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Woodward, Inc.

Form 10-Q

July 21, 2016

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 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 000-08408

WOODWARD, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

36-1984010

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1081 Woodward Way, Fort Collins, Colorado

80524

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(970) 482-5811

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of July 19, 2016, 61,481,213 shares of the registrant’s common stock with a par value of \$0.001455 per share were outstanding.

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## PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## WOODWARD, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three-Months Ended June 30,		Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net sales	\$ 507,664	\$ 494,810	\$ 1,432,156	\$ 1,475,678
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of goods sold	370,722	351,421	1,050,238	1,050,783
Selling, general and administrative expenses	36,415	39,305	114,020	117,598
Research and development costs	29,928	33,555	93,287	97,912
Amortization of intangible assets	6,887	7,224	20,759	22,026
Interest expense	6,522	6,077	19,664	17,355
Interest income	(610)	(219)	(1,498)	(567)
Other (income) expense, net (Note 16)	(5,608)	(112)	(10,044)	(1,651)
Total costs and expenses	444,256	437,251	1,286,426	1,303,456
Earnings before income taxes	63,408	57,559	145,730	172,222
Income tax expense	12,361	13,806	28,039	40,830
Net earnings	\$ 51,047	\$ 43,753	\$ 117,691	\$ 131,392
Earnings per share (Note 3):				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.02
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.98
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding (Note 3):				
Basic	61,341	64,781	62,015	65,088
Diluted	63,109	66,227	63,560	66,504
Cash dividends per share paid to Woodward common stockholders	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.28

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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WOODWARD, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings	\$ 51,047	\$ 43,753	\$ 117,691	\$ 131,392
Other comprehensive earnings:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(9,359)	6,979	(9,488)	(27,966)
Gain (loss) on foreign currency transaction designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign subsidiary (Note 6)	395	11	912	11
Taxes on changes in foreign currency translation adjustments	444	240	149	1,500
	(8,520)	7,230	(8,427)	(26,455)

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Reclassification of net realized (gains) losses on derivatives to earnings (Note 6)	(18)	25	39	74
Taxes on changes in derivative transactions	7	(10)	(14)	(28)
	(11)	15	25	46
Minimum retirement benefit liability adjustments (Note 18)				
Amortization of:				
Net prior service cost (benefit)	56	56	169	169
Net loss	424	128	1,276	385
Foreign currency exchange rate changes on minimum retirement benefit liabilities	657	(604)	1,228	454
Taxes on changes in minimum retirement liability adjustments, net of foreign currency exchange rate changes	(421)	141	(997)	(368)
	716	(279)	1,676	640
Total comprehensive earnings	\$ 43,232	\$ 50,719	\$ 110,965	\$ 105,623

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

WOODWARD, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015 (a)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 118,119	\$ 82,202
Accounts receivable, less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$2,798 and \$3,841, respectively	291,181	322,215
Inventories	500,043	447,664
Income taxes receivable	4,740	21,838
Other current assets	36,433	43,791
Total current assets	950,516	917,710
Property, plant and equipment, net	844,455	756,100
Goodwill	555,530	556,977
Intangible assets, net	204,310	225,138
Deferred income tax assets	43,934	13,105
Other assets	47,321	44,886
Total assets	\$ 2,646,066	\$ 2,513,916
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,430
Accounts payable	178,095	173,287
Income taxes payable	47,921	6,555
Accrued liabilities	125,760	155,936
Total current liabilities	451,776	338,208
Long-term debt, less current portion	685,000	850,000
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,081	56,414
Other liabilities	349,685	116,190
Total liabilities	1,487,542	1,360,812
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.003 per share, 10,000 shares authorized, no shares issued	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.001455 per share, 150,000 shares authorized, 72,960 shares issued	106	106
Additional paid-in capital	141,895	131,231
Accumulated other comprehensive losses	(58,184)	(51,458)
Deferred compensation	5,061	4,322
Retained earnings	1,593,124	1,495,274
	1,682,002	1,579,475



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Treasury stock at cost, 11,501 shares and 9,763 shares, respectively	(518,417)	(422,049)
Treasury stock held for deferred compensation, at cost, 157 shares and 173 shares, respectively	(5,061)	(4,322)
Total stockholders' equity	1,158,524	1,153,104
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,646,066	\$ 2,513,916

(a) Retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 2, Recent accounting pronouncements

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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WOODWARD, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		(a)
Net earnings	\$ 117,691	\$ 131,392
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	49,921	55,754
Net gain on sales of assets	(4,188)	(766)
Stock-based compensation	13,267	11,086
Deferred income taxes	(87,338)	1,623
Loss on derivatives reclassified from accumulated comprehensive earnings into earnings	39	74
Proceeds from formation of joint venture (Note 4)	250,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	40,012	65,345
Inventories	(56,187)	(44,630)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,548)	(41,868)
Current income taxes	58,184	(10,897)
Retirement benefit obligations	(2,903)	(3,365)
Other	(9,469)	7,742
Net cash provided by operating activities	362,481	171,490
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(128,628)	(190,865)
Proceeds from sale of assets	5,747	2,486
Net cash used in investing activities	(122,881)	(188,379)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash dividends paid	(19,841)	(18,285)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	12,532	7,936
Payments for repurchases of common stock	(125,542)	(157,118)
Borrowings on revolving lines of credit and short-term borrowings	560,000	869,970
Payments on revolving lines of credit and short-term borrowings	(520,596)	(701,610)
Payments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(107,188)	-
Payments of debt financing costs	-	(2,359)
Net cash used in financing activities	(200,635)	(1,466)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,048)	(9,548)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	35,917	(27,903)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	82,202	115,287
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 118,119	\$ 87,384

(a) Retrospectively adjusted as discussed in Note 2, Recent accounting pronouncements

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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WOODWARD, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Number of shares				Stockholders' equity						
	Preferred stock	Common stock	Treasury stock	Treasury stock held for deferred compensation	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated other comprehensive earnings	Unrealized derivative gains (losses)	Minimum retirement benefit liability adjustments	Total accumulated other (loss) earnings
Balances as of October 1, 2014	-	72,960	(7,397)	(198)	\$ 106	\$ 112,491	\$ 10,819	\$ 105	\$ (14,457)		\$ (3,500)
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,455)	46	640		(25,764)
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases of treasury stock	-	-	(2,670)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of treasury stock	-	-	428	-	-	(4,841)	-	-	-	-	-
Common shares issued from treasury stock for benefit plans	-	-	259	-	-	4,490	-	-	-	-	-
Tax benefit attributable to stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	4,511	-	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	11,086	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases of stock by deferred	-	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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compensation plan											
Distribution of stock from deferred compensation plan	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of June 30, 2015	-	72,960	(9,380)	(173)	\$ 106	\$ 127,737	\$ (15,636)	\$ 151	\$ (13,817)	\$ (29,000)	
Balances as of October 1, 2015	-	72,960	(9,763)	(173)	\$ 106	\$ 131,231	\$ (21,610)	\$ 166	\$ (30,014)	\$ (51,000)	
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,427)	25	1,676	(6,724)	
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchases of treasury stock	-	-	(2,660)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sales of treasury stock	-	-	605	-	-	(7,961)	-	-	-	-	
Common shares issued from treasury stock for benefit plans	-	-	317	-	-	5,319	-	-	-	-	
Tax benefit attributable to stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	13,267	-	-	-	-	
Purchases of stock by deferred compensation plan	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Distribution of stock from deferred compensation plan	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balances as of June 30, 2016	-	72,960	(11,501)	(157)	\$ 106	\$ 141,895	\$ (30,037)	\$ 191	\$ (28,338)	\$ (58,000)	

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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WOODWARD, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Woodward, Inc. (“Woodward” or the “Company”) as of June 30, 2016 and for the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, included herein, have not been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm. These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly Woodward’s financial position as of June 30, 2016, and the statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, cash flows, and changes in stockholders’ equity for the periods presented herein. The results of operations for the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for other interim periods or for the full fiscal year. Dollar and share amounts contained in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are in thousands, except per share amounts.

The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2015 was derived from Woodward’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year then ended. During the three-months ended March 31, 2016, Woodward adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-17, “Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes,” and retrospectively applied the guidance to its deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2015. For further discussion of the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance, see Note 2, Recent accounting pronouncements.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim reporting. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations.

These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Woodward’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC and other financial information filed with the SEC.

