95,497	23.5 %	10,733	11.2 %
Selling and administrative expenses	100,422	23.8 %	93,182	22.9 %	7,240	7.8 %
Other operating expense, net	872	0.2 %	904	0.2 %	(32)	(3.5) %
Facility consolidation expenses, net	2,946	0.7 %	5,514	1.4 %	(2,568)	100.0 %
Impairment of assets	—	— %	1,133	0.3 %	(1,133)	100.0 %
Operating income (loss)	1,990	0.4 %	(5,236)	(1.3) %	7,226	(138.0) %
Interest expense	4,935	1.2 %	4,302	1.1 %	633	14.7 %
Other (income) expense, net	47	— %	(154)	— %	201	(130.5) %
Gain on purchase of businesses	—	— %	(11,110)	(2.7) %	11,110	100.0 %
Income (loss) before taxes	(2,992)	(0.8) %	1,726	0.3 %	(4,718)	(273.3) %
Income tax provision (benefit)	(714)	(0.2) %	1,053	0.3 %	(1,767)	(167.8) %
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,278)	(0.6) %	673	— %	(2,951)	(438.5) %
Loss from discontinued operations	(148)	— %	(608)	(0.1) %	460	(75.7) %
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations	—	— %	(1,467)	(0.4) %	1,467	100.0 %
Net loss	(2,426)	(0.6) %	(1,402)	(0.5) %	(1,024)	73.0 %

**Net Sales.** Net sales for the year ended December 26, 2015 were \$422.5 million compared with \$406.6 million in the year-earlier period, an increase of 3.9% for the year-over-year comparison. Sales for the carpet industry were down slightly for annual 2015 compared with the prior year. Our 2015 year-over-year carpet sales comparison reflected an increase of 4.5% in net sales. Sales of residential carpet were down 0.4% and sales of commercial carpet increased 14.4%. Revenue from carpet yarn processing and carpet dyeing and finishing services decreased 11.9% in 2015 compared with 2014. We believe our growth in both the residential and commercial sales were positively affected by the introduction of new and innovative product offerings.

**Cost of Sales.** Cost of sales, as a percentage of net sales, decreased 1.6 percentage points, as a percentage of net sales in 2015 compared with 2014. During the expansion and restructuring initiatives, we have experienced high training, quality and waste costs. These costs were offset by improvements in operating efficiencies and lower raw material costs.

**Gross Profit.** Gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, increased 1.6 percentage points in 2015 compared with 2014. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales was attributable to the factors discussed above.

**Selling and Administrative Expenses.** Selling and administrative expenses were \$100.4 million in 2015 compared with \$93.2 million in 2014, or an increase of 0.9% as a percentage of sales. Our increase in selling and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales was primarily driven by the higher levels of investment in new products in our Residential and Commercial brands compared with the prior year.

Other Operating Expense, Net. Net other operating (income) expense was an expense of \$872 thousand in 2015 compared with expense of \$904 thousand in 2014.

Operating Income (Loss). Operations reflected operating income of \$2.0 million in 2015 compared with an operating loss of \$5.2 million in 2014. Facility consolidation expenses of \$2.9 million and \$5.5 million were included in the 2015 and 2014 results, respectively. In addition, related asset impairment expenses of \$1.1 million were included in the 2014 operating results.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$633 thousand in 2015 principally due to higher interest rates associated with previously locked in future interest rate swaps from 2015 until 2021 to fix a portion of the Company's revolving credit facility.

Other (Income) Expense, Net. Other (income) expense, net was an expense of \$47 thousand compared with income of \$154 thousand in 2014. Earnings from equity investments of \$209 thousand were included in 2014.

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Gain on Purchase of Businesses. During 2014, we recognized gains of \$11.1 million on business acquisitions. The acquisition of Atlas resulted in a gain of \$10.9 million and the acquisition of Burtco resulted in a gain of \$173 thousand.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit). Our effective income tax rate was a benefit of 23.9% in 2015. In 2015, we increased our valuation allowances by \$977 thousand related to state income tax loss carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards. This was the result of a pretax loss in 2015 that put the Company in a three-year cumulative loss. Therefore, we cannot rely on future earnings to project the utilization of these carryforwards. Additionally, 2015 included approximately \$441 thousand of federal tax credits. Our effective income tax rate was 61.0% in 2014 and included an increase of \$569 thousand in increased valuation allowances related to state income tax carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards.

Loss from Discontinued Operations and Loss on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we discontinued the Carousel specialty tufting and weaving operation that was part of the 2013 Robertex, Inc. acquisition. As a result, we recognized a loss on the disposal of the discontinued operation of \$1.5 million, net of tax, which included the impairment of certain intangibles associated with Carousel and its related machinery and equipment. Additionally, 2014 included a loss from the discontinued Carousel operations of \$598 thousand, net of tax.

Net Income (Loss). Continuing operations reflected a loss of \$2.3 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share in 2015, compared with income from continuing operations of \$673 thousand, or \$0.03 per diluted share in 2014. Our discontinued operations reflected a loss of \$148 thousand, or \$0.01 per diluted share in 2015 compared with a loss of \$608 thousand, or \$0.04 per diluted share, and a loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$1.5 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share in 2014. Including discontinued operations, we had a net loss of \$2.4 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, in 2015 compared with a net loss of \$1.4 million, or \$0.11 per diluted share, in 2014.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

During the year ended December 31, 2016, cash provided by operations was \$23.9 million. Inventories decreased \$17.9 million and receivables decreased \$7.2 million which was offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$6.8 million. In order to better service our customers during our facility consolidations, we had increased inventory levels over the past few years. In addition, inventories were increased last year to build inventories from a supplier that was going through a year-end software conversion. Now that those activities are complete, we decreased inventories to more normal levels. Receivables decreased on lower sales volume.

Capital asset acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$5.3 million; \$4.9 million of cash used in investing activities, \$169 thousand of equipment acquired under capital leases and \$258 thousand for accrued purchases. Depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$13.5 million. We expect capital expenditures to be approximately \$8.0 million in 2017 while depreciation and amortization is expected to be approximately \$13.3 million. Planned capital expenditures in 2017 are primarily for new equipment.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, cash used in financing activities was \$19.2 million. We had payments of \$10.0 million on the revolving credit facility and payments of \$10.5 million on notes payable and lease obligations.

We believe our operating cash flows, credit availability under our revolving credit facility and other sources of financing are adequate to finance our anticipated liquidity requirements under our current operating conditions. As of December 31, 2016, the unused borrowing availability under our revolving credit facility was \$45.6 million. Our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 during any period that borrowing availability is less than \$16.5 million. As of the date hereof, our fixed coverage ratio was less than 1.1 to

1.0, accordingly the unused availability accessible by us was \$29.1 million (the amount above \$16.5 million) at December 31, 2016. Significant additional cash expenditures above our normal liquidity requirements or significant deterioration in economic conditions could affect our business and require supplemental financing or other funding sources. There can be no assurance that such supplemental financing or other sources of funding can be obtained or will be obtained on terms favorable to us.

#### Debt Facilities

**Revolving Credit Facility.** On September 23, 2016, we amended our revolving credit facility to revise certain definitions and extend the maturity date from March 2019 to September 2021. The revolving credit facility provides for a maximum of \$150.0 million of revolving credit, subject to borrowing base availability. The borrowing base is currently equal to specified percentages of our eligible accounts receivable, inventories, fixed assets and real property less reserves established, from time to time, by the administrative agent under the facility. The revolving credit facility is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of our assets.

At our election, advances of the revolving credit facility bear interest at annual rates equal to either (a) LIBOR for 1, 2 or 3 month periods, as selected by us, plus an applicable margin ranging between 1.50% and 2.00%, or (b) the higher of the prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.5%, or a daily LIBOR rate plus 1.00%, plus an applicable margin ranging between 0.50% and 1.00%. The applicable margin is determined based on availability under the revolving credit facility with margins increasing as availability decreases, with the exception that the applicable margin cannot go below 1.75% until after March 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, the applicable margin on our revolving credit facility was 1.75%. We pay an unused line fee on the average amount by which

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the aggregate commitments exceed utilization of the revolving credit facility equal to 0.375% per annum. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility was 4.40% at December 31, 2016 and 3.12% at December 26, 2015.

The revolving credit facility includes certain affirmative and negative covenants that impose restrictions on our financial and business operations. The revolving credit facility requires us to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 during any period that borrowing availability was less than \$16.5 million. As of December 31, 2016, the unused borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility was \$45.6 million; however, since our fixed charge coverage ratio was less than 1.1 to 1.0, the unused availability accessible by us was \$29.1 million (the amount above \$16.5 million) at December 31, 2016.

Notes Payable - Buildings. On November 7, 2014, we entered into a ten-year \$8.3 million note payable to purchase a previously leased distribution center in Adairsville, Georgia. The note payable is scheduled to mature on November 7, 2024 and is secured by the distribution center. The note payable bears interest at a variable rate equal to one month LIBOR plus 2.0% and is payable in equal monthly installments of principal of \$35 thousand, plus interest calculated on the declining balance of the note, with a final payment of \$4.2 million due on maturity. In addition, we entered into an interest swap with an amortizing notional amount effective November 7, 2014 which effectively fixes the interest rate at 4.50%.

On January 23, 2015, we entered into a ten-year \$6.3 million note payable to finance an owned facility in Saraland, Alabama. The note payable is scheduled to mature on January 7, 2025 and is secured by the facility. The note payable bears interest at a variable rate equal to one month LIBOR plus 2.0% and is payable in equal monthly installments of principal of \$26 thousand, plus interest calculated on the declining balance of the note, with a final payment of \$3.1 million due on maturity. In addition, we entered into a forward interest rate swap with an amortizing \$5.7 million notional amount effective January 7, 2017 which will effectively fix the interest rate at 4.30%.

Acquisition Note Payable - Development Authority of Gordon County. On November 2, 2012, we signed a 6% seller-financed note of \$5.5 million with Lineage PCR, Inc. ("Lineage") related to the acquisition of the continuous carpet dyeing facility in Calhoun, Georgia. Effective December 28, 2012 through a series of agreements between us, the Development Authority of Gordon County, Georgia (the "Authority") and Lineage, obligations with identical payment terms as the original note to Lineage are now payment obligations to the Authority. These transactions were consummated in order to provide us with a tax abatement to the related real estate and equipment at this facility. The tax abatement plan provides for abatement for certain components of the real and personal property taxes for up to ten years. At any time, we have the option to pay off the obligation, plus a nominal amount. The debt to the Authority bears interest at 6% and is payable in equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$106 thousand over 57 months.

Acquisition Note Payable - Robertex. On July 1, 2013, we signed a 4.5% seller-financed note of \$4.0 million, which was recorded at a fair value of \$3.7 million with Robert P. Rothman related to the acquisition of Robertex Associates, LLC ("Robertex") in Calhoun, Georgia. The note is payable in five annual installments of principal of \$800 thousand plus interest. The note matures June 30, 2018.

Notes Payable - Equipment and Other. Our equipment financing notes have terms ranging from five to seven years, bear interest ranging from 1.00% to 6.86% and are due in monthly or quarterly installments through their maturity dates. The notes are secured by the specific equipment financed and do not contain financial covenants. (See Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

Capital Lease Obligations. Our capital lease obligations have terms ranging from three to seven years, bear interest ranging from 2.90% to 7.37% and are due in monthly or quarterly installments through their maturity dates. The capital lease obligations are secured by the specific equipment leased. (See Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

#### Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our future minimum payments under contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016

	Payments Due By Period						Total
	(dollars in millions)						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	
Debt	\$6.8	\$4.6	\$2.8	\$1.9	\$72.3	\$ 9.7	98.1
Interest - debt (1)	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1	20.7
Capital leases	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.1	—	11.1
Interest - capital leases	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.1
Operating leases	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.0	4.3	14.5
Purchase commitments	4.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	4.6
Totals	22.4	15.4	10.8	9.0	77.4	15.1	150.1

(1) Interest rates used for variable rate debt were those in effect at December 31, 2016.

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### Stock-Based Awards

We recognize compensation expense related to share-based stock awards based on the fair value of the equity instrument over the period of vesting for the individual stock awards that were granted. At December 31, 2016, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested restricted stock awards was \$1.9 million with a weighted-average vesting period of 6.9 years. At December 31, 2016, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to Directors' Stock Performance Units was \$41 thousand with a weighted-average vesting period of 0.3 years. At December 31, 2016, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements at December 31, 2016 or December 26, 2015.

### Income Tax Considerations

During 2016, we increased our valuation allowances by \$106 thousand related to state income tax loss carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards. The increase was based on a number of factors including current and future earnings assumptions by taxing jurisdictions.

During 2017 and 2018, we do not anticipate any cash outlays for income taxes. This is due to tax loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards that will be used to offset taxable income. At December 31, 2016, we were in a net deferred tax asset position of \$7.6 million. We performed an analysis, including an evaluation of certain tax planning strategies available to us, related to the net deferred tax asset and believe that the net deferred tax asset is recoverable in future periods. Approximately \$20.0 million of future taxable income would be required to realize the deferred tax asset.

### Discontinued Operations - Environmental Contingencies

We have reserves for environmental obligations established at five previously owned sites that were associated with our discontinued textile businesses. We have a reserve of \$1.7 million for environmental liabilities at these sites as of December 31, 2016. The liability established represents our best estimate of loss and is the reasonable amount to which there is any meaningful degree of certainty given the periods of estimated remediation and the dollars applicable to such remediation for those periods. The actual timeline to remediate, and thus, the ultimate cost to complete such remediation through these remediation efforts, may differ significantly from our estimates. Pre-tax cost for environmental remediation obligations classified as discontinued operations were primarily a result of specific events requiring action and additional expense in each period.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2016, we had \$200 thousand of liabilities measured at fair value that fall under a level 3 classification in the hierarchy (those subject to significant management judgment or estimation).