Management is required to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, the reported revenues and expenses recognized during the reporting period, and certain financial statement disclosures, in the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. Significant estimates in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include allowances for uncollectible amounts, net realizable value of inventories, customer rebates earned and payable, warranty reserves, useful lives of property and identifiable intangible assets, the evaluation of impairments of property, the provision for income tax and related valuation reserves, the valuation of assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations, including identifiable intangible assets and goodwill, assumptions used in the determination of the funded status and annual expense of pension and postretirement employee benefit plans, the valuation of stock compensation instruments granted to employees and board members, and contingencies. Actual results could vary from Woodward’s estimates.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, Woodward changed the name of its Energy segment to Industrial. The term “energy” is largely viewed as “oil and gas” and therefore was not representative of the broader markets Woodward serves in this segment.

Note 2. Recent accounting pronouncements

From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) or other standards setting bodies issue new accounting pronouncements. Updates to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) are communicated through issuance of an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”).

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” ASU 2016-13 adds a current expected credit loss (“CECL”) impairment model to U.S. GAAP that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021 for Woodward), including interim periods within the year of adoption. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (fiscal year 2020 for Woodward), including interim periods within those fiscal years. Woodward has not determined in which period it will adopt the new guidance but does not expect the application of the CECL impairment model to have a significant impact on Woodward’s allowance for uncollectible amounts for accounts receivable and notes receivable from municipalities.

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In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting," to simplify financial reporting of the income tax impacts of share-based compensation arrangements. As early adoption is allowed, Woodward adopted ASU 2016-09 during the second quarter of fiscal year 2016. Under ASU 2016-09 Woodward classifies the excess income tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements as a discrete item within income tax expense, rather than recognizing such excess income tax benefits in additional paid-in capital. As required by ASU 2016-09, Woodward applied this classification guidance effective as of October 1, 2015.

Under ASU 2016-09, excess income tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements are classified as cash flow from operations, rather than as cash flow from financing activities. In addition, when Woodward withholds shares from an employee's exercise of stock options to fund payment by Woodward of the employee's taxes, the payment is classified as a financing activity. Woodward has elected to apply the cash flow classification guidance of ASU 2016-09 retrospectively to any prior periods presented.

Woodward has elected to continue to estimate the number of stock-based awards expected to vest, as permitted by ASU 2016-09, rather than electing to account for forfeitures as they occur.

The following table shows the impact of retrospectively applying this guidance to the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three-months ended December 31, 2015.

	Three-Months Ended December 31, 2015		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As recast
Statement of Earnings:			
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 27,956	\$ -	\$ 27,956
Income tax expense	2,345	(209)	2,136
Net earnings	\$ 25,611	\$ 209	\$ 25,820
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.41	\$ -	\$ 0.41
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.40	\$ -	\$ 0.40
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	63,054	-	63,054
Diluted	64,373	79	64,452
Statement of Cash Flows:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 37,112	\$ 248	\$ 37,360
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,279)	-	(31,279)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,131)	(248)	(1,379)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,482)	-	(2,482)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,220	\$ -	\$ 2,220



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The following table shows the impact of retrospectively applying this guidance to the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine-months ended June 30, 2015.

	Nine-Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	As		
	previously reported	Adjustment	As recast
Statement of Cash Flows:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 167,320	\$ 4,170	\$ 171,490
Net cash used in investing activities	(188,379)	-	(188,379)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,704	(4,170)	(1,466)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9,548)	-	(9,548)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (27,903)	\$ -	\$ (27,903)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." The purpose of ASU 2016-02 is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (fiscal year 2020 for Woodward), including interim periods within the year of adoption. In transition, Woodward will be required to recognize and measure leases beginning in the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach; therefore, Woodward anticipates restating its Consolidated Financial Statements for the two fiscal years prior to the year of adoption. Early adoption is permitted. Woodward has not determined in which period it will adopt the new guidance and is currently assessing the impact this guidance may have on its Consolidated Financial Statements, including which of its existing operating leases will be impacted by the new guidance. Rent expense for all operating leases in fiscal year 2015, none of which was recognized on the balance sheet, was \$7,299. As of September 30, 2015, future minimum rental payments required under operating leases, none of which were recognized on the balance sheet, were \$19,546.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes," to simplify financial reporting and more closely conform U.S. GAAP with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Under ASU 2015-17, Woodward will classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities by taxing jurisdiction, along with any related valuation allowances, as either a single non-current asset or liability on the balance sheet. ASU 2015-17 is effective for fiscal years – and interim periods within those fiscal years – beginning after December 15, 2016 (fiscal year 2018 for Woodward). As early adoption is allowed, Woodward adopted ASU 2015-17 during its second quarter of fiscal year 2016, and retrospectively applied the guidance to its deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2015. The following table shows the impact of retrospectively applying this guidance to the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2015.

	September 30, 2015		
	As		
	previously reported	Adjustment	As recast
Current deferred income tax assets	\$ 29,766	\$ (29,766)	\$ -
Total current assets	947,476	(29,766)	917,710
Noncurrent deferred income tax assets	9,388	3,717	13,105
Total assets	2,539,965	(26,049)	2,513,916

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Current deferred income tax liabilities	14	(14)	-
Total current liabilities	338,222	(14)	338,208
Noncurrent deferred income tax liabilities	82,449	(26,035)	56,414
Total liabilities	1,386,861	(26,049)	1,360,812
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,539,965	(26,049)	2,513,916

Net deferred tax liabilities 43,309 - 43,309

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." Under ASU 2015-03, Woodward will present debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as a reduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of such costs will continue to be reported as interest expense. ASU 2015-03 is effective for fiscal years – and interim periods within those fiscal years – beginning after December 15, 2015 (fiscal year 2017 for

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Woodward). Early adoption is allowed. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, "Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements." ASU 2015-15 supplements the requirements of ASU 2015-03 by allowing an entity to defer and present debt issuance costs related to a line of credit arrangement as an asset and subsequently amortize the deferred costs ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement. Woodward has not determined in which period it will adopt the new guidance. Retrospective adoption is required. Woodward had unamortized debt issuance costs of \$4,638 as of June 30, 2016 and \$5,521 as of September 30, 2015. Long-term debt issuance costs will be reclassified from other assets to long-term debt upon adoption.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, "Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis" in response to stakeholders' concerns about current accounting for consolidation of certain legal entities and changes the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate such legal entities. ASU 2015-02 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years – and interim periods within those fiscal years – beginning after December 15, 2015, but early adoption is allowed. Woodward adopted ASU 2015-02 on January 1, 2016, concurrent with the consummation of the joint venture formation described in Note 4, "Joint ventures." The adoption of ASU 2015-02 had no impact on Woodward's conclusion that the joint venture described in Note 4 should not be consolidated following the guidance of ASC 810, Consolidation.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and has subsequently issued several supplemental and/or clarifying ASUs (collectively "ASC 606"). ASC 606 prescribes a single common revenue standard that replaces most existing U.S. GAAP revenue recognition guidance. ASC 606 outlines a five-step model, under which Woodward will recognize revenue as performance obligations within a customer contract are satisfied. ASC 606 is intended to provide more consistent interpretation and application of the principles outlined in the standard across filers in multiple industries and within the same industries compared to current practices, which should improve comparability. Adoption of ASC 606 is required for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (fiscal year 2019 for Woodward), including interim periods within the reporting period. Woodward may elect to adopt ASC 606 in fiscal year 2018, but does not expect to do so. Upon adoption, Woodward must elect to adopt either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or using the cumulative effect transition method with the cumulative effect of initial adoption recognized at the date of initial application. Woodward has not determined what transition method it will use. Woodward is currently assessing the impact that the future adoption of ASC 606 may have on its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements by analyzing its current portfolio of customer contracts, including a review of historical accounting policies and practices to identify potential differences in applying the guidance of ASC 606.

### Note 3. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period.

Diluted earnings per share reflects the weighted-average number of shares outstanding after consideration of the dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock.

The following is a reconciliation of net earnings to basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share:

Three-Months Ended    Nine-Months Ended

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	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Numerator:				
Net earnings	\$ 51,047	\$ 43,753	\$ 117,691	\$ 131,392
Denominator:				
Basic shares outstanding	61,341	64,781	62,015	65,088
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock	1,768	1,446	1,545	1,416
Diluted shares outstanding	63,109	66,227	63,560	66,504
Income per common share:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.02
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.98

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The following stock option grants were outstanding during the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, but were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive:

	Three-Months Ended June 30, 2016		Nine-Months Ended June 30, 2015	
Options	-	-	731	699
Weighted-average option price	\$ n/a	\$ n/a	\$ 46.55	\$ 46.55

The weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share included the weighted-average treasury stock shares held for deferred compensation obligations of the following:

	Three-Months Ended June 30, 2016		Nine-Months Ended June 30, 2015	
Weighted-average treasury stock shares held for deferred compensation obligations	166	182	175	194

Note 4. Joint ventures

On January 4, 2016, Woodward and General Electric Company (“GE”), acting through its GE Aviation business unit, consummated the formation of a strategic joint venture between Woodward and GE (the “JV”). The JV designs, develops and sources the fuel system for specified existing and all future GE commercial aircraft engines that produce thrust in excess of fifty thousand pounds.

As part of the JV formation, Woodward contributed to the JV certain contractual rights and intellectual property applicable to the existing GE commercial aircraft engine programs within the scope of the JV. Woodward has no initial cost basis in the JV because Woodward had no cost basis in the contractual rights and intellectual property contributed to the JV. GE purchased from Woodward a 50% ownership interest in the JV for a \$250,000 cash payment to Woodward. In addition, GE will pay contingent consideration to Woodward consisting of fifteen annual payments of \$4,894 each per year beginning January 4, 2017 subject to certain claw-back conditions. Neither Woodward nor GE contributed any tangible assets to the JV.

Woodward determined that the JV formation was not the culmination of an earnings event because Woodward has significant performance obligations to support the future operations of the JV. Therefore, Woodward recorded the \$250,000 consideration received from GE for its purchase of a 50% equity interest in the JV as deferred income. The \$250,000 deferred income will be recognized as an increase to net sales in proportion to revenue realized on sales of applicable fuel systems within the scope of the JV in a particular period as a percentage of total revenue expected to be realized by Woodward over the estimated remaining lives of the underlying commercial aircraft engine programs assigned to the JV. As of June 30, 2016, accrued liabilities include \$6,176 and other liabilities include \$240,129 of unamortized deferred income realized upon the JV formation. Amortization of the deferred income recognized as an increase to sales was \$1,733 for the three-months and \$3,695 for the six-months ended June 30, 2016.

The \$250,000 cash consideration received from GE on January 4, 2016 is taxable upon receipt for income tax purposes but not currently recognized in earnings for book purposes. Therefore, during the three month period ended March 31, 2016, Woodward recorded estimated incremental current income taxes payable of \$94,125 and a related noncurrent deferred tax asset of \$94,125. As of June 30, 2016, current income taxes payable includes \$46,520 related to the receipt of \$250,000 from GE on January 4, 2016.

Woodward and GE jointly manage the JV and any significant decisions and/or actions of the JV require the mutual consent of both parties. Neither Woodward nor GE has a controlling financial interest in the JV, but Woodward does have the ability to significantly influence the operating and financial decisions of the JV. Therefore, Woodward is accounting for its 50% ownership interest in the JV using the equity method of accounting. Other income includes \$2,728 for the three-months and \$4,886 for the six-months ended June 30, 2016 related to Woodward's equity interest in the earnings of the JV.



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During the six-months ended June 30, 2016, Woodward received no cash distributions from the JV and therefore, Woodward's net investment in the JV was \$4,886 as of June 30, 2016.

During the three and six-months ended June 30, 2016, Woodward net sales include \$15,136 and \$30,151, respectively, of sales to the JV and a reduction to sales of \$7,643 and \$14,659, respectively, related to royalties paid to the JV by Woodward on sales by Woodward directly to third party aftermarket customers. At June 30, 2016, the JV owed Woodward \$4,426 and Woodward owed the JV \$3,908.

Note 5. Financial instruments and fair value measurements

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy established by U.S. GAAP, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into the following levels:

Level 1: Inputs based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

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

Level 3: Inputs reflect management's best estimates and assumptions of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The inputs are unobservable in the market and significant to the valuation of the instruments.

The table below presents information about Woodward's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques Woodward utilized to determine such fair value. Woodward had no financial liabilities required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 or September 30, 2015.

	At June 30, 2016				At September 30, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:								
Cash	\$ 117,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,339	\$ 79,517	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,517
Investments in money market funds	41	-	-	41	20	-	-	20
Investments in reverse repurchase agreements	739	-	-	739	2,665	-	-	2,665
Equity securities	11,964	-	-	11,964	9,883	-	-	9,883
Total financial assets	\$ 130,083	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,083	\$ 92,085	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,085

Investments in money market funds: Woodward sometimes invests excess cash in money market funds not insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). Woodward believes that the investments in money market funds are on deposit with creditworthy financial institutions and that the funds are highly liquid. The investments in

money market funds are reported at fair value, with realized gains from interest income realized in earnings and are included in "Cash and cash equivalents." The fair values of Woodward's investments in money market funds are based on the quoted market prices for the net asset value of the various money market funds.

Investments in reverse repurchase agreements: Woodward sometimes invests excess cash in reverse repurchase agreements. Under the terms of Woodward's reverse repurchase agreements, Woodward purchases an interest in a pool of securities and is granted a security interest in those securities by the counterparty to the reverse repurchase agreement. At an agreed upon date, generally the next business day, the counterparty repurchases Woodward's interest in the pool of securities at a price equal to what Woodward paid to the counterparty plus a rate of return determined daily per the terms of the reverse repurchase agreement. Woodward believes that the investments in these reverse repurchase agreements are with creditworthy financial institutions and that the funds invested are highly liquid. The investments in reverse repurchase agreements are reported at fair value, with realized gains from interest income realized in earnings, and are included in "Cash and cash equivalents." Since the investments are generally overnight, the carrying value is considered to be equal to the fair value as the amount is deemed to be a cash deposit with no risk of change in value as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

Equity securities: Woodward holds marketable equity securities, through investments in various mutual funds, related to its deferred compensation program. Based on Woodward's intentions regarding these instruments, marketable equity securities are classified as trading securities. The trading securities are reported at fair value, with realized gains and losses

recognized in “Other (income) expense, net.” The trading securities are included in “Other assets.” The fair values of Woodward’s trading securities are based on the quoted market prices for the net asset value of the various mutual funds.

Accounts receivable, accounts payable, the current portion of long-term debt, and short-term debt are not remeasured to fair value, as the carrying cost of each approximates its respective fair value. The estimated fair values and carrying costs of other financial instruments that are not required to be remeasured at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets were as follows:

	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	At June 30, 2016		At September 30, 2015	
		Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Cost
Assets:					
Notes receivable from municipalities	2	\$ 17,774	\$ 16,165	\$ 16,112	\$ 15,638
Liabilities:					
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	2	\$ (725,891)	\$ (685,000)	\$ (873,734)	\$ (850,000)

In fiscal years 2014 and 2013, Woodward received long-term notes from a municipality within the state of Illinois in connection with certain economic incentives related to Woodward’s development of a second campus in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area for its Aerospace segment. The fair value of the long-term notes was estimated based on a model that discounted future principal and interest payments received at an interest rate available to the Company at the end of the period for similarly rated municipal notes of similar maturity, which is a level 2 input as defined by the U.S. GAAP fair value hierarchy. The interest rates used to estimate the fair value of the long-term notes were 2.0% at June 30, 2016 and 3.0% at September 30, 2015.

In fiscal year 2013, Woodward received a long-term note from a municipality within the state of Colorado in connection with certain economic incentives related to Woodward’s development of a new campus at its corporate headquarters in Fort Collins, Colorado. The fair value of the long-term note was estimated based on a model that discounted future principal and interest payments received at an interest rate available to the Company at the end of the period for similarly rated municipal notes of similar maturity, which is a level 2 input as defined by the U.S. GAAP fair value hierarchy. The interest rates used to estimate the fair value of the long-term note were 2.0% at June 30, 2016 and 3.0% at September 30, 2015.

The fair value of long-term debt was estimated based on a model that discounted future principal and interest payments at interest rates available to the Company at the end of the period for similar debt of the same maturity, which is a level 2 input as defined by the U.S. GAAP fair value hierarchy. The weighted-average interest rates used to estimate the fair value of long-term debt were 2.4% at June 30, 2016 and 2.8% at September 30, 2015.