### Certain Related Party Transactions

During 2016, we purchased a portion of our product needs in the form of fiber, yarn and carpet from Engineered Floors, an entity substantially controlled by Robert E. Shaw, a shareholder of our company. An affiliate of Mr. Shaw reported holding approximately 7.4% of our Common Stock, which as of year-end represented approximately 3.4% of

the total vote of all classes of our Common Stock. Engineered Floors is one of several suppliers of such materials. Total purchases from Engineered Floors for 2016, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$7.3 million, \$8.8 million and \$11.3 million, respectively; or approximately 2.4%, 2.8% and 3.6% of our consolidated costs of sales in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Purchases from Engineered Floors are based on market value, negotiated prices. We have no contractual commitments with Mr. Shaw associated with our business relationship with Engineered Floors. Transactions with Engineered Floors are reviewed annually by our board of directors.

We are party to a 5-year lease with the seller of Atlas Carpet Mills, Inc. to lease three manufacturing facilities as part of the acquisition in 2014. The lessor is controlled by an associate of our company. Rent paid to the lessor during 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$793 thousand, \$458 thousand and \$343 thousand, respectively. The lease was based on current market values for similar facilities.

We are party to a 10-year lease with the Rothman Family Partnership to lease a manufacturing facility as part of the Robertex acquisition in 2013. The lessor is controlled by an associate of our company. Rent paid to the lessor during 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$267 thousand, \$262 thousand and \$257 thousand, respectively. The lease was based on current market values for similar facilities. In addition, we have a note payable to Robert P. Rothman related to the acquisition of Robertex, Inc. (See Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

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## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Form 10-K for a discussion of new accounting pronouncements which is incorporated herein by reference.

## Critical Accounting Policies

Certain estimates and assumptions are made when preparing our financial statements. Estimates involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic factors that are difficult to predict. As a result, actual amounts could differ from estimates made when our financial statements are prepared.

The Securities and Exchange Commission requires management to identify its most critical accounting policies, defined as those that are both most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and operating results and the application of which requires our most difficult, subjective, and complex judgments. Although our estimates have not differed materially from our experience, such estimates pertain to inherently uncertain matters that could result in material differences in subsequent periods.

We believe application of the following accounting policies require significant judgments and estimates and represent our critical accounting policies. Other significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Revenue recognition.** Revenues, including shipping and handling amounts, are recognized when the following criteria are met: there is persuasive evidence that a sales agreement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Delivery is considered to have occurred when the customer takes title to products, which is generally on the date of shipment. At the time revenue is recognized, we record a provision for the estimated amount of future returns including product warranties and customer claims based primarily on historical experience and any known trends or conditions.

**Customer claims and product warranties.** We provide product warranties related to manufacturing defects and specific performance standards for our products. We record reserves for the estimated costs of defective products and failure to meet applicable performance standards. The levels of reserves are established based primarily upon historical experience and our evaluation of pending claims. Because our evaluations are based on historical experience and conditions at the time our financial statements are prepared, actual results could differ from the reserves in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Accounts receivable allowances.** We provide allowances for expected cash discounts and doubtful accounts based upon historical experience and periodic evaluations of the financial condition of our customers. If the financial conditions of our customers were to significantly deteriorate, or other factors impair their ability to pay their debts, credit losses could differ from allowances recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Inventories.** Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the last-in, first-out method (LIFO), which generally matches current costs of inventory sold with current revenues, for substantially all inventories. Reserves are also established to adjust inventories that are off-quality, aged or obsolete to their estimated net realizable value. Additionally, rates of recoverability per unit of off-quality, aged or obsolete inventory are estimated based on historical rates of recoverability and other known conditions or circumstances that may affect future recoverability. Actual results could differ from assumptions used to value our inventory.

Goodwill. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment during the fourth quarter or earlier if significant events or substantive changes in circumstances occur that may indicate that goodwill may not be recoverable. The goodwill impairment tests are based on determining the fair value of the specified reporting units based on management judgments and assumptions using the discounted cash flows and comparable company market valuation approaches. We have identified our reporting unit as our floorcovering business for the purposes of allocating goodwill and assessing impairments. The valuation approaches are subject to key judgments and assumptions that are sensitive to change such as judgments and assumptions about sales growth rates, operating margins, the weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”) and comparable company market multiples. When developing these key judgments and assumptions, we consider economic, operational and market conditions that could impact the fair value of the reporting unit. However, estimates are inherently uncertain and represent only management’s reasonable expectations regarding future developments. These estimates and the judgments and assumptions upon which the estimates are based will, in all likelihood, differ in some respects from actual future results. Should a significant or prolonged deterioration in economic conditions occur or a decline in comparable company market multiples, then key judgments and assumptions could be impacted. We performed our annual assessment of goodwill in the fourth quarters of 2016, 2015 and 2014 and no impairment was indicated.

Contingent Consideration. Contingent consideration liabilities represent future amounts we may be required to pay in conjunction with various business combinations. The ultimate amount of future payments is based on incremental gross margin growth related to the contingent liability. We estimate the fair value of the contingent consideration liability by forecasting estimated cash payments based on incremental gross margin growth and discounting the associated cash payment amounts to their present values using a credit-risk-adjusted interest rate. We evaluate our estimates of the fair

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value of contingent consideration liabilities on a periodic basis. Any changes in the fair value of contingent consideration liabilities are recorded through earnings. The total estimated fair value of contingent consideration liabilities was \$200 thousand and \$584 thousand at December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015, respectively, and was included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

**Self-insured accruals.** We estimate costs required to settle claims related to our self-insured medical, dental and workers' compensation plans. These estimates include costs to settle known claims, as well as incurred and unreported claims. The estimated costs of known and unreported claims are based on historical experience. Actual results could differ from assumptions used to estimate these accruals.

**Income taxes.** Our effective tax rate is based on income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and respective governmental taxing authorities. Deferred tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in a future period. We evaluate the recoverability of these future tax benefits by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. These sources of income inherently rely on estimates, including business forecasts and other projections of financial results over an extended period of time. In the event that we are not able to realize all or a portion of our deferred tax assets in the future, a valuation allowance is provided. We would recognize such amounts through a charge to income in the period in which that determination is made or when tax law changes are enacted. We had valuation allowances of \$5.4 million at December 31, 2016 and \$5.3 million at December 26, 2015. For further information regarding our valuation allowances, see Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

**Loss contingencies.** We routinely assess our exposure related to legal matters, environmental matters, product liabilities or any other claims against our assets that may arise in the normal course of business. If we determine that it is probable a loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss, or an amount within the range of loss, that can be reasonably estimated will be recorded.

#### Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK (Dollars in thousands)

Our earnings, cash flows and financial position are exposed to market risks relating to interest rates, among other factors. It is our policy to minimize our exposure to adverse changes in interest rates and manage interest rate risks inherent in funding our Company with debt. We address this financial exposure through a risk management program that includes maintaining a mix of fixed and floating rate debt and the use of interest rate swap agreements (See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

At December 31, 2016, \$26,270, or approximately 24% of our total debt, was subject to floating interest rates. A one-hundred basis point fluctuation in the variable interest rates applicable to this floating rate debt would have an annual after-tax impact of approximately \$155.

#### Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The supplementary financial information required by ITEM 302 of Regulation S-K is included in PART II, ITEM 5 of this report and the Financial Statements are included in a separate section of this report.

#### Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such terms are defined in Rules 13(a)-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e)) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of December 31, 2016, the date of the financial statements included in this Form 10-K (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the Evaluation Date.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. No changes in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter covered by this report that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures, as well as diverse interpretation of U. S. generally accepted accounting principles by accounting professionals. It is also possible that internal control over financial reporting can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. Furthermore, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. These inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process; therefore, while it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce such risk, it is not possible to eliminate all risk.

Our management report on internal control over financial reporting is contained in Item 15(a)(1) of this report.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III.

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The sections entitled "Information about Nominees for Director" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Proxy Statement of the registrant for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held May 3, 2017 are incorporated herein by reference. Information regarding the executive officers of the registrant is presented in PART I of this report.

We adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code of Ethics") which applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller, and any persons performing similar functions. A copy of the Code of Ethics is incorporated by reference herein as Exhibit 14 to this report.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board has determined that Michael L. Owens is an audit committee financial expert as defined by Item 407 (e)(5) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is independent within the meaning of the applicable Securities and Exchange Commission rules and NASDAQ standards. For a brief listing of Mr. Owens' relevant experience, please refer to the "Election of Directors" section of the Company's Proxy Statement.

Audit Committee

We have a standing audit committee. At December 31, 2016, members of our audit committee are Michael L. Owens, Chairman, William F. Blue, Jr., Charles E. Brock, Walter W. Hubbard, Lowry F. Kline, Hilda W. Murray and John W. Murrey, III.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The sections entitled "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Executive Compensation Information" and "Director Compensation" in the Proxy Statement of the registrant for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held May 3, 2017 are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The section entitled "Principal Shareholders", as well as the beneficial ownership table (and accompanying notes), in the Proxy Statement of the registrant for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held May 3, 2017 are incorporated herein by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of December 31, 2016

The following table sets forth information as to our equity compensation plans as of the end of the 2016 fiscal year:

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future

	the outstanding options, warrants and rights			issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans approved by security holders	219,732	(1)\$	5.94	(2)774,800

(1) Includes the options to purchase 103,500 shares of Common Stock under our 2006 Stock Awards Plan and 116,232 Performance Units issued under the Directors Stock Plan, each unit being equivalent to one share of Common Stock. Does not include shares of Common Stock issued but not vested pursuant to outstanding restricted stock awards.

(2) Includes the aggregate weighted-average of (i) the exercise price per share for outstanding options to purchase 103,500 shares of Common Stock under our 2006 Stock Awards Plan and (ii) the price per share of the Common Stock on the grant date for each of 116,232 Performance Units issued under the Directors' Stock Plan (each unit equivalent to one share of Common Stock).

#### Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The section entitled "Certain Transactions Between the Company and Directors and Officers" in the Proxy Statement of the registrant for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held May 3, 2017 is incorporated herein by reference.

#### Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The section entitled "Audit Fees Discussion" in the Proxy Statement of the Registrant for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 3, 2017 is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV.

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a)(1) Financial Statements - The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules - The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report.

(3) Exhibits - Please refer to the Exhibit Index which is attached hereto.

(b) Exhibits - The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report. See Item 15(a)(3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules - The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report. See Item 15(a)(2)

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## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Date: March 13, 2017      The Dixie Group, Inc.

/s/ DANIEL K. FRIERSON  
By: Daniel K. Frierson  
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Capacity	Date
/s/ DANIEL K. FRIERSON Daniel K. Frierson	Chairman of the Board, Director and Chief Executive Officer	March 13, 2017
/s/ JON A. FAULKNER Jon A. Faulkner	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	March 13, 2017
/s/ D. KENNEDY FRIERSON, JR. D. Kennedy Frierson, Jr.	Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ WILLIAM F. BLUE, JR. William F. Blue, Jr.	Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ CHARLES E. BROCK Charles E. Brock	Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ WALTER W. HUBBARD Walter W. Hubbard	Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ LOWRY F. KLINE Lowry F. Kline	Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ HILDA S. MURRAY Hilda S. Murray	Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ JOHN W. MURREY, III John W. Murrey, III	Director	March 13, 2017
/s/ MICHAEL L. OWENS Michael L. Owens	Director	March 13, 2017

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ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

ITEM 8 AND ITEM 15(a)(1) AND ITEM 15(a)(2)

LIST OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

DALTON, GEORGIA

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FORM 10-K - ITEM 8 and ITEM 15(a)(1) and (2)

THE DIXIE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

LIST OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules of The Dixie Group, Inc. and subsidiaries are included in Item 8 and Item 15(a)(1) and 15(c):

Table of Contents	Page
<u>Management's report on internal control over financial reporting</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Report of independent registered public accounting firm</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Consolidated balance sheets - December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Consolidated statements of operations - Years ended December 31, 2016, December 26, 2015, and December 27, 2014</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) - Years ended December 31, 2016, December 26, 2015, and December 27, 2014</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Consolidated statements of cash flows - Years ended December 31, 2016, December 26, 2015, and December 27, 2014</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Consolidated statements of stockholders' equity - Years ended December 31, 2016, December 26, 2015, and December 27, 2014</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Notes to consolidated financial statements</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	<u>66</u>

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions, or are inapplicable, or the information is otherwise shown in the financial statements or notes thereto, and therefore such schedules have been omitted.

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#### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures, as well as diverse interpretation of U. S. generally accepted accounting principles by accounting professionals. It is also possible that internal control over financial reporting can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. Furthermore, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. These inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process; therefore, while it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce such risk, it is not possible to eliminate all risk.

Management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has used the criteria set forth in the report entitled "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) to evaluate the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016, based on those criteria.

Daniel K. Frierson  
Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer

Jon A. Faulkner  
Chief Financial Officer

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of The Dixie Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Dixie Group, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The Dixie Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Atlanta, Georgia  
March 13, 2017

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2016	December 26, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 140	\$ 281
Receivables, net	43,605	50,806
Inventories, net	97,237	115,146
Prepaid expenses	4,376	3,362
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>145,358</b>	<b>169,595</b>
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET</b>	<b>92,807</b>	<b>101,146</b>
<b>GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>6,461</b>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>24,666</b>	<b>21,016</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 268,987</b>	<b>\$ 298,218</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,683	\$ 26,483
Accrued expenses	32,826	34,338
Current portion of long-term debt	10,122	10,142
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>63,631</b>	<b>70,963</b>
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>98,256</b>	<b>115,907</b>
<b>OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>	<b>19,978</b>	<b>20,544</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>181,865</b>	<b>207,414</b>
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (See Note 18)</b>		
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Common Stock (\$3 par value per share): Authorized 80,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding - 15,248,338 shares for 2016 and 15,155,274 shares for 2015	45,745	45,466
Class B Common Stock (\$3 par value per share): Authorized 16,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding - 870,714 shares for 2016 and 851,693 shares for 2015	2,612	2,555
Additional paid-in capital	156,381	155,734
Accumulated deficit	(115,656)	(110,378)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,960)	(2,573)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>87,122</b>	<b>90,804</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 268,987</b>	<b>\$ 298,218</b>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 27, 2014
NET SALES	\$397,453	\$ 422,483	\$ 406,588
Cost of sales	302,028	316,253	311,091
GROSS PROFIT	95,425	106,230	95,497
Selling and administrative expenses	96,983	100,422	93,182
Other operating expense, net	401	872	904
Facility consolidation expenses, net	1,456	2,946	5,514
Impairment of assets	—	—	1,133
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(3,415 )	1,990	(5,236 )
Interest expense	5,392	4,935	4,302
Other (income) expense, net	22	47	(154 )
Gain on purchase of businesses	—	—	(11,110 )
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAXES	(8,829 )	(2,992 )	1,726
Income tax provision (benefit)	(3,622 )	(714 )	1,053
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(5,207 )	(2,278 )	673
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(131 )	(148 )	(608 )
Income (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	60	—	(1,467 )
NET LOSS	\$(5,278 )	\$ (2,426 )	\$ (1,402 )
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Continuing operations	\$(0.33 )	\$ (0.15 )	\$ 0.03
Discontinued operations	(0.01 )	(0.01 )	(0.04 )
Disposal of discontinued operations	(0.00 )	—	(0.10 )
Net loss	\$(0.34 )	\$ (0.16 )	\$ (0.11 )
BASIC SHARES OUTSTANDING	15,638	15,536	14,382
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Continuing operations	\$(0.33 )	\$ (0.15 )	\$ 0.03
Discontinued operations	(0.01 )	(0.01 )	(0.04 )
Disposal of discontinued operations	(0.00 )	—	(0.10 )
Net loss	\$(0.34 )	\$ (0.16 )	\$ (0.11 )
DILUTED SHARES OUTSTANDING	15,638	15,536	14,544
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE:			
Common Stock	\$—	\$—	\$—
Class B Common Stock	—	—	—

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.



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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
(amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 27, 2014
NET LOSS	\$ (5,278)	\$ (2,426)	\$ (1,402)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX:			
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps	(263)	(2,410)	(3,110)
Income taxes	(100)	(916)	(1,182)
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps, net	(163)	(1,494)	(1,928)
Reclassification of loss into earnings from interest rate swaps (1)	1,291	777	372
Income taxes	491	295	141
Reclassification of loss into earnings from interest rate swaps, net	800	482	231
Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss) on postretirement benefit plans	(3)	48	67
Income taxes	(1)	18	26
Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss) on postretirement benefit plans, net	(2)	30	41
Reclassification of net actuarial gain into earnings from postretirement benefit plans (2)	(33)	(40)	(31)
Income taxes	(13)	(15)	(12)
Reclassification of net actuarial gain into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net	(20)	(25)	(19)
Reclassification of prior service credits into earnings from postretirement benefit plans (2)	(4)	(86)	(88)
Income taxes	(2)	(33)	(34)
Reclassification of prior service credits into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net	(2)	(53)	(54)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX	613	(1,060)	(1,729)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (4,665)	\$ (3,486)	\$ (3,131)

(1) Amounts for cash flow hedges reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income (loss) were included in interest expense in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(2) Amounts for postretirement plans reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income (loss) were included in selling and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 26, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 27, 2014
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(5,207)	\$ (2,278 )	\$ 673
Loss from discontinued operations	(131 )	(148 )	(608 )
Income (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	60	—	(1,467 )
Net loss	(5,278 )	(2,426 )	(1,402 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities, net of acquisitions:			
Depreciation and amortization -			
Continuing operations	13,515	14,119	12,850
Discontinued operations	—	—	59
Provision (benefit) for deferred income taxes	(3,260 )	(730 )	264
Net (gain) loss on property, plant and equipment disposals	725	(114 )	11
Impairment of assets -			
Continuing operations	—	—	1,133
Discontinued operations	—	—	2,363
Gain on purchase of businesses	—	—	(11,110 )
Stock-based compensation expense	1,324	1,406	1,195
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(3 )	(318 )	(379 )
Bad debt expense	38	146	399
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	7,163	(335 )	(1,686 )
Inventories	17,909	(10,939 )	743
Other current assets	(1,014 )	751	679
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(6,827 )	7,606	(925 )
Other operating assets and liabilities	(371 )	(557 )	(733 )
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>23,921</b>	<b>8,609</b>	<b>3,461</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	1	68	473
Deposits on property, plant and equipment	—	—	(1,184 )
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,904 )	(6,826 )	(9,492 )
Proceeds from sale of equity investment	—	—	870
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	—	—	5,501
Net cash paid in business acquisitions	—	—	(17,739 )
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(4,903 )</b>	<b>(6,758 )</b>	<b>(21,571 )</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net payments on revolving credit facility	(9,986 )	(2,328 )	(2,378 )
Borrowings on notes payable - buildings	—	6,290	—
Payments on notes payable - buildings	(731 )	(705 )	(35 )
Payments on notes payable related to acquisitions	(1,924 )	(1,840 )	(1,761 )

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Borrowings on notes payable - equipment and other	2,674	1,923	5,193
Payments on notes payable - equipment and other	(4,653 )	(4,387 )	(3,017 )
Payments on capital leases	(3,171 )	(2,742 )	(1,539 )
Change in outstanding checks in excess of cash	(932 )	1,816	(2,683 )
Proceeds from equity offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	24,559
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	275	192
Repurchases of Common Stock	(152 )	(584 )	(497 )
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	3	318	379
Payments for debt issuance costs	(287 )	—	(164 )
<b>NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(19,159)</b>	<b>(1,964)</b>	<b>) 18,249</b>
<b>(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(141 )</b>	<b>(113 )</b>	<b>) 139</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$140</b>	<b>\$ 281</b>	<b>\$ 394</b>

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	Year Ended		
	December 26,	December 26,	December 27,
	2016	2015	2014
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>			
Equipment purchased under capital leases	169	496	10,078
Equipment purchased under notes payable	—	2,850	4,925
Deposits utilized on purchased equipment, net	—	1,857	—
Building purchased under notes payable	—	—	8,330
Assets acquired in acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	36,649
Liabilities assumed in acquisitions	—	—	(6,397)
Accrued consideration for working capital adjustment in acquisitions	—	—	(216)
Accrued consideration for holdbacks in acquisition	—	—	(887)
Deposits on property, plant & equipment financed	—	—	(965)
Accrued purchases of equipment	258	200	—
Shortfall of tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(192)	(102)	(607)
Note receivable on sale of equipment	—	93	—

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 28, 2013	\$37,324	\$2,611	\$137,170	\$(106,550)	\$ 216	\$ 70,771
Common Stock issued - 30,952 shares	86	7	99	—	—	192
Common Stock issued under equity offering - 2,500,000 shares	7,500	—	17,059	—	—	24,559
Repurchases of Common Stock - 47,296 shares	(142)	—	(355)	—	—	(497)
Restricted stock grants issued - 101,315 shares	208	96	(304)	—	—	—
Restricted stock grants forfeited - 125,000 shares	(15)	(360)	375	—	—	—
Class B converted into Common Stock - 20,400 shares	61	(61)	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,195	—	—	1,195
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	—	—	(112)	—	—	(112)
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,402)	—	(1,402)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(1,729)	(1,729)
Balance at December 27, 2014	45,022	2,293	155,127	(107,952)	(1,513)	92,977
Common Stock issued - 53,372 shares	161	—	114	—	—	275
Common Stock issued under Directors' Stock Plan - 30,738	92	—	(92)	—	—	—
Repurchases of Common Stock - 64,304 shares	(193)	—	(391)	—	—	(584)
Restricted stock grants issued - 224,625 shares	326	347	(673)	—	—	—
Restricted stock grants forfeited - 9,078 shares	(27)	—	27	—	—	—
Class B converted into Common Stock - 28,459 shares	85	(85)	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,406	—	—	1,406
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	—	—	216	—	—	216
Net loss	—	—	—	(2,426)	—	(2,426)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(1,060)	(1,060)
Balance at December 26, 2015	45,466	2,555	155,734	(110,378)	(2,573)	90,804
Repurchases of Common Stock - 35,815 shares	(107)	—	(45)	—	—	(152)
Restricted stock grants issued - 149,215 shares	354	93	(447)	—	—	—

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Restricted stock grants forfeited - 1,314 shares	(4	)	—	4	—	—	—
Class B converted into Common Stock - 12,144 shares	36	(36	)	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	1,324	—	—	1,324
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	—	—	—	(189	)	—	(189
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(5,278	)	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	613	613
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$45,745	\$ 2,612	\$ 156,381	\$(115,656	)	\$ (1,960	) \$ 87,122

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

The Company's businesses consist principally of marketing, manufacturing and selling finished carpet, rugs and luxury vinyl tile in the domestic floorcovering market. The Company has one reportable segment, floorcovering. The Company sells floorcovering products in both residential and commercial applications. Additionally, the Company provides manufacturing support to its carpet businesses through its separate processing operations.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of The Dixie Group, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the "Company"). Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates and these differences could be material.

Fiscal Year

The Company ends its fiscal year on the last Saturday of December. All references herein to "2016," "2015," and "2014," mean the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, December 26, 2015, and December 27, 2014, respectively. The year 2016 contained 53 weeks, all other years presented contained 52 weeks.

Reclassifications

The Company reclassified certain amounts in 2015 and 2014 to conform to the 2016 presentation.

Discontinued Operations

The financial statements separately report discontinued operations and the results of continuing operations (See Note 21).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased are reported as cash equivalents.

Market Risk

The Company sells carpet to floorcovering retailers, the interior design, architectural and specifier communities and supplies carpet yarn and carpet dyeing and finishing services to certain manufacturers. The Company's customers are located principally throughout the United States. As a percentage of net sales, one customer accounted for



approximately 10% in 2016, 9% in 2015 and 9% in 2014. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of net sales in 2016, 2015 or 2014, nor did the Company make a significant amount of sales to foreign countries during 2016, 2015 or 2014.

#### Credit Risk

The Company grants credit to its customers with defined payment terms, performs ongoing evaluations of the credit worthiness of its customers and generally does not require collateral. Accounts receivable are carried at their outstanding principal amounts, less an anticipated amount for discounts and an allowance for doubtful accounts, which management believes is sufficient to cover potential credit losses based on historical experience and periodic evaluation of the financial condition of the Company's customers. Notes receivable are carried at their outstanding principal amounts, less an allowance for doubtful accounts to cover potential credit losses based on the financial condition of borrowers and collateral held by the Company.

#### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, which generally matches current costs of inventory sold with current revenues, for substantially all inventories.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)  
(Continued)

### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at the lower of cost or impaired value. Provisions for depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment have been computed for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from 10 to 40 years for buildings and improvements, and 3 to 10 years for machinery and equipment. Costs to repair and maintain the Company's equipment and facilities are expensed as incurred. Such costs typically include expenditures to maintain equipment and facilities in good repair and proper working condition.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be fully recoverable. When the carrying value of the asset exceeds the value of its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized equal to the difference between the asset's carrying value and its fair value. Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows, prices for similar assets or other valuation techniques.

### Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of identified net assets acquired in business combinations. In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification Topic ("ASC") 350, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other," the Company tests goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter of each year or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill associated with a reporting unit may not be fully recoverable. The goodwill impairment tests are based on determining the fair value of the specified reporting units based on management judgments and assumptions using the discounted cash flows and comparable company market valuation approaches. The Company has identified its reporting unit as its floorcovering business for the purposes of allocating goodwill and assessing impairments. The valuation approaches are subject to key judgments and assumptions that are sensitive to change such as judgments and assumptions about sales growth rates, operating margins, the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") and comparable company market multiples. When developing these key judgments and assumptions, the Company considers economic, operational and market conditions that could impact the fair value of the reporting unit. However, estimates are inherently uncertain and represent only management's reasonable expectations regarding future developments. These estimates and the judgments and assumptions upon which the estimates are based will, in all likelihood, differ in some respects from actual future results. Should a significant or prolonged deterioration in economic conditions occur or a decline in comparable company market multiples, then key judgments and assumptions could be impacted.

In the first step of the goodwill assessment process, the Company compares the carrying value of a reporting unit, including goodwill, to the fair value of the reporting unit to identify potential goodwill impairments. The Company estimates the fair value of the reporting unit by using both a discounted cash flow and comparable company market valuation approach. If an impairment is indicated in the first step of the assessment, a second step in the assessment is performed by comparing the "implied fair value" of the Company's reporting units' goodwill with the carrying value of the reporting units' goodwill. For this purpose, the "implied fair value" of goodwill for each reporting unit that has goodwill associated with its operations is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill is determined in a

business combination (See Note 7).

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective lives, which range from 10 to 20 years (See Note 7).

#### Customer Claims and Product Warranties

The Company generally provides product warranties related to manufacturing defects and specific performance standards for its products. At the time sales are recorded, the Company records reserves for the estimated costs of defective products and failure of its products to meet applicable performance standards. The level of reserves the Company establishes is based primarily upon historical experience, including the level of sales and evaluation of pending claims.

#### Self-Insured Benefit Programs

The Company records liabilities to reflect an estimate of the ultimate cost of claims related to its self-insured medical and dental benefits and workers' compensation. The amounts of such liabilities are based on an analysis of the Company's historical experience for each type of claim.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)  
(Continued)

#### Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences of the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, in income tax expense.

#### Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company does not hold speculative financial instruments, nor does it hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. The Company uses derivative instruments, currently interest rate swaps, to minimize the effects of interest rate volatility.

The Company recognizes all derivatives on its Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges are linked to specific liabilities on the Company's balance sheet. The Company assesses, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective or the derivative expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised, the Company discontinues hedge accounting for that specific hedge instrument. Changes in the fair value of effective cash flow hedges are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCIL") and reclassified to earnings in the same periods during which the hedge transaction affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not effective cash flow hedges are recognized in results of operations.