Note 6. Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Woodward has exposures related to global market risks, including the effect of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, changes in certain commodity prices and fluctuations in various producer indices. From time to time, Woodward enters into derivative instruments for risk management purposes only, including derivatives designated as accounting hedges and/or those utilized as economic hedges. Woodward uses interest rate related derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations of interest rates. Woodward does not enter into or issue derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

By using derivative and/or hedging instruments to manage its risk exposure, Woodward is subject, from time to time, to credit risk and market risk on those derivative instruments. Credit risk arises from the potential failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative and/or hedging instrument. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes Woodward, which creates credit risk for Woodward. Woodward mitigates this credit risk by entering into transactions with only creditworthy counterparties. Market risk arises from the potential adverse effects on the value of derivative and/or hedging instruments that result from a change in interest rates, commodity prices, or foreign currency exchange rates. Woodward minimizes this market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

In June 2015, Woodward designated an intercompany loan of 160,000 RMB between two wholly owned subsidiaries as a hedge of a foreign currency exposure of the net investment of the borrower in the lender. Foreign exchange gains on the loan of \$912 for the nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and \$11 for the nine-months ended June 30, 2015 are included in foreign currency translation adjustments within total comprehensive earnings. In June 2016, the intercompany loan was

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repaid, resulting in a realized gain of \$1,484 that was recognized within total comprehensive earnings, of which \$912 was recognized in fiscal year 2016 and \$572 was recognized in fiscal year 2015.

In July 2016, Woodward designated a new intercompany loan of 160,000 RMB between two wholly owned subsidiaries as a hedge of a foreign currency exposure of the net investment of the borrower in the lender. Foreign exchange gains or losses on the loan will be recognized in foreign currency translation adjustments within total comprehensive earnings.

Woodward did not enter into any derivatives or hedging transactions during any of the three or nine-months ended June 30, 2016.

The remaining unrecognized gains and losses in Woodward's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets associated with derivative instruments that were previously entered into by Woodward, which are classified in accumulated other comprehensive losses ("accumulated OCI"), were net gains of \$308 as of June 30, 2016 and \$269 as of September 30, 2015.

The following table discloses the impact of derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships on Woodward's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings, recognized in interest expense:

	Three-Months Ended June 30,		Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Amount of (income) expense recognized in earnings on derivative	\$ (18)	\$ 25	\$ 39	\$ 74
Amount of (gain) loss recognized in accumulated OCI on derivative	-	-	-	-
Amount of (gain) loss reclassified from accumulated OCI into earnings	(18)	25	39	74

Based on the carrying value of the realized but unrecognized gains and losses on terminated derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges as of June 30, 2016, Woodward expects to reclassify \$72 of net unrecognized gains on terminated derivative instruments from accumulated other comprehensive earnings to earnings during the next twelve months.

Note 7. Supplemental statement of cash flows information

	Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 31,764	\$ 30,090
Income taxes paid	59,431	48,801
Income tax refunds received	1,715	426

Non-cash activities:

Purchases of property, plant and equipment on account	13,656	39,122
Property, plant and equipment acquired by capital lease	1,626	-
Common shares issued from treasury to settle benefit plan obligations (Note 18)	13,999	12,574
Cashless exercise of stock options	753	-

Note 8. Accounts Receivable

Almost all of Woodward's sales are made on credit and result in accounts receivable, which are recorded at the amount invoiced. In the normal course of business, not all accounts receivable are collected and, therefore, an allowance for losses of accounts receivable is provided equal to the amount that Woodward believes ultimately will not be collected. In establishing the amount of the allowance, customer-specific information is considered related to delinquent accounts, past loss experience, bankruptcy filings, deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position, and current economic conditions. Accounts receivable losses are deducted from the allowance, and the related accounts receivable balances are written off when the receivables are deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recognized when received.

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Consistent with business practice common in China, Woodward's Chinese subsidiary accepts from Chinese customers, in settlement of certain customer accounts receivable, bankers' acceptance notes issued by creditworthy Chinese banks. Bankers' acceptance notes are financial instruments issued by Chinese financial institutions as part of financing arrangements between the financial institution and a customer of the financial institution. Bankers' acceptance notes represent a commitment by the issuing financial institution to pay a certain amount of money at a specified future maturity date to the legal owner of the banker's acceptance note as of the maturity date. The maturity date of bankers' acceptance notes varies, but it is Woodward's policy to accept only bankers' acceptance notes with maturity dates no more than 180 days from the date of Woodward's receipt of such draft. The issuing financial institution is the obligor, not Woodward's customers. Upon Woodward's acceptance of a banker's acceptance note from a customer, such customer has no further obligation to pay Woodward for the related accounts receivable balance. Woodward only accepts bankers' acceptance notes issued by creditworthy banks as to which the credit risk associated with the bankers' acceptance notes is assessed to be minimal.

The composition of Woodward's accounts receivable at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 follows:

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Accounts receivable from:		
Customers	\$ 285,091	\$ 323,137
Other (Chinese financial institutions)	8,888	2,919
Allowance for uncollectible customer amounts	(2,798)	(3,841)
	\$ 291,181	\$ 322,215

Note 9. Inventories

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Raw materials	\$ 62,208	\$ 63,896
Work in progress	116,748	91,501
Component parts (1)	266,124	248,047

Finished goods	54,963	44,220
	\$ 500,043	\$ 447,664

- (1) Component parts include items that can be sold separately as finished goods or included in the manufacture of other products.

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## Note 10. Property, plant, and equipment

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Land and land improvements	\$ 87,466	\$ 79,311
Buildings and building improvements	523,238	372,160
Leasehold improvements	14,018	16,907
Machinery and production equipment	417,435	365,040
Computer equipment and software	112,273	118,154
Office furniture and equipment	25,517	20,939
Other	18,371	18,325
Construction in progress	138,798	252,763
	1,337,116	1,243,599
Less accumulated depreciation	(492,661)	(487,499)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 844,455	\$ 756,100

Included in “Land and land improvements” and “Buildings and improvements” are assets held for sale of \$681 at September 30, 2015 related to Woodward’s Industrial segment. The sale of these assets was completed on April 15, 2016.

Included in “Office furniture and equipment” and “Other” is \$1,626 of gross assets acquired on capital leases.

In fiscal year 2015, Woodward completed and placed into service a manufacturing and office building on a second campus in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area and has occupied the new facility in anticipation of beginning serial production of new narrow-body product lines beginning in fiscal year 2017 for its Aerospace segment. This campus is intended to support Woodward’s expected growth in its Aerospace segment over the next ten years and beyond, required as a result of Woodward being awarded a substantial number of new system platforms, particularly on narrow-body aircraft. Included in “Construction in progress” are costs of \$66,695 at June 30, 2016 and \$47,629 at September 30, 2015, associated with new equipment purchases for the second campus including capitalized interest of \$1,469 at June 30, 2016 and \$499 at September 30, 2015.

During the first nine-months of fiscal year 2016, Woodward completed and placed into service a new campus at its corporate headquarters in Fort Collins, Colorado to support the future growth of its Industrial segment by supplementing its existing Colorado manufacturing facilities and corporate headquarters. Woodward began occupying the new campus during its second quarter of fiscal year 2016. Approximately \$158,000 of assets were placed in service during the six-months ended June 30, 2016, and were recorded to “Buildings and building improvements.” Included in “Construction in progress” are \$4,554 at June 30, 2016 and \$151,669 at September 30, 2015, associated with the construction of the new campus and related new equipment purchases, including capitalized interest of \$284 at June 30, 2016 and \$5,205 at September 30, 2015.

Concurrent with and in relation to Woodward's significant investment in three new campuses and related equipment in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area, its corporate headquarters in Fort Collins, Colorado (both discussed above), and a new campus in Niles, Illinois (that was completed in fiscal year 2015), Woodward initiated a comprehensive review of its depreciation lives as required by U.S. GAAP to evaluate the estimates of the useful lives of Woodward assets. This review resulted in estimates of the useful lives of both existing and new assets generally in excess of those utilized prior to fiscal year 2016. The revised estimates will be used in fiscal year 2016 and going forward and result in a downward adjustment of depreciation on existing assets of approximately \$12,000 for fiscal year 2016.