#### Treasury Stock

The Company classifies treasury stock as a reduction to Common Stock for the par value of such shares acquired and the difference between the par value and the price paid for each share recorded either entirely to retained earnings or to additional paid-in-capital for periods in which the Company does not have retained earnings. This presentation reflects the repurchased shares as authorized but unissued as prescribed by state statute.

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenues, including shipping and handling amounts, are recognized when the following criteria are met: there is persuasive evidence that a sales agreement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery is not considered to have occurred until the customer takes title to the goods and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership, which is generally on the date of shipment. At the time revenue is recognized, the Company records a provision for the estimated amount of future returns based primarily on historical experience and any known trends or conditions that exist at the time revenue is recognized. Revenues are recorded net of taxes collected from customers.

#### Advertising Costs and Vendor Consideration

The Company engages in promotional and advertising programs that include rebates, discounts, points and cooperative advertising programs. Expenses relating to these programs are charged to results of operations during the period of the related benefits. These arrangements do not require significant estimates of costs. Substantially all such

expenses are recorded as a deduction from sales. The cost of cooperative advertising programs is recorded as selling and administrative expenses when the Company can identify a tangible benefit associated with the program, and can reasonably estimate that the fair value of the benefit is equal to or greater than its cost. The amount of advertising and promotion expenses included in selling and administrative expenses was not significant for the years 2016, 2015, or 2014.

#### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes all costs related to manufacturing the Company's products, including purchasing and receiving costs, inspection costs, warehousing costs, freight costs, internal transfer costs or other costs of the Company's distribution network.

#### Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses include all costs, not included in cost of sales, related to the sale and marketing of the Company's products and general administration of the Company's business.

#### Operating Leases

Rent is expensed over the lease period, including the effect of any rent holiday and rent escalation provisions, which effectively amortizes the rent holidays and rent escalations on a straight-line basis over the lease period. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives or the lease term, excluding renewal options. Any leasehold improvement made by the Company and funded by the lessor is treated as a leasehold improvement and amortized over the shorter of its economic life or

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the lease term. Any funding provided by the lessor for such improvements is treated as deferred costs and amortized over the lease period.

#### Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments based on the fair value of the equity or liability instrument issued. Restricted stock grants with pro-rata vesting are expensed using the straight-line method. (Terms of the Company's awards are specified in Note 16).

#### NOTE 2 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)". The ASU 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 customers. The ASU and all subsequently issued clarifying ASUs will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date." The amendments in ASU 2015-14 deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Management is continuing to evaluate the standard's impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company has developed a project team relative to the process of adopting this ASU and is currently completing a detailed review of the Company's revenue arrangements to determine any necessary adjustments to existing accounting policies. For the majority of these arrangements, no significant impacts are expected as these transactions generally consist of a single performance obligation to transfer promised goods or services. The Company currently anticipates utilizing the retrospective method upon adoption.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern." The guidance requires an entity to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. The guidance was effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual and interim periods thereafter. The adoption of this ASU in 2016 did not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-05, "Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement." ASU 2015-05 provides guidance to customers about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. The guidance did not change GAAP for a customer's accounting for service contracts. The adoption of this ASU in 2016 did not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory." Topic 330 currently requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost or market. Market could be replacement cost, net realizable value, or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. This ASU does not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company measures substantially all inventories using the LIFO method; therefore, the Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, "Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments." The amendments in ASU 2015-16 require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to estimated amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined, rather than retrospectively adjusting amounts previously reported. The amendments require that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the estimated amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. This ASU was effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this ASU in 2016 did not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities," which addresses the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial assets and liabilities. The ASU primarily affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In addition, the ASU clarifies the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities. The ASU is effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)," which requires lessees to recognize on the balance sheet a right-of use asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and a lease liability for all leases with terms greater than 12 months. The guidance also requires qualitative and quantitative disclosures designed to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The standard requires the use of a modified retrospective transition approach, which includes a number of optional practical expedients that entities may elect to apply. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of the adoption of this ASU on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company has developed a project team relative to the process of adopting this ASU and is currently completing a detailed review of the Company's leasing arrangements to determine the impact.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting," which is intended to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. For public entities, ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments," which amends the impairment model to utilize an expected loss methodology in place of the currently used incurred loss methodology, which will result in the more timely recognition of losses. For public entities, ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments," which provides clarification guidance on certain cash flow presentation issues that have developed due to diversity in practice. These issues include certain cash receipts and payments for debt prepayment or extinguishment costs, the maturing of a zero coupon bond, the settlement of contingent liabilities arising from a business combination, proceeds from insurance settlements, distributions from certain equity method investees and beneficial interests obtained in a financial asset securitization. ASU 2016-15 clarifies that when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows and cannot be separated, classification



will depend on the predominant source or use. For public entities, ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash,” which clarifies guidance on the classification and presentation of restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. Under the ASU, changes in restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents would be included along with those of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. In addition, a reconciliation between the balance sheet and the statement of cash flows would be disclosed when the balance sheet includes more than one line item for cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents. For public entities, ASU 2016-18 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted. Entities are required to apply the standard’s provisions on a retrospective basis. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business,” which narrows the existing definition of a business and provides a framework for evaluating whether a transaction should be accounted for as an acquisition (or disposal) of assets or a business. The definition of a business affects areas of accounting such as acquisitions, disposals and goodwill. Under this ASU, fewer acquired sets are expected to be considered businesses. For public entities, ASU 2017-01 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted under certain circumstances. The Company would apply this guidance to applicable transactions after the adoption date.

## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

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In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment." Under the new standard, goodwill impairment would be measured as the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying value of goodwill. This ASU eliminates existing guidance that requires an entity to determine goodwill impairment by calculating the implied fair value of goodwill by hypothetically assigning the fair value of a reporting unit to all of its assets and liabilities as if that reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. For public entities, ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES, NET

Receivables are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Customers, trade	\$39,749	\$46,110
Other receivables	3,963	5,166
Gross receivables	43,712	51,276
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(107 )	(470 )
Receivables, net	\$43,605	\$50,806

Bad debt expense was \$38 in 2016, \$146 in 2015, and \$399 in 2014.

## NOTE 4 - INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Raw materials	\$34,261	\$46,164
Work-in-process	16,739	21,306
Finished goods	57,053	58,037
Supplies and other	120	192
LIFO reserve	(10,936 )	(10,553 )
Inventories, net	\$97,237	\$115,146

Reduction of inventory quantities in 2016 resulted in liquidations of LIFO inventories carried at prevailing costs established in prior years and increased cost of sales by \$141 in 2016.

## NOTE 5 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

	2016	2015
Land and improvements	\$7,781	\$7,610
Buildings and improvements	62,055	61,396
Machinery and equipment	177,745	174,636
Assets under construction	2,386	2,819

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	249,967	246,461
Accumulated depreciation	(157,160)	(145,315 )
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$92,807	\$101,146

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, including amounts for capital leases, totaled \$12,944 in 2016, \$13,525 in 2015 and \$12,212 in 2014.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
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NOTE 6 - ACQUISITIONS

Atlas Carpet Mills, Inc.

Effective March 19, 2014, the Company acquired all outstanding stock of Atlas Carpet Mills, Inc. ("Atlas") for total purchase price consideration of \$18,759, including a cash payment of \$16,543, accrued consideration relating to holdbacks for certain inventories and customer claims of \$923 and accrued consideration for a working capital adjustment of \$1,293. The Company financed the transaction with availability under its amended credit facility. The Company incurred direct acquisition costs of approximately \$645 related to this acquisition. These incremental costs are classified as selling and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Atlas is a California-based manufacturer and marketer of high-end commercial broadloom and tile carpeting serving soft floorcovering markets. Atlas has a strong reputation for exceptional design, quality and service. This brand is sold through the existing Atlas sales force and broadens the Company's product offerings for commercial applications along with the Company's Masland Contract brand.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination which generally requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The acquisition did not represent a significant business combination. The fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price resulting in a bargain purchase of \$10,937 (\$6,781 after tax). The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The components of the purchase price allocation consisted of the following:

Cash	\$2,466
Receivables	4,998
Inventories	10,981
Other current assets	797
Assets held for sale	5,152
Property, plant and equipment	6,716
Finite intangible asset	3,300
Other assets	859
Accounts payable	(2,286 )
Accrued expenses	(2,883 )
Capital lease obligation	(404 )
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$29,696
Total consideration	18,759
Gain on purchase of business	\$(10,937)

The Company believes that several factors were significant in the recognition of a gain from the acquisition of Atlas. Atlas had higher cost of dyeing due to the lack of capacity utilization and therefore needed to lower costs by combining dye facilities with another operation. In addition, Atlas had a higher cost of modular carpet tile manufacturing due to outsourcing the tile manufacturing operations. Therefore, Atlas would have had to make significant investments in product and manufacturing equipment to be competitive in the modular carpet manufacturing business. Finally, the Seller had the desire to see Atlas operated as an independent brand and organization in the future. All of these objectives were achieved by combining Atlas with the Company in a mutually

advantageous relationship.

Burtco Enterprises, Inc.

Effective September 22, 2014, the Company acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Burtco Enterprises, Inc. ("Burtco") for total purchase price consideration of \$2,549, including a cash payment of \$2,430 and accrued consideration for a working capital adjustment of \$119. The Company incurred direct acquisition costs of approximately \$101 related to this acquisition. These incremental costs are classified as selling and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Since 1979, Burtco has created high-quality, custom-crafted carpet designed for the hospitality industry. Burtco manufactures both wool and solution-dyed computer yarn placement (CYP) products that are used in public spaces and hotel guest rooms. These products broaden the product offerings for commercial applications under the Company's Masland Contract brand.

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## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination which generally requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The acquisition did not represent a significant business combination. The fair value of the net assets acquired totaled \$2,722. The fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price resulting in a pre-tax bargain purchase of \$173.

## NOTE 7 - GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The carrying amount of goodwill is \$3,389 as of December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015. The Company performed its annual assessment of goodwill in the fourth quarters of 2016, 2015 and 2014 and no impairment was indicated. The following table represents the details of the Company's intangible assets subject to amortization:

	2016			2015		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	\$208	\$ (64 )	\$144	\$208	\$ (48 )	\$160
Rug design coding	144	(57 )	87	144	(43 )	101
Trade names	3,300	(764 )	2,536	3,300	(489 )	2,811
Total	\$3,652	\$ (885 )	\$2,767	\$3,652	\$ (580 )	\$3,072

Amortization expense for intangible assets is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Customer relationships	\$16	\$16	\$59
Rug design coding	14	14	15
Trade names	275	275	277
Amortization expense	\$305	\$305	\$351

The estimated future amortization expense during each of the next five fiscal years is as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 305
2018	305
2019	305
2020	305
2021	305

## NOTE 8 - ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Compensation and benefits (1)	\$7,492	\$9,173
Provision for customer rebates, claims and allowances	8,882	8,995
Advanced customer deposits	8,212	6,674

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Outstanding checks in excess of cash	2,074	3,006
Other	6,166	6,490
Accrued expenses	\$32,826	\$34,338

(1) Includes a liability related to the Company's self-insured Workers' Compensation program. This program is collateralized by letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$1,873.

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## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## NOTE 9 - PRODUCT WARRANTY RESERVES

The Company generally provides product warranties related to manufacturing defects and specific performance standards for its products. Product warranty reserves are included in accrued expenses in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is a summary of the Company's product warranty activity.

	2016	2015
Product warranty reserve at beginning of period	\$2,159	\$2,214
Warranty liabilities accrued	6,406	6,201
Warranty liabilities settled	(6,687 )	(8,695 )
Changes for pre-existing warranty liabilities	429	2,439
Product warranty reserve at end of period	\$2,307	\$2,159

## NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	2016	2015
Revolving credit facility	\$70,583	\$80,569
Notes payable - buildings	13,150	13,881
Acquisition note payable - Development Authority of Gordon County	1,147	2,314
Acquisition note payable - Robertex	1,564	2,321
Notes payable - equipment and other	11,633	15,008
Capital lease obligations	11,145	12,751
Deferred financing costs, net	(844 )	(795 )
Total long-term debt	108,378	126,049
Less: current portion of long-term debt	10,122	10,142
Long-term debt	\$98,256	\$115,907

## Revolving Credit Facility

On September 23, 2016, the Company amended its revolving credit facility to revise certain definitions and extend the maturity date from March 2019 to September 2021. The revolving credit facility provides for a maximum of \$150,000 of revolving credit, subject to borrowing base availability. The borrowing base is currently equal to specified percentages of the Company's eligible accounts receivable, inventories, fixed assets and real property less reserves established, from time to time, by the administrative agent under the facility. The revolving credit facility is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of the Company's assets.

At the Company's election, advances of the revolving credit facility bear interest at annual rates equal to either (a) LIBOR for 1, 2 or 3 month periods, as selected by the Company, plus an applicable margin ranging between 1.50% and 2.00%, or (b) the higher of the prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.5%, or a daily LIBOR rate plus 1.00%, plus an applicable margin ranging between 0.50% and 1.00%. The applicable margin is determined based on availability under the revolving credit facility with margins increasing as availability decreases, with the exception that the applicable margin cannot go below 1.75% until after March 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, the applicable margin on our revolving credit facility was 1.75%. The Company pays an unused line fee on the average amount by which the aggregate commitments exceed utilization of the revolving credit facility equal to 0.375% per



annum. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility was 4.40% at December 31, 2016 and 3.12% at December 26, 2015.

The revolving credit facility includes certain affirmative and negative covenants that impose restrictions on the Company's financial and business operations. The revolving credit facility requires the Company to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 during any period that borrowing availability was less than \$16,500. As of December 31, 2016, the unused borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility was \$45,614; however, since the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio was less than 1.1 to 1.0, the unused availability accessible by the Company was \$29,114 (the amount above \$16,500) at December 31, 2016.

#### Notes Payable - Buildings

On November 7, 2014, the Company entered into a ten-year \$8,330 note payable to purchase a previously leased distribution center in Adairsville, Georgia. The note payable is scheduled to mature on November 7, 2024 and is secured by the distribution

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center. The note payable bears interest at a variable rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus 2.0% and is payable in equal monthly installments of principal of \$35, plus interest calculated on the declining balance of the note, with a final payment of \$4,165 due on maturity. In addition, the Company entered into an interest rate swap with an amortizing notional amount effective November 7, 2014 which effectively fixes the interest rate at 4.50%.

On January 23, 2015, the Company entered into a ten-year \$6,290 note payable to finance an owned facility in Saraland, Alabama. The note payable is scheduled to mature on January 7, 2025 and is secured by the facility. The note payable bears interest at a variable rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus 2.0% and is payable in equal monthly installments of principal of \$26, plus interest calculated on the declining balance of the note, with a final payment of \$3,145 due on maturity. In addition, the Company entered into a forward interest rate swap with an amortizing notional amount effective January 7, 2017 which will effectively fix the interest rate at 4.30%.

#### Acquisition Note Payable - Development Authority of Gordon County

On November 2, 2012, the Company signed a 6.00% seller-financed note of \$5,500 with Lineage PCR, Inc. ("Lineage") related to the acquisition of a continuous carpet dyeing facility in Calhoun, Georgia. Effective December 28, 2012, through a series of agreements between the Company, the Development Authority of Gordon County, Georgia (the "Authority") and Lineage, obligations with identical payment terms as the original note to Lineage became payment obligations to the Authority. These transactions were consummated in order to provide a tax abatement to the Company related to the real estate and equipment at this facility. The tax abatement plan provides for abatement for certain components of the real and personal property taxes for up to ten years. At any time, the Company has the option to pay off the obligation, plus a nominal amount. The debt to the Authority bears interest at 6.00% and is payable in equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$106 over 57 months.

#### Acquisition Note Payable - Robertex

On July 1, 2013, the Company signed a 4.50% seller-financed note of \$4,000, which was recorded at a fair value of \$3,749, with Robert P. Rothman related to the acquisition of Robertex Associates, LLC ("Robertex") in Calhoun, Georgia. The note is payable in five annual installments of principal of \$800 plus interest. The note matures June 30, 2018.

#### Notes Payable - Equipment and Other

The Company's equipment financing notes have terms ranging from 5 to 7 years, bear interest ranging from 1.00% to 6.86% and are due in monthly or quarterly installments through their maturity dates. The Company's equipment financing notes are secured by the specific equipment financed and do not contain any financial covenants.

#### Capital Lease Obligations

The Company's capitalized lease obligations have terms ranging from 3 to 7 years, bear interest ranging from 2.90% to 7.37% and are due in monthly or quarterly installments through their maturity dates. The Company's capital lease obligations are secured by the specific equipment leased.

#### Interest Payments and Debt Maturities

Interest payments for continuing operations were \$5,088 in 2016, \$4,449 in 2015, and \$3,757 in 2014. Maturities of long-term debt for periods following December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Long-Term Capital Debt	Total Leases
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		(See Note 18)	
2017	\$ 6,782	\$3,340	\$ 10,122
2018	4,584	3,115	7,699
2019	2,761	1,949	4,710
2020	1,866	1,677	3,543
2021	72,320	1,050	73,370
Thereafter	9,764	14	9,778
Total maturities of long-term debt	\$ 98,077	\$ 11,145	\$ 109,222
Deferred financing costs, net	(844 )	—	(844 )
Total long-term debt	\$ 97,233	\$ 11,145	\$ 108,378

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
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NOTE 11 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the exchange value of an asset or a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value guidance outlines a valuation framework and establishes a fair value hierarchy in order to increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and disclosures. The hierarchy consists of three levels as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date;

Level 2 - Other than quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and other than quoted prices for assets or liabilities and prices that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means; and

Level 3 - Measurements using management's best estimate of fair value, where the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The following table reflects the fair values of assets and liabilities measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015:

	2016	2015	Fair Value Hierarchy Level
Liabilities:			
Interest rate swaps (1)	\$3,695	\$4,689	Level 2
Contingent consideration (2)	200	584	Level 3

The Company uses certain external sources in deriving the fair value of the interest rate swaps. The interest rate swaps were valued using observable inputs (e.g., LIBOR yield curves, credit spreads). Valuations of interest rate (1) swaps may fluctuate considerably from period-to-period due to volatility in underlying interest rates, which are driven by market conditions and the duration of the instrument. Credit adjustments could have a significant impact on the valuations due to changes in credit ratings of the Company or its counterparties.

As a result of the Robertex acquisition in 2013, the Company recorded a contingent consideration liability at fair value. This fair value measurement was based on calculations that utilize significant inputs not observable in the market including forecasted revenues, gross margins and discount rates and thus represent Level 3 measurements. (2) This fair value measurement is directly impacted by the Company's estimates. Accordingly, if the estimates within the fair value measurement are higher or lower, the Company would record additional charges or benefits, respectively, as appropriate.

Changes in the fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the years ending December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$584	\$1,855
Fair value adjustments	(230 )	(657 )
Settlements	(154 )	(614 )
Ending balance	\$200	\$584

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There were no transfers of assets or liabilities between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during 2016 or 2015. If any, the Company recognizes the transfers in or transfers out at the end of the reporting period.

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The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$140	\$ 140	\$281	\$ 281
Notes receivable, including current portion	282	282	282	282
Financial liabilities:				
Long-term debt and capital leases, including current portion	108,378	105,270	126,049	123,318
Interest rate swaps	3,695	3,695	4,689	4,689

The fair values of the Company's long-term debt and capital leases were estimated using market rates the Company believes would be available for similar types of financial instruments and represent level 2 measurements. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and notes receivable approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

#### NOTE 12 - DERIVATIVES

The Company's earnings, cash flows and financial position are exposed to market risks relating to interest rates. It is the Company's policy to minimize its exposure to adverse changes in interest rates and manage interest rate risks inherent in funding the Company with debt. The Company addresses this risk by maintaining a mix of fixed and floating rate debt and entering into interest rate swaps for a portion of its variable rate debt to minimize interest rate volatility.

The following is a summary of the Company's interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2016:

Type	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Interest rate swap	\$25,000	September 1, 2016 through September 1, 2021	3.105%	1 Month LIBOR
Interest rate swap	\$25,000	September 1, 2015 through September 1, 2021	3.304%	1 Month LIBOR
Interest rate swap	\$7,462	(1) November 7, 2014 through November 7, 2024	4.500%	1 Month LIBOR
Interest rate swap	\$5,661	(2) January 7, 2017 through January 7, 2025	4.300%	1 Month LIBOR

(1) Interest rate swap notional amount amortizes by \$35 monthly to maturity.

(2) Interest rate swap notional amount amortizes by \$26 monthly to maturity.

The following table summarizes the fair values of derivative instruments included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	Location on Consolidated Balance Sheets	Fair Value	
		2016	2015
Liability Derivatives:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate swaps, current portion	Accrued Expenses	\$1,342	\$1,159
Interest rate swaps, long-term portion	Other Long-Term Liabilities	2,353	3,530
Total Liability Derivatives		\$3,695	\$4,689

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The following tables summarize the pre-tax impact of derivative instruments on the Company's financial statements:

	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCIL on the effective portion of the Derivative		
	2016	2015	2014
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Cash flow hedges - interest rate swaps	\$(263 )	\$(2,410)	\$(3,110)

	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCIL on the effective portion into Income (1)(2)		
	2016	2015	2014
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Cash flow hedges - interest rate swaps	\$(1,291)	\$(777 )	\$(372 )

(1) The amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCIL is included in interest expense on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) The amount of loss expected to be reclassified from AOCIL into earnings during the next 12 months subsequent to fiscal 2016 is \$1,342.

The amount of gain (loss) recognized in income on the ineffective portion of interest rate swaps, if any, is included in other (income) expense, net on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. There was no ineffective portion for the periods presented.

#### NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

##### Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors a 401(k) defined contribution plan that covers a significant portion, or approximately 87% of the Company's associates. This plan includes a mandatory Company match on the first 1% of participants' contributions. The Company matches the next 2% of participants' contributions if the Company meets prescribed earnings levels. The plan also provides for additional Company contributions above the 3% level if the Company attains certain additional performance targets. Matching contribution expense for this 401(k) plan was \$425 in 2016, \$454 in 2015 and \$382 in 2014.

Additionally, the Company sponsors a 401(k) defined contribution plan that covers those associates at one facility who are under a collective-bargaining agreement, or approximately 13% of the Company's associates. Under this plan, the Company generally matches participants' contributions, on a sliding scale, up to a maximum of 2.75% of the participant's earnings. Matching contribution expense for the collective-bargaining 401(k) plan was \$71 in 2016, \$82 in 2015 and \$87 in 2014.

##### Non-Qualified Retirement Savings Plan



The Company sponsors a non-qualified retirement savings plan that allows eligible associates to defer a specified percentage of their compensation. The obligations owed to participants under this plan were \$14,992 at December 31, 2016 and \$14,155 at December 26, 2015 and are included in other long-term liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The obligations are unsecured general obligations of the Company and the participants have no right, interest or claim in the assets of the Company, except as unsecured general creditors. The Company utilizes a Rabbi Trust to hold, invest and reinvest deferrals and contributions under the plan. Amounts are invested in Company-owned life insurance in the Rabbi Trust and the cash surrender value of the policies was \$15,679 at December 31, 2016 and \$14,981 at December 26, 2015 and is included in other assets in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

#### Multi-Employer Pension Plan

The Company contributes to a multi-employer pension plan under the terms of a collective-bargaining agreement that covers its union-represented employees. These union-represented employees represented approximately 13% of the Company's total employees. The risks of participating in multi-employer plans are different from single-employer plans. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers. If the Company chooses to stop participating in the multi-employer plan, the Company may be required to pay the plan an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

The Company's participation in the multi-employer pension plan for 2016 is provided in the table below. The "EIN/Pension Plan Number" column provides the Employee Identification Number (EIN) and the three digit plan number. The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available in 2016 and 2015 is for the plan's year-end at 2015 and 2014, respectively. The zone status is based on information that the Company received from the plan and is certified by the plan's actuary. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65% funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80% funded and plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded. The "FIP/RP Status Pending/Implemented" column indicates a plan for which a financial improvement

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plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented. The last column lists the expiration date of the collective-bargaining agreement to which the plan is subject.

Pension Fund	EIN/Pension Plan Number	Pension Protection Act Zone		FIP/RP Status	Contributions			Surcharge Imposed	Expiration Date of Collective-Bargaining Agreement
		2016	2015	Pending/Implemented (1)	(2)	2016	2015	2014	(1)
The Pension Plan of the National Retirement Fund	13-6130178-001	Red	Red	Implemented	\$274	\$268	\$279	Yes	6/3/2017

(1) The collective-bargaining agreement requires the Company to contribute to the plan at the rate of \$0.47 per compensated hour for each covered employee. The Company will make additional contributions, as mandated by law, in accordance with the fund's 2010 Rehabilitation Plan which required a surcharge equal to \$0.03 per hour (from \$0.47 to \$0.50) effective June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015, a surcharge equal to \$0.03 per hour (from \$0.50 to \$0.53) effective June 1, 2015 to May 31, 2016, and a surcharge equal to \$0.02 per hour (from \$0.53 to \$0.55) effective June 1, 2016 to May 31, 2017, respectively. Based upon current employment and benefit levels, the Company's contributions to the multi-employer pension plan are expected to be approximately \$287 for 2017.

(2) The Company's contributions to the plan do not represent more than 5% of the total contributions to the plan for the most recent plan year available.

#### Postretirement Plans

The Company inherited a legacy postretirement benefit plan that provides life insurance to a limited number of associates as a result of a prior acquisition. The Company also sponsors a postretirement benefit plan that provides dental insurance for a limited number of associates who retired prior to January 1, 2003 and life insurance to a limited number of associates upon retirement as part of a collective bargaining agreement.

Information about the benefit obligation and funded status of the Company's postretirement benefit plans is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$290	\$315
Service cost	7	7
Interest cost	15	18
Participant contributions	—	2
Actuarial (gain) loss	3	(48)
Benefits paid	(1)	(5)
Medicare Part D subsidy	—	1
Benefit obligation at end of year	314	290

Change in plan assets:

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	—	—
Employer contributions	1	2
Participant contributions	—	2
Benefits paid	(1 )	(5 )
Medicare Part D subsidy	—	1
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	—	—
Unfunded amount	\$(314)	\$(290)

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The balance sheet classification of the Company's liability for postretirement benefit plans is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Accrued expenses	\$13	\$12
Other long-term liabilities	301	278
Total liability	\$314	\$290

Benefits expected to be paid on behalf of associates for postretirement benefit plans during the period 2017 through 2026 are summarized as follows:

Years	Postretirement Plans
2017	\$ 13
2018	12
2019	12
2020	12
2021	12
2022 - 2026	66

Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations of the Company's postretirement benefit plans are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Weighted-average assumptions as of year-end:		
Discount rate (benefit obligations)	4.00%	4.25%

Assumptions used and related effects of health care cost are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Health care cost trend assumed for next year	<del>-%</del>	8.00 %
Rate to which the cost trend is assumed to decline	<del>-%</del>	5.00 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate		2017

Components of net periodic benefit cost (credit) for all postretirement plans are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Service cost	\$7	\$7	\$7
Interest cost	15	18	22
Amortization of prior service credits	(4 )	(86 )	(88 )
Recognized net actuarial gains	(33 )	(40 )	(31 )
Settlement gain	—	—	(251 )
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	\$(15)	\$(101)	\$(341)

Pre-tax amounts included in AOCIL for the Company's postretirement benefit plans at 2016 are summarized as follows:

	Postretirement Benefit Plans	2017 Balance at 2016	Expected Amortization
Prior service credits		\$(12 )	\$ (4 )
Unrecognized actuarial gains		(400 )	(33 )
Totals		\$(412)	\$ (37 )

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## NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES

The provision (benefit) for income taxes on income (loss) from continuing operations consists of the following:

	2016	2015	2014
Current			
Federal	\$(396 )	\$277	\$1,081
State	34	(261 )	(292 )
Total current	(362 )	16	789
Deferred			
Federal	(3,003 )	(641 )	232
State	(257 )	(89 )	32
Total deferred	(3,260 )	(730 )	264
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$(3,622)	\$(714)	\$1,053

Differences between the provision (benefit) for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Federal statutory rate	35 %	35 %	35 %
Statutory rate applied to income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	\$(3,090)	\$(1,047)	\$604
Plus state income taxes, net of federal tax effect	(145 )	(227 )	(169 )
Total statutory provision (benefit)	(3,235 )	(1,274 )	435
Effect of differences:			
Non deductible meals and entertainment	148	147	143
Domestic production activities deduction	—	—	112
Federal tax credits	(395 )	(441 )	(483 )
Reserve for uncertain tax positions	31	35	109
Goodwill	(13 )	(124 )	(124 )
Change in valuation allowance	106	977	569
Stock-based compensation	—	—	117
Other items	(264 )	(34 )	175
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$(3,622)	\$(714)	\$1,053

In 2016, the company increased valuation allowances by \$106 related to state income tax loss carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards to reflect the estimated amount of deferred tax assets that may not be realized during the carryforward periods.