For the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, Woodward had depreciation expense as follows:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Depreciation expense	\$ 10,413	\$ 11,280	\$ 29,162	\$ 33,727

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For the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, Woodward capitalized interest that would have otherwise been included in interest expense of the following:

	Three-Months		Nine-Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Capitalized interest	\$ 914	\$ 2,544	\$ 5,054	\$ 7,310

Note 11. Goodwill

	September	Effects of	
		September	June 30,
	30, 2015	Currency	2016
		Translation	
Aerospace	\$ 455,423	\$ -	\$ 455,423
Industrial	101,554	(1,447)	100,107
Consolidated	\$ 556,977	\$ (1,447)	\$ 555,530

Woodward tests goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis and more often if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Woodward completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of July 31, 2015 during the quarter ended September 30, 2015. At that date, Woodward determined it was appropriate to aggregate certain components of the same operating segment into a single reporting unit. The fair value of each of Woodward's reporting units was determined using a discounted cash flow method. This method represents a level 3 input and incorporates various estimates and assumptions, the most significant being projected revenue growth rates, earnings margins, future tax rates, and the present value, based on an estimated weighted-average cost of capital (or the discount rate) and terminal growth rate, of forecasted cash flows. Management projects revenue growth rates, earnings margins and cash flows based on each reporting unit's current operational results, expected performance and operational strategies over a ten-year period. These projections are adjusted to reflect current economic conditions and demand for certain products, and require considerable management judgment.

Forecasted cash flows used in the July 31, 2015 impairment test were discounted using weighted-average cost of capital assumptions ranging from 9.49% to 12.83%. The terminal values of the forecasted cash flows were calculated using the Gordon Growth Model and assumed an annual compound growth rate after ten years of 4.03%. These inputs, which are unobservable in the market, represent management's best estimate of what market participants would use in determining the present value of the Company's forecasted cash flows. Changes in these estimates and

assumptions can have a significant impact on the fair value of forecasted cash flows. Woodward evaluated the reasonableness of the reporting units' resulting fair values utilizing a market multiple method.

The results of Woodward's goodwill impairment tests performed as of July 31, 2015 did not indicate impairment of any of Woodward's reporting units.

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## Note 12. Intangible assets, net

	June 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships and contracts:						
Aerospace	\$ 282,225	\$ (129,675)	\$ 152,550	\$ 282,225	\$ (116,232)	\$ 165,993
Industrial	40,906	(33,200)	7,706	41,409	(32,891)	8,518
Total	\$ 323,131	\$ (162,875)	\$ 160,256	\$ 323,634	\$ (149,123)	\$ 174,511
Intellectual property:						
Aerospace	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Industrial	19,314	(17,644)	1,670	19,445	(16,921)	2,524
Total	\$ 19,314	\$ (17,644)	\$ 1,670	\$ 19,445	\$ (16,921)	\$ 2,524
Process technology:						
Aerospace	\$ 76,605	\$ (41,775)	\$ 34,830	\$ 76,605	\$ (37,411)	\$ 39,194
Industrial	22,864	(15,748)	7,116	22,924	(14,621)	8,303
Total	\$ 99,469	\$ (57,523)	\$ 41,946	\$ 99,529	\$ (52,032)	\$ 47,497
Other intangibles:						
Aerospace	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,400	\$ (1,300)	\$ 100
Industrial	1,233	(795)	438	1,248	(742)	506
Total	\$ 1,233	\$ (795)	\$ 438	\$ 2,648	\$ (2,042)	\$ 606
Total intangibles:						
Aerospace	\$ 358,830	\$ (171,450)	\$ 187,380	\$ 360,230	\$ (154,943)	\$ 205,287
Industrial	84,317	(67,387)	16,930	85,026	(65,175)	19,851
Consolidated Total	\$ 443,147	\$ (238,837)	\$ 204,310	\$ 445,256	\$ (220,118)	\$ 225,138

For the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, Woodward recorded amortization expense associated with intangibles of the following:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Amortization expense	\$ 6,887	\$ 7,224	\$ 20,759	\$ 22,026

Future amortization expense associated with intangibles is expected to be:

Year Ending September 30:	
2016 (remaining)	\$ 6,725
2017	25,788
2018	24,965
2019	23,129
2020	20,354
Thereafter	103,349
	\$ 204,310

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## Note 13. Credit facilities, short-term borrowings and long-term debt

## Short-term borrowings

A Chinese subsidiary of Woodward has a local uncommitted credit facility with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company under which it has the ability to borrow up to either \$22,700, or the local currency equivalent of \$22,700. Any cash borrowings under the local Chinese credit facility are secured by a parent guarantee from Woodward. The Chinese subsidiary may utilize the local facility for cash borrowings to support its operating cash needs. Local currency borrowings on the Chinese credit facility are charged interest at the prevailing interest rate offered by the People's Bank of China on the date of borrowing, plus a margin equal to 15% of that prevailing rate. U.S. dollar borrowings on the credit facility are charged interest at the lender's cost of borrowing rate at the date of borrowing, plus 3%. The local credit facility expires in September 2016. The Chinese subsidiary had no outstanding cash borrowings against the local credit facility at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015.

A Brazilian subsidiary of Woodward has a local uncommitted credit facility with the Banco J.P. Morgan S.A. under which it has the ability to borrow up to 52,000 Brazilian Real. Any cash borrowings under the local Brazilian credit facility are secured by a parent guarantee from Woodward. The Brazilian subsidiary may utilize the local facility to support its operating cash needs. Local currency borrowings on the Brazilian credit facility are charged interest at the lender's cost of borrowing rate at the date of borrowing, plus 1.75%. The local credit facility expires on July 26, 2016. The Brazilian subsidiary had no outstanding cash borrowings at June 30, 2016 and \$2,430 of outstanding cash borrowings at September 30, 2015 against the local credit facility.

Woodward also has other foreign lines of credit and foreign overdraft facilities at various financial institutions, which are generally reviewed annually for renewal and are subject to the usual terms and conditions applied by the financial institutions. Pursuant to the terms of the related facility agreements, Woodward's foreign performance guarantee facilities are limited in use to providing performance guarantees to third parties. There were no borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 on Woodward's other foreign lines of credit and foreign overdraft facilities.

## Long-term debt

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Revolving credit facility - Floating rate (LIBOR plus 0.85% - 1.65%), due April 2020, unsecured	\$ 392,000	\$ 350,000
Series C notes – 5.92%, due October 2015; unsecured	-	50,000
Series D notes – 6.39%, due October 2018; unsecured	100,000	100,000
Series E notes – 7.81%, due April 2016; unsecured	-	57,000
Series F notes – 8.24%, due April 2019; unsecured	43,000	43,000
Series G notes – 3.42%, due November 2020; unsecured	50,000	50,000
Series H notes – 4.03%, due November 2023; unsecured	25,000	25,000
Series I notes – 4.18%, due November 2025; unsecured	25,000	25,000
Series J notes – Floating rate (LIBOR plus 1.25%), due November 2020; unsecured	50,000	50,000
Series K notes – 4.03%, due November 2023; unsecured	50,000	50,000

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Series L notes – 4.18%, due November 2025; unsecured	50,000	50,000
Total debt	785,000	850,000
Less: short-term portion of long-term debt	(100,000)	-
Long-term debt, excluding short-term portion	\$ 685,000	\$ 850,000
Revolving credit facility		

Woodward maintains a \$1,000,000 revolving credit facility established under a revolving credit agreement between Woodward and a syndicate of lenders led by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (the “Revolving Credit Agreement”). The Revolving Credit Agreement provides for the option to increase available borrowings to up to \$1,200,000, subject to lenders’ participation. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement generally bear interest at LIBOR plus 0.85% to 1.65%. The Revolving Credit Agreement matures in April 2020. Under the Revolving Credit Agreement, there were \$392,000 in principal amount of borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2016, at an effective interest rate of 1.51%. Under the Revolving Credit Agreement, there were \$350,000 in principal amount of borrowings outstanding as of September 30, 2015, at an effective interest rate of 1.44%. As of June 30, 2016, \$100,000 of the \$392,000



of borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement were classified as short-term based on Woodward's intent and ability to pay this amount in the next twelve months. As of September 30, 2015, the entire outstanding balance on the Revolving Credit Agreement was classified as long-term debt.

In April 2015, in connection with amendments made to the Revolving Credit Agreement, Woodward incurred \$2,359 in financing costs. These costs were deferred and are being amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the Revolving Credit Agreement.

#### The Notes

In October 2008, Woodward entered into a note purchase agreement (the "2008 Note Purchase Agreement") relating to the Series B, C, and D Notes (the "2008 Notes"). In April 2009, Woodward entered into a note purchase agreement (the "2009 Note Purchase Agreement") relating to the Series E and F Notes (the "2009 Notes").

On October 1, 2013, Woodward entered into a note purchase agreement (the "2013 Note Purchase Agreement" and, together with the 2008 Note Purchase Agreement and the 2009 Note Purchase Agreement, the "Note Purchase Agreements") relating to the sale by Woodward of an aggregate principal amount of \$250,000 of its senior unsecured notes in a series of private placement transactions.