In 2015, the Company increased valuation allowances by \$977 related to state income tax loss carryforwards and state income tax credit carryforwards to reflect the estimated amount of deferred tax assets that may not be realized during the carryforward periods.

In 2014, the Company increased valuation allowances by \$569 related to state income tax loss carryforwards and credit carryforwards. This was primarily the result of actual 2014 pretax earnings being significantly less than the 2014 forecasted earnings used in the 2013 analysis, a change in California apportionment rules that limit the

utilization of net operating loss and credit carryforwards in future years and a projected tax loss in 2014 that resulted in the need to record a valuation allowance against that loss in separate company reporting states.

Income tax payments, net of (income tax refunds) received for continuing and discontinued operations were \$(190) in 2016, \$48 in 2015 and \$345 in 2014.

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Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventories	\$4,057	\$3,927
Retirement benefits	3,387	3,337
State net operating losses	3,672	3,563
Federal net operating losses	5,930	4,345
State tax credit carryforwards	1,728	1,731
Federal tax credit carryforwards	3,361	2,943
Allowances for bad debts, claims and discounts	3,442	3,688
Other	5,001	4,856
Total deferred tax assets	30,578	28,390
Valuation allowance	(5,400 )	(5,294 )
Net deferred tax assets	25,178	23,096
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	17,568	18,370
Total deferred tax liabilities	17,568	18,370
Net deferred tax asset	\$7,610	\$4,726

At December 31, 2016, \$5,930 of deferred tax assets related to approximately \$16,943 of federal net operating loss carryforwards and \$3,672 of deferred tax assets related to approximately \$83,088 of state net operating loss carryforwards. In addition, \$3,361 of federal tax credit carryforwards and \$1,728 of state tax credit carryforwards were available to the Company. The federal net operating loss carryforwards and the federal tax credit carryforwards will expire between 2029 and 2036. The state net operating loss carryforwards and the state tax credit carryforwards will expire between 2017 and 2037. A valuation allowance of \$5,400 is recorded to reflect the estimated amount of deferred tax assets that may not be realized during the carryforward periods. At December 31, 2016, the Company is in a net deferred tax asset position of \$7,610 which is included in other assets in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company performed an analysis related to the net deferred tax asset and believes that the net tax asset is recoverable in future periods.

#### Tax Uncertainties

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income tax positions according to FASB guidance relating to uncertain tax positions. Unrecognized tax benefits were \$406 and \$375 at December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015, respectively. Such benefits, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate. There were no significant interest or penalties accrued as of December 31, 2016 and December 26, 2015.

The following is a summary of the change in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits:

	2016	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	\$375	\$400	\$291
Additions based on tax positions taken during a current period	31	35	109
Reductions related to settlement of tax matters	—	(60 )	—



Balance at end of year \$406 \$375 \$400

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to United States federal income taxes, as well as income taxes in a number of state jurisdictions. The tax years subsequent to 2012 remain open to examination for U.S. federal income taxes. The majority of state jurisdictions remain open for tax years subsequent to 2012. A few state jurisdictions remain open to examination for tax years subsequent to 2011.

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## NOTE 15 - COMMON STOCK AND EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

## Common &amp; Preferred Stock

The Company's charter authorizes 80,000,000 shares of Common Stock with a \$3 par value per share and 16,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock with a \$3 par value per share. Holders of Class B Common Stock have the right to twenty votes per share on matters that are submitted to Shareholders for approval and to dividends in an amount not greater than dividends declared and paid on Common Stock. Class B Common Stock is restricted as to transferability and may be converted into Common Stock on a one share for one share basis. The Company's charter also authorizes 200,000,000 shares of Class C Common Stock, \$3 par value per share, and 16,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock. No shares of Class C Common Stock or Preferred Stock have been issued.

On May 20, 2014, the Company completed an equity offering of 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$10.65 per share, raising approximately \$24,559 after deducting underwriter fees and costs directly related to the offering. The Company used the net proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes and to reduce the balance under the Company's revolving credit facility, including borrowings associated with the acquisition of Atlas Carpet Mills.

## Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The Company's unvested stock awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents, whether paid or unpaid, are considered participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share. The accounting guidance requires additional disclosure of EPS for common stock and unvested share-based payment awards, separately disclosing distributed and undistributed earnings. Undistributed earnings represent earnings that were available for distribution but were not distributed. Common stock and unvested share-based payment awards earn dividends equally. All earnings were undistributed in all periods presented.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations:

	2016	2015	2014
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(5,207)	\$(2,278)	\$673
Less: Allocation of earnings to participating securities	—	—	(197 )
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders - basic	\$(5,207)	\$(2,278)	\$476
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding (1)	15,638	15,536	14,382
Basic earnings (loss) per share - continuing operations	\$(0.33 )	\$(0.15 )	\$0.03
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders - basic	\$(5,207)	\$(2,278)	\$476
Add: Undistributed earnings reallocated to unvested shareholders	—	—	3
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders - basic	\$(5,207)	\$(2,278)	\$479
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding (1)	15,638	15,536	14,382
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options (2)	—	—	97

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Directors' stock performance units (2)	—	—	65
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding (1)(2)	15,638	15,536	14,544
Diluted earnings (loss) per share - continuing operations	\$(0.33 )	\$(0.15 )	\$0.03

(1) Includes Common and Class B Common shares, in thousands.

Because their effects are anti-dilutive, shares issuable under stock option plans where the exercise price is greater (2) than the average market price of the Company's Common Stock during the relevant period and directors' stock performance units have been excluded. Aggregate shares excluded were 220 in 2016, 333 in 2015 and 434 in 2014.

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NOTE 16 - STOCK PLANS AND STOCK COMPENSATION EXPENSE

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments based on the fair value of the equity instrument issued and records such expense in selling and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. The number of shares to be issued is determined by dividing the specified dollar value of the award by the market value per share on the grant date. The Company's stock compensation expense was \$1,324 in 2016, \$1,406 in 2015 and \$1,195 in 2014.

2016 Incentive Compensation Plan

On May 3, 2016, the Company's shareholders' approved and adopted the Company's 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan (the "2016 Incentive Compensation Plan") which provides for the issuance of a maximum of 800,000 shares of Common Stock and/or Class B Common Stock for the grant of options, and/or other stock-based or stock-denominated awards to employees, officers, directors, and agents of the Company and its participating subsidiaries. The 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan and the allocation of shares thereunder superseded and replaced The Dixie Group, Inc. Stock Awards Plan, as amended (the "2006 Plan") and the allocation of shares thereunder. The 2006 Plan was terminated with respect to new awards. Awards previously granted under the 2006 Plan continue to be governed by the terms of that plan and are not affected by its termination.

2006 Stock Awards Plan

The Company had a Stock Awards Plan, ("2006 Plan"), as amended, which provided for the issuance of up to 1,800,000 shares of Common Stock and/or Class B Common Stock as stock-based or stock-denominated awards to directors of the Company and to salaried employees of the Company and its participating subsidiaries.

Restricted Stock Awards

Each executive officer has the opportunity to earn a Primary Long-Term Incentive Award of restricted stock and separately receive an award of restricted stock denominated as "Career Shares." The number of shares issued, if any, is based on the market price of the Company's Common Stock at the time of grant of the award, subject to a \$5.00 per share minimum value. Primary Long-Term Incentive Awards vest over 3 years. For participants over age 60, Career Share Awards fully vest when the participant becomes (i) qualified to retire from the Company and (ii) has retained such shares 2 years following the grant date. For the participants under age 60, Career Shares vest ratably over 5 years beginning on the participant's 61st birthday.

On March 11, 2016, the Company issued 149,215 shares of restricted stock to officers and other key employees. The grant-date fair value of the awards was \$651, or \$4.360 per share, and is expected to be recognized as stock compensation expense over a weighted-average period of 8.7 years from the date the awards were granted. Each award is subject to a continued service condition. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date.

On March 12, 2015, the Company issued 114,625 shares of restricted stock to officers and other key employees. The grant-date fair value of the awards was \$1,021, or \$8.910 per share, and is expected to be recognized as stock

compensation expense over a weighted-average period of 7.4 years from the date the awards were granted. Each award is subject to a continued service condition. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date.

On April 29, 2015, the Company granted 100,000 shares of restricted stock to the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The grant-date fair value of the award was \$982, or \$9.815 per share and will be recognized as stock compensation expense over a 4 year vesting period from the date the award was granted. Vesting of the award is subject to both a service condition and performance condition. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date.

On August 1, 2015, the Company granted 10,000 shares of restricted stock to an employee. The grant-date fair value of the award was \$100, or \$9.980 per share and will be recognized as stock compensation over a 3 year vesting period from the date the award was granted. The award is subject to a continued service condition. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date.

During 2014, the Company issued 101,315 shares of restricted stock to officers and other key employees. The grant-date fair value of the awards was \$1,588, or \$15.675 per share, and will be recognized as stock compensation expense over the vesting periods which range from 2 to 13 years from the date the awards were granted. Each award is subject to a continued service condition. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date.

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Restricted stock activity for the three years ended December 31, 2016 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 28, 2013	525,799	\$ 6.64
Granted	101,315	15.68
Vested	(144,875)	4.50
Forfeited	(125,000)	12.78
Outstanding at December 27, 2014	357,239	7.92
Granted	224,625	9.36
Vested	(155,991)	7.18
Forfeited	(9,078 )	10.97
Outstanding at December 26, 2015	416,795	8.90
Granted	149,215	4.36
Vested	(107,318)	8.88
Forfeited	(1,314 )	15.68
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	457,378	\$ 7.41

As of December 31, 2016, unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock was \$1,915. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 6.9 years. The total fair value of shares vested was approximately \$456, \$1,410 and \$1,512 during 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

#### Stock Performance Units

The Company's non-employee directors receive an annual retainer of \$18 in cash and \$18 in value of Stock Performance Units (subject to a \$5.00 minimum per unit) under the Director's Stock Plan. If market value at the date of the grants is above \$5.00 per share; there is no reduction in the number of units issued. However, if the market value at the date of the grants is below \$5.00, units will be reduced to reflect the \$5.00 per share minimum. Upon retirement, the Company issues the number of shares of Common Stock equivalent to the number of Stock Performance Units held by non-employee directors at that time. As of December 31, 2016, 116,232 Stock Performance Units were outstanding under this plan. As of December 31, 2016, unrecognized compensation cost related to Stock Performance Units was \$41. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.3 years.

#### Stock Options

Options granted under the Company's 2006 Plan were exercisable for periods determined at the time the awards are granted. Effective 2009, the Company established a \$5.00 minimum exercise price on all options granted. No options were granted during 2016, 2015 or 2014.

The fair value of each option was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model. Expected volatility was based on historical volatility of the Company's stock, calculated using the most recent period equal to the expected life of the options. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Treasury yield for a term equal to the expected life of the option at the time of grant. The Company uses historical exercise behavior data of similar

employee groups to determine the expected life of options.

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Option activity for the three years ended December 31, 2016 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted-Average Fair Value of Options Granted During the Year
Outstanding at December 28, 2013	660,355	\$ 11.33		\$ —
Exercised	(53,950 )	10.22		—
Forfeited	(167,170)	14.36		—
Outstanding at December 27, 2014	439,235	10.31		—
Exercised	(89,435 )	6.78		—
Forfeited	(246,300)	13.82		—
Outstanding at December 26, 2015	103,500	5.00		—
Exercised	—	—		—
Forfeited	—	—		—
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	103,500	\$ 5.00	2.8	\$ —
Options exercisable at:				
December 27, 2014	439,235	\$ 10.31		—
December 26, 2015	103,500	5.00		—
December 31, 2016	103,500	5.00	2.8	—

At December 31, 2016, there was no intrinsic value of outstanding stock options and no intrinsic value of exercisable stock options. The intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$0, \$221 and \$140, respectively. At December 31, 2016, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options.



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(amounts in thousands, except per share data)  
(Continued)

## NOTE 17 - ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, are as follows:

	Interest Rate Swaps	Post-Retirement Liabilities	Total
Balance at December 28, 2013	(144 )	360	216
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$1,182	(1,928 )	—	(1,928 )
Reclassification of loss into earnings from interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$141	231	—	231
Unrecognized net actuarial gain on postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$26	—	41	41
Reclassification of net actuarial gain into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$12	—	(19 )	(19 )
Reclassification of prior service credits into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$34	—	(54 )	(54 )
Balance at December 27, 2014	(1,841 )	328	(1,513 )
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$916	(1,494 )	—	(1,494 )
Reclassification of loss into earnings from interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$295	482	—	482
Unrecognized net actuarial gain on postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$18	—	30	30
Reclassification of net actuarial gain into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$15	—	(25 )	(25 )
Reclassification of prior service credits into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$33	—	(53 )	(53 )
Balance at December 26, 2015	(2,853 )	280	(2,573 )
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$100	(163 )	—	(163 )
Reclassification of loss into earnings from interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$491	800	—	800
Unrecognized net actuarial loss on postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$1	—	(2 )	(2 )
Reclassification of net actuarial gain into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$13	—	(20 )	(20 )
Reclassification of prior service credits into earnings from postretirement benefit plans, net of tax of \$2	—	(2 )	(2 )
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$(2,216)	\$ 256	\$(1,960)

## NOTE 18 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

## Commitments

The Company had purchase commitments of \$3,517 at December 31, 2016, primarily related to machinery and equipment. The Company enters into fixed-price contracts with suppliers to purchase natural gas to support certain manufacturing processes. The Company had contract purchases of \$855 in 2016, \$1,151 in 2015 and \$977 in 2014. At December 31, 2016, the Company has commitments to purchase natural gas of \$640 for 2017 and \$428 for 2018.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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The Company leases certain equipment under capital leases and certain buildings, machinery and equipment under operating leases. Commitments for minimum rentals under non-cancelable leases, including any applicable rent escalation clauses, are as follows:

	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2017	\$3,836	\$ 3,114
2018	3,439	2,779
2019	2,141	1,895
2020	1,776	1,436
2021	1,074	1,042
Thereafter	14	4,267
Total commitments	12,280	14,533
Less amounts representing interest (1,135 )	—	—
Total	\$11,145	\$ 14,533

Rental expense was approximately \$3,575, \$3,593 and \$4,066 during 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment includes machinery and equipment under capital leases which have asset cost and accumulated depreciation of \$17,987 and \$5,881, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and \$16,654 and \$3,985, respectively, at December 26, 2015.

#### Contingencies

The Company assesses its exposure related to legal matters, including those pertaining to product liability, safety and health matters and other items that arise in the regular course of its business. If the Company determines that it is probable a loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss, or an amount within the range of loss, that can be reasonably estimated will be recorded.

#### Environmental Remediation

The Company accrues for losses associated with environmental remediation obligations when such losses are probable and estimable. Remediation obligations are accrued based on the latest available information and are recorded at undiscounted amounts. The Company regularly monitors the progress of environmental remediation. If studies indicate that the cost of remediation has changed from the previous estimate, an adjustment to the liability would be recorded in the period in which such determination is made. (See Notes 20 & 21)

#### Legal Proceedings

The Company has been sued, together with the 3M Company and approximately 30 other carpet manufacturers, by the Gadsden (Alabama) Water Works in the circuit court of Etowah County Alabama [The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Gadsden v. 3M Company, et al, civil action No. 31-CV-2016-900676.00], in a case seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief related to the use of certain chemical compounds in the manufacture and finishing of carpet products “in and around Dalton Georgia.” On motion of the defendants, the case was removed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (Middle Division) Case No. 4:16-CV-01755-SGC. As alleged

in the lawsuit, the chemicals are perflourinated compounds (“PFC”) perflourinated acid (“PFOA”) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (“PFOS”) manufactured by 3M and used in certain finishing and treatment processes by the defendants and, as a consequence of such use, either discharged into or leached into the water systems around Dalton, Georgia. The Complaint seeks damages “in excess of \$10”, but otherwise unspecified in amount in addition to injunctive relief. The Company intends to defend the matter vigorously and is unable to estimate its potential exposure to loss, if any, at this time.

The Company is one of multiple parties to two lawsuits, both filed in Madison County Illinois, styled Sandra D. Watts, Individually and as Special Administrator of the Estate of Dianne Averett, Deceased vs. 4520 Corp., Inc. f/k/a Benjamin F. Shaw Company, et al No. 12-L-2032 and styled Brenda Bridgeman, Individually and as Special Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bridgeman, Deceased, vs. American Honda Motor Co., Inc., f/k/a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., et al No. 15-L-374. Each lawsuit entails a claim for damages to be determined in excess of \$50 filed on behalf of the estate of an individual which alleges that the deceased contracted mesothelioma as a result of exposure to asbestos while employed by the Company. Discovery in both matters is ongoing, and tentative trial dates have been set. The Company has denied liability, is defending the matters vigorously and is unable to estimate its potential exposure to loss, if any, at this time.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (amounts in thousands, except per share data)  
 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

Other operating (income) expense, net is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Other operating expense, net:			
(Gain) loss on property, plant and equipment disposals	\$725	\$(114)	\$(30)
Loss on currency exchanges	167	602	587
Amortization of intangibles	305	305	351
Retirement expenses	154	212	135
BP settlement gain (1)	(841)	—	—
Miscellaneous (income) expense	(109)	(133)	(139)
Other operating expense, net	\$401	\$872	\$904

On November 21, 2016, the Company entered into a full and final release agreement with BP Exploration and Production, Inc. and various related entities pursuant to which the Company released any and all claims related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill which occurred on April 20, 2010. In exchange for this release, the Company will (1) receive a net amount of \$841 from the settlement. Payment of the settlement amount is scheduled to be paid by April 15, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, this amount is included in receivables and other operating income (expense), net on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other (income) expense, net is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Other (income) expense, net:			
Earnings from equity investments	—	14	(209)
Loss on sale of non-operating assets	—	—	41
Miscellaneous (income) expense	22	33	14
Other (income) expense, net	\$22	\$47	\$(154)

NOTE 20 - FACILITY CONSOLIDATION EXPENSES, NET

2014 Warehousing, Distribution & Manufacturing Consolidation Plan

The Company developed a plan to align its warehousing, distribution and manufacturing to support its growth and manufacturing strategy resulting in better cost structure and improved distribution capabilities and customer service. The key element and first major step of this plan was the acquisition of a facility to serve as a finished goods warehouse and a cut-order and distribution center in Adairsville, Georgia. Costs related to the consolidation included moving and relocation expenses, information technology expenses and expenses relating to conversion and realignment of equipment. In addition, this plan included the elimination of both carpet dyeing and yarn dyeing in the Company's Atmore, Alabama facility designed to more fully accommodate the distribution and manufacturing realignment. As a result, the dyeing operations in Atmore were moved to the Company's continuous dyeing facility, skein dyeing operation and other outside dyeing processors.

To complete the Warehousing, Distribution & Manufacturing Consolidation Plan, the Company moved its Saraland rug operation from an expiring leased building to an owned facility in March 2016. The Company completed this consolidation plan during 2016. As a result of eliminating its dyeing operations in Atmore, Alabama, the Company disposed of its waste water treatment plant in 2014. Subsequently, after extensive testing, it was determined that the Company still had some contaminants above background levels and that it would need to install a soil cap. During the first quarter of 2016, the Company accrued \$690 to finalize the cleanup of the site of the Company's former waste water treatment plant. During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company lowered the accrual by \$359 as the Company was able to refine the plan. Accordingly, if the actual costs are higher or lower, the Company would record an additional charge or benefit, respectively, as appropriate.

#### 2014 Atlas Integration Plan

As a part of the March 19, 2014 acquisition of Atlas, the Company developed a plan to close the operations of the Atlas dyeing facility in Los Angeles and move the carpet dyeing of their products to the Company's dyeing operation located in Santa Ana, California. Costs related to the consolidation included equipment relocation, computer systems modifications and severance costs. These costs were completed in fiscal 2015.

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## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(Continued)

## 2015 Corporate Office Consolidation Plan

In April 2015, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Corporate Office Consolidation Plan, to cover the costs of consolidating three of the Company's existing leased divisional and corporate offices to a single leased facility located in Dalton, Georgia. The Company paid a fee to terminate one of the leased facilities, did not renew a second facility and vacated the third facility. Related to the vacated facility, the Company recorded the estimated costs related to the fulfillment of its contractual lease obligation and on-going facility maintenance, net of an estimate of sub-lease expectations. Accordingly, if the estimates differ, the Company would record an additional charge or benefit, as appropriate. Costs related to the consolidation included the lease termination fee, contractual lease obligations and moving costs.

Costs related to the facility consolidation plans are summarized as follows:

	Accrued Balance at December 26, 2015	2016 Expenses (1)	2016 Cash Payments	Accrued Balance at December 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2016	
					Total Costs Incurred to Date	Total Expected Costs
Warehousing, Distribution and Manufacturing Consolidation Plan	\$ —	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,115	\$ 266	\$7,444	\$ 7,444
Atlas Integration Plan	—	—	—	—	1,669	1,669
Corporate Office Consolidation Plan	341	75	168	248	803	803
Total All Plans	\$ 341	\$ 1,456	\$ 1,283	\$ 514	\$9,916	\$ 9,916
Asset impairments (2)					\$1,133	\$ 1,133
	Accrued Balance at December 27, 2014	2015 Expenses (1)	2015 Cash Payments	Accrued Balance at December 26, 2015		
Warehousing, Distribution and Manufacturing Consolidation Plan	\$ —	\$ 2,016	\$ 2,016	\$ —		
Atlas Integration Plan	—	202	202	—		
Corporate Office Consolidation Plan	—	728	387	341		
Total All Plans	\$ —	\$ 2,946	\$ 2,605	\$ 341		

(1) Costs incurred under these plans are classified as "facility consolidation expenses, net" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Asset impairments under these plans, when applicable, are classified as "impairment of assets" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (amounts in thousands, except per share data)  
 (Continued)

NOTE 21 - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Company has either sold or discontinued certain operations that are accounted for as "Discontinued Operations" under applicable accounting guidance. Discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Net sales - Carousel operations	\$—	\$417	\$1,168
Loss from discontinued operations:			
Loss from Carousel operations	\$—	\$(116)	\$(863 )
Workers' compensation costs from former textile operations	(2 )	(53 )	(55 )
Environmental remediation costs from former textile operations	(216 )	(68 )	(62 )
Loss from discontinued operations, before taxes	\$(218)	\$(237)	\$(980 )
Income tax benefit	(87 )	(89 )	(372 )
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(131)	\$(148)	\$(608 )
Income (loss) on disposal of Carousel discontinued operations before income taxes	\$100	\$—	\$(2,363)
Income tax provision (benefit)	40	—	(896 )
Income (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	\$60	\$—	\$(1,467)

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company discontinued the Carousel specialty tufting and weaving operation that was part of the 2013 Robertex, Inc. acquisition, resulting in the impairment of customer relationships of \$786 and trade names of \$1,271. These amounts have been included in the loss on disposal of discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Undiscounted reserves are maintained for the self-insured workers' compensation obligations related to the Company's former textile operations. These reserves are administered by a third-party workers' compensation service provider under the supervision of Company personnel. Such reserves are reassessed on a quarterly basis. Pre-tax cost incurred for workers' compensation as a component of discontinued operations primarily represents a change in estimate for each period from unanticipated medical costs associated with the Company's obligations.

Reserves for environmental remediation obligations are established on an undiscounted basis. The Company has an accrual for environmental remediation obligations related to discontinued operations of \$1,686 as of December 31, 2016 and \$1,591 as of December 26, 2015. The liability established represents the Company's best estimate of possible loss and is the reasonable amount to which there is any meaningful degree of certainty given the periods of estimated remediation and the dollars applicable to such remediation for those periods. The actual timeline to remediate, and thus, the ultimate cost to complete such remediation through these remediation efforts, may differ significantly from our estimates. Pre-tax cost for environmental remediation obligations classified as discontinued operations were primarily a result of specific events requiring action and additional expense in each period.

NOTE 22 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is a party to a 5-year lease with the seller of Atlas Carpet Mills, Inc. to lease three manufacturing facilities as part of the acquisition in 2014. The lessor is controlled by an associate of the Company. Rent paid to the

lessor during 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$793, \$458, and \$343. The lease was based on current market values for similar facilities.

The Company purchases a portion of its product needs in the form of fiber, yarn and carpet from Engineered Floors, an entity substantially controlled by Robert E. Shaw, a shareholder of the Company. An affiliate of Mr. Shaw holds approximately 7.4% of the Company's Common Stock, which represents approximately 3.4% of the total vote of all classes of the Company's Common Stock. Engineered Floors is one of several suppliers of such materials to the Company. Total purchases from Engineered Floors for 2016, 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$7,300, \$8,800 and \$11,300, respectively; or approximately 2.4%, 2.8%, and 3.6% of the Company's cost of goods sold in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Purchases from Engineered Floors are based on market value, negotiated prices. The Company has no contractual commitments with Mr. Shaw associated with its business relationship with Engineered Floors. Transactions with Engineered Floors are reviewed annually by the Company's board of directors.

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THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(Continued)

The Company is a party to a 10-year lease with the Rothman Family Partnership to lease a manufacturing facility as part of the Robertex acquisition in 2013. The lessor is controlled by an associate of the Company. Rent paid to the lessor during 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$267, \$262, and \$257, respectively. The lease was based on current market values for similar facilities. In addition, the Company has a note payable to Robert P. Rothman related to the acquisition of Robertex Inc. (See Note 10).

NOTE 23 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On March 10, 2017, the Company granted 40,000 shares of restricted stock to certain key employees of the Company. The grant-date fair value of the awards was \$140, or \$3.500 per share, and will be recognized as stock compensation expense over a 3 year vesting period from the date the awards were granted. Each award is subject to a continued service condition. The fair value of each share of restricted stock awarded was equal to the market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date.