Woodward issued the Series G, H and I Notes (the "First Closing Notes") on October 1, 2013. Woodward issued the Series J, K and L Notes (the "Second Closing Notes" and, together with the 2008 Notes, 2009 Notes and First Closing Notes, the "Notes") on November 15, 2013.

Interest on the 2008 Notes, the First Closing Notes, and the Series K and L Notes is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year until all principal is paid. Interest on the 2009 Notes is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year until all principal is paid. Interest on the Series J Notes is payable quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year until all principal is paid. As of June 30, 2016, the Series J Notes bore interest at an effective rate of 1.88%.

On October 1, 2015, Woodward paid the entire principal balance of \$50,000 on the Series C notes using borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement. On April 4, 2016, Woodward paid the entire principal balance of \$57,000 on the Series E notes using borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

#### Note 14. Accrued liabilities

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Salaries and other member benefits	\$ 63,653	\$ 90,472

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Warranties	15,183	13,741
Interest payable	4,559	12,526
Current portion of acquired performance obligations and unfavorable contracts (1)	4,079	6,651
Accrued retirement benefits	2,477	2,481
Current portion of loss reserve on contractual lease commitments	1,840	-
Current portion of deferred income from JV formation (Note 4)	6,176	-
Deferred revenues	8,283	10,004
Taxes, other than income	8,752	8,723
Other	10,758	11,338
	\$ 125,760	\$ 155,936

(1) In connection with Woodward’s acquisition of GE Aviation Systems LLC’s (the “Seller”) thrust reverser actuation systems business located in Duarte, California (the “Duarte Acquisition”) in fiscal year 2013, Woodward assumed current and long-term performance obligations for contractual commitments that are expected to result in future economic losses. In addition, Woodward assumed current and long-term performance obligations for services to be provided to the Seller and others, partially offset by current and long-term assets related to contractual payments due from the Seller. The current portion of both obligations is included in Accrued liabilities.

## Warranties

Provisions of Woodward's sales agreements include product warranties customary to these types of agreements. Accruals are established for specifically identified warranty issues that are probable to result in future costs. Warranty costs are accrued on a non-specific basis whenever past experience indicates a normal and predictable pattern exists. Changes in accrued product warranties were as follows:

	Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Warranties, beginning of period	\$ 13,741	\$ 16,916
Expense, net of recoveries	7,362	6,651
Reductions for settling warranties	(6,015)	(9,245)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	95	(632)
Warranties, end of period	\$ 15,183	\$ 13,690

## Loss reserve on contractual lease commitments

In connection with the construction of a new production facility in Niles, Illinois, Woodward vacated a leased facility in Skokie, Illinois. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 Woodward fully vacated the Skokie facility and therefore recorded a charge of \$8,165 to recognize a loss reserve against the estimated remaining contractual lease commitments, less anticipated sublease income.

The summary for the activity in the loss reserve during the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Three-Months	Nine-Months
	Ended	Ended
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2016
Loss reserve on contractual lease commitments, beginning of period	\$ 9,772	\$ 2,464
Additions	-	8,165
Reductions	(168)	(1,025)
Loss reserve on contractual lease commitments, end of period	\$ 9,604	\$ 9,604

Other liabilities included \$7,764 of accrued loss reserve on contractual lease commitments that are not expected to be settled or paid within twelve months of June 30, 2016.

## Note 15. Other liabilities

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Net accrued retirement benefits, less amounts recognized within accrued liabilities	\$ 52,994	\$ 55,259
Noncurrent portion of deferred income from JV formation (1)	240,129	-
Total unrecognized tax benefits, net of offsetting adjustments	15,065	15,394
Acquired unfavorable contracts (2)	3,352	4,656
Deferred economic incentives (3)	17,396	19,163
Loss reserve on contractual lease commitments (4)	7,764	2,464
Other	12,985	19,254
	\$ 349,685	\$ 116,190

(1) See Note 4, Joint venture for more information on the deferred income from JV formation.

(2) In connection with the Duarte business acquisition in fiscal year 2013, Woodward assumed current and long-term performance obligations for contractual commitments that are expected to result in future economic losses. The long-term portion of the acquired unfavorable contracts is included in Other liabilities.

(3) Woodward receives certain economic incentives from various state and local authorities related to capital expansion projects. Such amounts are initially recorded as deferred credits and are being recognized as a reduction to non-income tax expense over the economic lives of the related capital expansion projects.

(4) See Note 13, Accrued liabilities for more information on the loss reserve on contractual lease commitments.

## Note 16. Other (income) expense, net

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	Three-Months		Nine-Months Ended	
	Ended June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Equity interest in the earnings of the JV (Note 4)	\$ (2,728)	\$ -	\$ (4,886)	\$ -
Net gain on sales of assets	(2,587)	(48)	(4,188)	(766)
Rent income	(66)	(105)	(250)	(365)
Net (gain) loss on investments in deferred compensation program	(212)	10	(646)	(480)
Other	(15)	31	(74)	(40)
	\$ (5,608)	\$ (112)	\$ (10,044)	\$ (1,651)

Note 17. Income taxes

U.S. GAAP requires that the interim period tax provision be determined as follows:

- At the end of each quarter, Woodward estimates the tax that will be provided for the current fiscal year stated as a percentage of estimated “ordinary income.” The term ordinary income refers to earnings from continuing operations before income taxes, excluding significant unusual or infrequently occurring items.

The estimated annual effective rate is applied to the year-to-date ordinary income at the end of each quarter to compute the estimated year-to-date tax applicable to ordinary income. The tax expense or benefit related to ordinary income in each quarter is the difference between the most recent year-to-date and the prior quarter year-to-date computations.

- The tax effects of significant unusual or infrequently occurring items are recognized as discrete items in the interim period in which the events occur. The impact of changes in tax laws or rates on deferred tax amounts, the effects of changes in judgment about beginning of the year valuation allowances, and changes in tax reserves resulting from

the finalization of tax audits or reviews are examples of significant unusual or infrequently occurring items that are recognized as discrete items in the interim period in which the event occurs.

The determination of the annual effective tax rate is based upon a number of significant estimates and judgments, including the estimated annual pretax income of Woodward in each tax jurisdiction in which it operates, and the development of tax planning strategies during the year. In addition, as a global commercial enterprise, Woodward's tax expense can be impacted by changes in tax rates or laws, the finalization of tax audits and reviews, changes in the estimate of the amount of undistributed foreign earnings that Woodward considers indefinitely reinvested, and other factors that cannot be predicted with certainty. As such, there can be significant volatility in interim tax provisions.

The following table sets forth the tax expense and the effective tax rate for Woodward's earnings before income taxes:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 63,408	\$ 57,559	\$ 145,730	\$ 172,222
Income tax expense	12,361	13,806	28,039	40,830
Effective tax rate	19.5%	24.0%	19.2%	23.7%

The decrease in the year-over-year effective tax rate for the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 is primarily attributable to the recognition through earnings of a net excess income tax benefit from stock compensation due to the adoption of ASU 2016-09 and the permanent extension of the U.S. research and experimentation credit ("R&E Credit"), both occurring in fiscal year 2016. These impacts were partially offset by a smaller favorable release of a foreign valuation allowance in the current fiscal year as compared to the prior fiscal year and a favorable increase in the net value of deferred tax assets recorded in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 that did not repeat in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016. The retroactive portion of the R&E Credit related to the year ended September 30, 2015 was \$6,500, including an adjustment of \$1,303 recorded in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Gross unrecognized tax benefits were \$21,804 as of June 30, 2016, and \$21,469 as of September 30, 2015. Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits were \$10,988 as of June 30, 2016 and \$10,494 as of September 30, 2015, of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. At this time, Woodward estimates that it is reasonably possible that the liability for unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by as much as \$6,702 in the next twelve months due to the completion of reviews by tax authorities and the settlement of tax positions. Woodward accrues for potential interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits and all other interest and penalties related to tax payments in tax expense. Woodward had accrued gross interest and penalties of \$1,017 as of June 30, 2016 and \$859 as of September 30, 2015.

Woodward's tax returns are subject to audits by U.S. federal, state, and foreign tax authorities, and these audits are at various stages of completion at any given time. Reviews of tax matters by authorities and lapses of the applicable statutes of limitations may result in changes to tax expense. Fiscal years remaining open to examination in significant foreign jurisdictions include 2008 and forward. Woodward has concluded U.S. federal income tax examinations through fiscal year 2012. Woodward is generally subject to U.S. state income tax examinations for fiscal years 2012 and forward.

Note 18. Retirement benefits

Woodward provides various retirement benefits to eligible members of the Company, including contributions to various defined contribution plans, pension benefits associated with defined benefit plans, postretirement medical benefits and postretirement life insurance benefits. Eligibility requirements and benefit levels vary depending on employee location.

#### Defined contribution plans

Most of the Company's U.S. employees are eligible to participate in the U.S. defined contribution plan. The U.S. defined contribution plan allows employees to defer part of their annual income for income tax purposes into their personal 401(k) accounts. The Company makes matching contributions to eligible employee accounts, which are also deferred for employee personal income tax purposes. Certain foreign employees are also eligible to participate in foreign plans.

Most of Woodward's U.S. employees with at least two years of service receive an annual contribution of Woodward stock, equal to 5% of their eligible prior year wages, to their personal Woodward Retirement Savings Plan accounts. In the second quarter of fiscal years 2016 and 2015, Woodward fulfilled its annual Woodward stock contribution obligation using shares held in treasury stock by issuing 317 shares of common stock for a total value of \$13,999 in fiscal year 2016 and 259 shares of common stock for a total value of \$12,574 in fiscal year 2015. The increase in the annual 5% stock contribution is

primarily related to a specified group of additional employees becoming eligible for the 5% stock contribution on January 1, 2015 in exchange for freezing one of Woodward's defined benefit pension plans for that group.

The amount of expense associated with defined contribution plans was as follows:

	Three-Months Ended June 30,		Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Company costs	\$ 8,204	\$ 7,908	\$ 23,686	\$ 23,034

#### Defined benefit plans

Woodward has defined benefit plans that provide pension benefits for certain retired employees in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan. Woodward also provides other postretirement benefits to its employees including postretirement medical benefits and life insurance benefits. Postretirement medical benefits are provided to certain current and retired employees and their covered dependents and beneficiaries in the United States and the United Kingdom. Life insurance benefits are provided to certain retirees in the United States under frozen plans, which are no longer available to current employees. A September 30 measurement date is utilized to value plan assets and obligations for all of Woodward's defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

U.S. GAAP requires that, for obligations outstanding as of September 30, 2015, the funded status reported in interim periods shall be the same asset or liability recognized in the previous year end statement of financial position adjusted for (a) subsequent accruals of net periodic benefit cost that exclude the amortization of amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income (for example, subsequent accruals of service cost, interest cost, and return on plan assets) and (b) contributions to a funded plan or benefit payments.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, Woodward opened a lump-sum buy-out window for certain former US employees, and/or their dependents eligible to receive postretirement defined benefit pension payments for past employment services to the Company. Eligible pension plan participants may elect to receive a one-time lump-sum payment or an immediate annuity in lieu of future pension benefit payments. Woodward estimates that pension benefit payments under the lump-sum buy-out option may be up to approximately \$7,000 during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016 and up to approximately \$7,000 during fiscal year 2017. Such lump-sum payments will be paid from available pension plan assets.

Effective June 30, 2015, the Company terminated the defined benefit pension plan for employees at its Duarte, California manufacturing facility. The plan, which was established in fiscal year 2013 in connection with the December 2012 acquisition of the Duarte business, was amended in fiscal year 2013 to cease all future benefit accruals under the plan and was at that time closed to new entrants. Cash payout of benefits will occur after regulatory approval of the plan termination. In exchange for the freeze and termination of the plan, which were agreed upon through negotiations with the applicable employee union, the employees were provided replacement benefits through full participation in the Woodward U.S. defined contribution plan. In addition to the current liability of \$200 plus scheduled expenses of \$63 expected to be recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016, Woodward expects to recognize settlement costs of between \$100 and \$200 during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016 in connection with cash payouts to the beneficiaries of the plan and associated plan termination costs.





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The components of the net periodic retirement pension costs recognized are as follows:

	Three-Months Ended June 30,				Total	
	United States		Other Countries		2016	2015
	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Service cost	\$ 424	\$ 504	\$ 190	\$ 193	\$ 614	\$ 697
Interest cost	1,309	1,489	413	527	1,722	2,016
Expected return on plan assets	(2,535)	(2,662)	(672)	(751)	(3,207)	(3,413)
Amortization of:						
Net actuarial (gain) loss	323	99	62	47	385	146
Prior service cost (benefit)	96	96	-	-	96	96
Net periodic retirement pension (benefit) cost	\$ (383)	\$ (474)	\$ (7)	\$ 16	\$ (390)	\$ (458)
Contributions paid	\$ 84	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ 143	\$ 212	\$ 143

	Nine-Months Ended June 30,				Total	
	United States		Other Countries		2016	2015
	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Service cost	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,513	\$ 561	\$ 590	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,103
Interest cost	3,935	4,475	1,259	1,595	5,194	6,070
Expected return on plan assets	(7,612)	(7,994)	(2,035)	(2,274)	(9,647)	(10,268)
Amortization of:						
Net actuarial (gain) loss	969	297	190	142	1,159	439
Prior service cost (benefit)	288	288	-	-	288	288
Net periodic retirement pension (benefit) cost	\$ (898)	\$ (1,421)	\$ (25)	\$ 53	\$ (923)	\$ (1,368)
Contributions paid	\$ 84	\$ -	\$ 656	\$ 1,365	\$ 740	\$ 1,365

The components of the net periodic other postretirement benefit costs recognized are as follows:

	Three-Months Ended June 30,		Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Service cost	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 16
Interest cost	263	308	787	925
Amortization of:				
Net actuarial (gain) loss	39	(18)	117	(54)
Prior service cost (benefit)	(40)	(40)	(119)	(119)
Net periodic other postretirement (benefit) cost	\$ 267	\$ 257	\$ 801	\$ 774
Contributions paid	\$ 588	\$ 570	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,471

The amount of cash contributions made to these plans in any year is dependent upon a number of factors, including minimum funding requirements in the jurisdictions in which Woodward operates and arrangements made with trustees of

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certain foreign plans. As a result, the actual funding in fiscal year 2016 may differ from the current estimate. Woodward estimates its remaining cash contributions in fiscal year 2016 will be as follows:

Retirement pension benefits:			
United States	\$ 100	-	200
United Kingdom		151	
Japan		-	
Other postretirement benefits		2,294	

#### Multiemployer defined benefit plans

Woodward operates two multiemployer defined benefit plans for certain employees in the Netherlands and Japan. The amounts of contributions associated with the multiemployer plans were as follows:

	Three-Months Ended June 30, 2016		Nine-Months Ended June 30, 2015	
Company contributions	\$ 110	\$ 142	\$ 397	\$ 452

#### Note 19. Stockholders' equity

##### Stock repurchase program

In the second quarter of fiscal year 2015, Woodward's Board of Directors terminated Woodward's prior stock repurchase program and replaced it with a new program for the repurchase of up to \$300,000 of Woodward's outstanding shares of common stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions over a three-year

period that will end in 2018 (the “2015 Authorization”).

In the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, Woodward entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (the “ASR Agreement”) with Goldman, Sachs & Co. (“Goldman”) under which Woodward repurchased shares of its common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$125,000. A total of 2,506 shares of common stock were repurchased under the ASR Agreement under the 2015 Authorization.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, Woodward executed a 10b5-1 plan, which was cancellable, to repurchase up to \$125,000 of its common stock for a period that ended on April 20, 2016. During the first nine-months of fiscal year 2016, Woodward purchased 2,635 shares of its common stock for \$125,000 under the 10b5-1 plan under the 2015 Authorization.

#### Stock options

Provisions governing outstanding stock option awards are included in the 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”) and the 2002 Stock Option Plan (the “2002 Plan”). The 2002 Plan provided that no further grants would be made after December 31, 2006. The 2006 Plan, which was approved by stockholders and became effective January 25, 2006, expired in fiscal year 2016. No further grants will be made under either the 2002 Plan or the 2006 Plan. A proposal for a successor plan to the 2006 Plan will be submitted by the Company for stockholder approval at the January 2017 Annual Stockholder Meeting.

Equity awards in October 2015 under the 2006 Plan include grants of stock options to Woodward employees and directors. Woodward believes that these stock options align the interests of its employees and directors with those of its stockholders. Stock option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of Woodward’s stock at the date of grant, a ten-year term, and generally a four-year vesting schedule at a rate of 25% per year.

The fair value of options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-valuation model using the assumptions in the following table. Woodward calculates the expected term, which represents the period of time that stock options granted are expected to be outstanding, based upon historical experience of plan participants. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility using daily stock price observations. The estimated dividend yield is

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based upon Woodward's historical dividend practice and the market value of its common stock. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. treasury yield curve, for periods within the contractual life of the stock option, at the time of grant.