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## SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

## THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.

(dollars in thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions - Charged to Costs and Expenses	Additions - Charged to Other Account - Describe	Deductions - Describe	Balance at End of Year
Year ended December 31, 2016:					
Reserves deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 470	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ 401	(1)\$ 107
Reserves classified as liabilities:					
Provision for claims, allowances and warranties	5,684	10,362	—	10,026	(3)6,020
Year ended December 26, 2015:					
Reserves deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 450	\$ 146	\$ —	\$ 126	(1)\$ 470
Reserves classified as liabilities:					
Provision for claims, allowances and warranties	4,647	14,254	—	13,217	(3)5,684
Year ended December 27, 2014:					
Reserves deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 141	\$ 399	\$ —	\$ 90	(1)\$ 450
Reserves classified as liabilities:					
Provision for claims, allowances and warranties	3,377	9,249	606	(2)8,585	(3)4,647

(1) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

(2) Assumed reserve in business combinations.

(3) Reserve reductions for claims, allowances and warranties settled.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K  
ITEM 15(b)  
EXHIBITS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016  
THE DIXIE GROUP, INC.  
DALTON, GEORGIA

Exhibit Index

EXHIBIT NO.	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE
(1.1)	Underwriting Agreement for 2,500,000 Shares of The Dixie Group, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (1.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 20, 2014.*
(2.1)	Securities Purchase Agreement between Masland Carpets, LLC and Robert P. Rothman dated as of June 30, 2013.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (2.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 30, 2013.*
(3.1)	Text of Restated Charter of The Dixie Group, Inc. as Amended - Blackline Version.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (3.4) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2003.*
(3.2)	Amended By-Laws of The Dixie Group, Inc. as of February 22, 2007.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 26 2007.*
(5.1)	Shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (5.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 20, 2014.*
(10.1)	The Dixie Group, Inc. Director's Stock Plan. **	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 1997.*
(10.2)	The Dixie Group, Inc. New Non-qualified Retirement Savings Plan effective August 1, 1999. **	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 26, 1999.*
(10.3)	The Dixie Group, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan Amended and Restated Master Trust Agreement effective as of August 1, 1999. **	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 26, 1999.*
(10.4)	The Dixie Group, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, as amended. **	Incorporated by reference to Annex A to Dixie's Proxy Statement dated April 5, 2002 for its 2002 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.*
(10.5)	Form of Stock Option Agreement under The Dixie Group, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan. **	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.23) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2001.*
(10.6)	Form of Stock Rights and Restrictions Agreement for Restricted Stock Award under The Dixie Group, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, as amended.**	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.35) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 25, 2004.*
(10.7)		

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	Form of Stock Option Agreement under The Dixie Group, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Qualified Options Granted December 20, 2005.**	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 20, 2005. *
(10.8)	Summary Description of the Director Compensation Arrangements for The Dixie Group, Inc.**	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.34) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 25, 2004. *
(10.9)	The Dixie Group, Inc. 2006 Stock Awards Plan. **	Incorporated by reference to Annex A to the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, filed March 20, 2006. *
(10.10)	Summary Description of the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan, approved February 23, 2006.**	Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 1, 2006. *
(10.11)	Summary Description of The Dixie Group, Inc., 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.**	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.62) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2013. *
(10.12)	Material terms of the performance goals for the period 2007-2011, pursuant to which incentive compensation awards may be made to certain key executives of the Company based on the results achieved by the Company during such years, approved March 14, 2006.**	Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 20, 2006. *

- (10.13) Form of Award of Career Shares under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan for Participants holding only shares of the Company's Common Stock.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2006. \*
- (10.14) Form of Award of Career Shares under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan for Participants holding shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2006. \*
- (10.15) Form of Award of Long Term Incentive Plan Shares under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan for Participants holding only shares of the Company's Common Stock.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.3) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2006. \*
- (10.16) Form of Award of Long Term Incentive Plan Shares under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan for Participants holding shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.4) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2006. \*
- (10.17) Award of 125,000 shares of Restricted Stock under the 2006 Stock Awards Plan to Daniel K. Frierson.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2006. \*
- (10.18) Summary description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2007 Annual Compensation Plan.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 26, 2007.\*
- (10.19) Merger agreement between The Dixie Group, Inc. and Unite Here National Retirement Fund regarding the Company's Masland Bargaining Unit Defined Benefit Pension Plan.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (99.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 28, 2007\*
- (10.20) Summary description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2008 Annual Incentive Plan.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2008\*
- (10.21) Summary description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2009 Annual Incentive Plan.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 26, 2009\*
- (10.22) Amended and restated award of 125,000 shares of Restricted Stock under the 2006 Stock Awards Plan to Daniel K. Frierson.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 21, 2009.\*
- (10.23) Summary description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2010.\*
- (10.24) Summary Description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2011 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2011.\*
- (10.25) Summary Description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 12, 2012.\*
- (10.26) Summary Description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 22, 2012.\*
- (10.27) Summary Description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2013 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2013.\*
- (10.28) Summary Description of The Dixie Group, Inc. 2014 Incentive Compensation Plan/Range of Incentives.\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.62) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2013 .\*

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(10.29)	Rule 10b5-1 and 10b-18 Repurchase Agreement by and between The Dixie Group, Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc. dated December 11, 2007*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (99.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 11, 2007*
(10.30)	Agreement by and between Raymond James & Associates, Inc. dated November 6, 2008, to repurchase shares of The Dixie Group, Inc.'s Common Stock.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (99.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 6, 2008.*
(10.31)	Fixed Rate Swap Agreement between Bank of America, N.A. and The Dixie Group, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 19, 2010.*
(10.32)	Fixed Rate Swap Agreement between Bank of America, N.A. and The Dixie Group, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 8, 2010.*
(10.33)	Termination of interest rate swap between Bank of America, N.A. and The Dixie Group, Inc. dated April 19, 2010.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 8, 2010.*



- (10.34) Master Lease Agreement, Corporate Guaranty and Schedule to the Master Lease Agreement by and between General Electric Capital Corporation and Masland Carpets, LLC dated August 21, 2009. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1, 10.2, 10.3) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 25, 2009.\*
- (10.35) Amended and Modified Financing Agreement, by and between The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries named therein, and General Electric Credit Corporation, as lender, dated June 26, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 26, 2012.\*
- (10.36) Agreement to Reduce Security Deposit Amount and Amendment to Security Deposit Pledge Agreement, by and between The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries named therein, and General Electric Credit Corporation, as lender, dated June 26, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 26, 2012.\*
- (10.37) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Purchase and Sale Agreement dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.38) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Bill of Sale, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.39) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Lease Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.40) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Short Form Lease Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.41) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Option Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.42) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Pilot Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.43) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Loan Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.44) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Loan and Security Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.45) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Deed to Secure Debt and Security Agreement, dated December 28, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.\*
- (10.46)

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Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Notice and Consent to Assignment, dated December 28, 2012.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012 .*
(10.47) Obligation to the Development Authority of Gordon County; by and among Masland Carpets, LLC, Absolute Assignment of Deed to Secure Debt and Security Agreement and Other Loan Documents, dated December 28, 2012.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (4.12) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012 .*
(10.48) Obligation to the Development Authority of Murray County; by and among TDG Operations, LLC, Series 2014 Bond, dated October 17, 2014.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.48) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .*
(10.49) Obligation to the Development Authority of Murray County; by and among TDG Operations, LLC, PILOT Agreement, dated October 1, 2014	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.49) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .*

- (10.50) Obligation to the Development Authority of Murray County; by and among TDG Operations, LLC, Bond Purchase Loan Agreement, dated October 1, 2014  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.50) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .\*
- (10.51) Obligation to the Development Authority of Murray County; by and among TDG Operations, LLC, Option Agreement, dated October 1, 2014  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.51) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .\*
- (10.52) Obligation to the Development Authority of Murray County; by and among TDG Operations, LLC, Bill of Sale, dated October 1, 2014  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.52) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .\*
- (10.53) Obligation to the Development Authority of Murray County; by and among TDG Operations, LLC, Assignment of Rents and Leases and Security Agreement dated October 1, 2014  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.53) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .\*
- (10.54) Project Development Agreement, by and between TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia Limited Liability Company doing business as Masland Carpets and the City of Atmore, Alabama, dated December 11, 2014.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.54) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .\*
- (10.55) Credit Agreement, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, as Borrowers, cert of its subsidiaries, as Guarantor, the Lendors from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Bank Capital Finance LLC, as Administrative Agent, and co-lender and Bank of America and the Other parties thereto, dated September 13, 2011.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.10) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2011.\*
- (10.56) Security Agreement, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, as Borrowers, certain of its subsidiaries, as Guarantor, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Bank Capital Finance LLC, as Administrative Agent, and co-lender and Bank of America and the Other parties thereto, dated September 13, 2011.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.11) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2011.\*
- (10.57) Form of Mortgages, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, as Borrowers, certain of its subsidiaries, as Guarantor, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Bank Capital Finance LLC, as Administrative Agent, and co-lender and Bank of America and the Other parties thereto, dated September 13, 2011.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.12) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2011.\*
- (10.58) Credit Agreement, by and between The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as lender, dated September 13, 2011.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.20) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2011.\*
- (10.59) Security Agreement, by and between The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as lender, dated September 13, 2011.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.21) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2011.\*
- (10.60) First Mortgage, by and between The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as lender, dated September 13, 2011.  
 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.22) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2011.\*
- (10.61)

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First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of November 2, 2012, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 5, 2012.\*

(10.62) First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of November 2, 2012, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries, and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 5, 2012.\*

(10.63) Intercreditor Agreement dated as of November 2, 2012, by and among Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as Agents and The Dixie Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.3) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 5, 2012.\*

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- (10.64) Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of April 1, 2013, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.01) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 3, 2013.\*
- (10.65) Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of May 22, 2013, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.57) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2013.\*
- (10.66) Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of July 1, 2013, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.58) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2013.\*
- (10.67) Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of July 30, 2013, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 10-Q dated August 7, 2013.\*
- (10.68) Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of August 30, 2013, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 10-Q dated November 6, 2013.\*
- (10.69) Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of January 20, 2014, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 21, 2014.\*
- (10.70) Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of March 14, 2014, by and among The Dixie Group, Inc. certain of its subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent and the persons identified as Lenders therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 20, 2014.\*
- (10.71) Term Note 1 dated November 7, 2014, by TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company and First Tennessee Bank National Association. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.71) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.\*
- (10.72) Deed to Secure Debt, Assignment of Rents and Leases, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing by TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company and First Tennessee Bank National Association, dated November 7, 2014. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.72) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.\*
- (10.73) Term Note 2 dated November 7, 2014, by TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company and First Tennessee Bank National Association. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.73) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.\*
- (10.74) Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, Note 2, dated November 7, 2014, by TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company and First Tennessee Bank National Association. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.74) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.\*
- (10.75) Term Note 3 dated January 23, 2015, by TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company and First Tennessee Bank National Association. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.75) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014.\*

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(10.76)	Mortgage, Assignment of Rents and Leases, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing by TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company and First Tennessee Bank National Association, dated January 23, 2015.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.76) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .*
(10.77)	Mortgagee's Subordination and Consent, dated January 23, 2015, by and between Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent, and The Dixie Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, as Borrower, and First Tennessee Bank National Association, as Mortgagee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.77) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .*

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| (10.78) | Amended and Restated Mortgagee's Subordination and Consent, dated January 23, 2015, by and between Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Agent, and The Dixie Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, as Borrower, and First Tennessee Bank National Association, as Mortgagee. | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.78) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .* |
| (10.79) | Amendment to Deed to Secure Debt, Assignment of Rents and Leases, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, dated January 23, 2015, between TDG Operations, LLC, a Georgia limited liability company, and First Tennessee Bank National Association.                        | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.79) to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2014 .* |
| (10.80) | Stock Purchase Agreement between TDG Operations, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Dixie Group, Inc. and James Horwich, Trustee under the Horwich Trust of 1973, to purchase all outstanding capital stock of Atlas Carpet Mills, Inc.                               | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 20, 2014. *                  |
| (10.81) | Summary of Annual Incentive Compensation Plan Applicable to 2015   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.82) | Form of LTIP award (B shareholder)   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.83) | Form of LTIP award (common only)   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.3) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.84) | Form of Career Share award (B shareholder)   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.4) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.85) | Form of Career Share award (common only)   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.5) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.86) | Form of Retention Grant (Service Condition only)   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.6) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.87) | Form of Retention Grant (Performance Condition and Service Condition)  | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.7) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2015. *                  |
| (10.88) | Form of Award of 100,000 share of Restricted Stock under the 2006 Stock Awards Plan to Daniel K. Frierson  | Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 30,2015. *                   |
| (10.89) | Thornton Edge LLC Lease for Reed Road Facility   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 10-Q dated November 4, 2015. *               |
| (10.90) | Thornton Edge LLC First Lease Amendment for Reed Road Facility   | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 10-Q dated November 4, 2015. *               |
| (10.91) | Thornton Edge LLC Second Lease Amendment for Reed Road Facility  | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10.3) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 10-Q dated November 4, 2015. *               |

(10.92) Summary of Incentive Plan for 2016	Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2016. *
(10.93) Long Term Incentive Plan Award B Shareholder	Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.2) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2016. *
(10.94) Long Term Incentive Plan Award Common	Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.3) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2016. *
(10.95) Career Shares B Shareholder	Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.4) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2016. *
(10.96) Career Shares Common	Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.5) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2016. *



(10.97)	Tenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, First Amendment to Security Agreement, and First Amendment to Guaranty	Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit (10.1) to Dixie's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 26, 2016. *
(14)	Code of Ethics, as amended and restated, February 15, 2010.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to Dixie's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended December 26, 2009.*
(16)	Letter from Ernst & Young LLP regarding change in certifying accountant.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 16 to Dixie's Form 8-K dated November 15, 2013.*
(21)	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.	Filed herewith.
(23)	Consent of Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.	Filed herewith.
(31.1)	CEO Certification pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).	Filed herewith.
(31.2)	CFO Certification pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).	Filed herewith.
(32.1)	CEO Certification pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b).	Filed herewith.
(32.2)	CFO Certification pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b).	Filed herewith.
(101.INS)	XBRL Instance Document	Filed herewith.
(101.SCH)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed herewith.
(101.CAL)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
(101.DEF)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
(101.LAB)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
(101.PRE)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.

\* Commission File No. 0-2585.

\*\* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.