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Expected term (years)	n/a	n/a	6.3 - 8.7	6.2 - 8.8
Estimated volatility	n/a	n/a	34.5% - 35.1%	36.5%
Estimated dividend yield	n/a	n/a	1.0%	0.7%
Risk-free interest rate	n/a	n/a	1.7% - 2.0%	2.0% - 2.3%

The following is a summary of the activity for stock option awards during the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2016	
	Number of options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Number of options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share
Options, beginning balance	5,429	\$ 34.22	4,641	\$ 32.28
Options granted	-	n/a	1,055	40.26
Options exercised	(351)	20.99	(605)	21.95
Options forfeited	(4)	42.16	(17)	42.81
Options, ending balance	5,074	35.13	5,074	35.13

Changes in non-vested stock options during the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Three-Months Ended June 30, 2016		Nine-Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	Number of options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Number of options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share
Options outstanding, beginning balance	2,086	\$ 41.54	1,724	\$ 40.54
Options granted	-	n/a	1,055	40.26
Options vested	(2)	40.63	(682)	36.98
Options forfeited	(4)	42.16	(17)	42.81
Options outstanding, ending balance	2,080	41.54	2,080	41.54

Information about stock options that have vested, or are expected to vest, and are exercisable at June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	Number	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Life in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding	5,074	\$ 35.13	6.3	\$ 114,200
Options vested and exercisable	2,994	30.68	4.7	80,712
Options vested and expected to vest	4,964	34.99	6.2	112,451

## Restricted Stock

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2014, Woodward granted an award of 24 shares of restricted stock to its Chief Executive Officer and President, Thomas A. Gendron. Subject to Mr. Gendron's continued employment by the Company, these shares of restricted stock will vest 100% following the end of the Company's fiscal year 2017 if a specified cumulative earnings per share ("EPS") target is met or exceeded for fiscal years 2014 through 2017. If this EPS target is not met, all shares of restricted stock will be forfeited by Mr. Gendron. The shares of restricted stock were awarded to Mr. Gendron pursuant to a form restricted stock agreement approved by Woodward's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

A summary of the activity for restricted stock awards in the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 follows:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2016	
	Number	Fair Value per Share	Number	Fair Value per Share
Beginning balance	24	\$ 39.43	24	\$ 39.43
Shares granted	-	n/a	-	n/a
Shares vested	-	n/a	-	n/a
Shares forfeited	-	n/a	-	n/a
Ending balance	24	39.43	24	39.43

## Stock-based compensation cost

Woodward recognizes stock compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. At June 30, 2016, there was approximately \$9,654 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation arrangements, both stock options and restricted stock awards, granted under the 2002 Plan and the 2006 Plan (for which no further grants will be made under either plan). The pre-vesting forfeiture rates for purposes of determining stock-based compensation cost recognized were estimated to be 0% for members of Woodward's board of directors and 9% for all others. The remaining unrecognized compensation cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.1 years.

## Note 20. Commitments and contingencies

Woodward is currently involved in claims, pending or threatened litigation or other legal proceedings, investigations and/or regulatory proceedings arising in the normal course of business, including, among others, those relating to product liability claims, employment matters, worker's compensation claims, contractual disputes, product warranty claims and alleged violations of various laws and regulations. Woodward accrues for known individual matters where it believes that it is probable the matter will result in a loss when ultimately resolved using estimates of the most likely amount of loss.



Legal costs are expensed as incurred and are classified in “Selling, general and administrative expenses” on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Woodward is partially self-insured in the United States for healthcare and worker’s compensation up to predetermined amounts, above which third party insurance applies. Management regularly reviews the probable outcome of these claims and proceedings, the expenses expected to be incurred, the availability and limits of the insurance coverage, and the established accruals for liabilities.

While the outcome of pending claims, legal and regulatory proceedings, and investigations cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that any liabilities that may result from these claims, proceedings and investigations will not have a material effect on Woodward's liquidity, financial condition, or results of operations.

In the event of a change in control of Woodward, as defined in change-in-control agreements with its current corporate officers, Woodward may be required to pay termination benefits to such officers.

Note 21. Segment information

Woodward serves the aerospace, industrial and energy markets through its two reportable segments - Aerospace and Industrial. Woodward’s reportable segments are aggregations of Woodward’s operating segments. Woodward uses operating segment information internally to manage its business, including the assessment of operating segment performance and decisions for the allocation of resources between operating segments.

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In the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, Woodward changed the name of its Energy segment to Industrial. The term “energy” is largely viewed as “oil and gas” and therefore was not representative of the broader markets Woodward serves in this segment.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those of the Company. Woodward evaluates segment profit or loss based on internal performance measures for each segment in a given period. In connection with that assessment, Woodward excludes matters such as certain charges for restructuring costs, interest income and expense, certain gains and losses from asset dispositions, or other non-recurring and/or non-operationally related expenses.

A summary of consolidated net sales and earnings by segment follows:

	Three-Months Ended June 30,		Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Segment external net sales:				
Aerospace	\$ 308,582	\$ 288,480	\$ 867,871	\$ 825,676
Industrial	199,082	206,330	564,285	650,002
Total consolidated net sales	\$ 507,664	\$ 494,810	\$ 1,432,156	\$ 1,475,678
Segment earnings:				
Aerospace	\$ 57,726	\$ 46,362	\$ 151,790	\$ 127,783
Industrial	21,963	30,619	62,983	97,111
Total segment earnings	79,689	76,981	214,773	224,894
Nonsegment expenses	(10,369)	(13,564)	(50,877)	(35,884)
Interest expense, net	(5,912)	(5,858)	(18,166)	(16,788)
Consolidated earnings before income taxes	\$ 63,408	\$ 57,559	\$ 145,730	\$ 172,222

Segment assets consist of accounts receivable; inventories; property, plant, and equipment, net; goodwill; and other intangibles, net. A summary of consolidated total assets by segment follows:

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Segment assets:		
Aerospace	\$ 1,603,716	\$ 1,566,421
Industrial	701,763	653,848
Total segment assets	2,305,479	2,220,269
Unallocated corporate property, plant and equipment, net	86,688	85,834
Other unallocated assets	253,899	207,813
Consolidated total assets	\$ 2,646,066	\$ 2,513,916



Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

Forward Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that are deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of management. Words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "seek," "goal," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "continue," "project," "target," "strive," "can," "could," "may," "should," "will," "would," variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, and other characteristics of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may include, among others, statements relating to:

- future sales, earnings, cash flow, uses of cash, and other measures of financial performance;
- descriptions of our plans and expectations for future operations;
- plans and expectations relating to the performance of our joint venture with General Electric Company;
- investments in new campuses, business sites and related business developments;
- the effect of economic trends or growth;
- the effect of changes in the level of activity in particular industries or markets;
- the scope, nature, or impact of acquisition activity and integration of such acquisition into our business;
- the research, development, production, and support of new products and services;
- new business opportunities;
- restructuring and alignment costs and savings;
- our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions with respect to business opportunities that may be available to us;
- our liquidity, including our ability to meet capital spending requirements and operations;
- future repurchases of common stock;
- future levels of indebtedness and capital spending;
- the stability of financial institutions, including those lending to us; and
- pension and other postretirement plan assumptions and future contributions.

Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including:

- a decline in business with, or financial distress of, our significant customers;
- global economic uncertainty and instability in the financial markets;
- our ability to manage product liability claims, product recalls or other liabilities associated with the products and services that we provide;
  - our ability to obtain financing, on acceptable terms or at all, to implement our business plans, complete acquisitions, or otherwise take advantage of business opportunities or respond to business pressures;
- the long sales cycle, customer evaluation process, and implementation period of some of our products and services;
  - our ability to implement and realize the intended effects of any restructuring and alignment efforts;
- our ability to successfully manage competitive factors, including prices, promotional incentives, competitor product development, industry consolidation, and commodity and other input cost increases;

- our ability to manage our expenses and product mix while responding to sales increases or decreases;
- the ability of our subcontractors to perform contractual obligations and our suppliers to provide us with materials of sufficient quality or quantity required to meet our production needs at favorable prices or at all;
- our ability to monitor our technological expertise and the success of, and/or costs associated with, our product development activities;
- consolidation in the aerospace market and our participation in a strategic joint venture with General Electric Company may make it more difficult to secure long-term sales in certain aerospace markets;
- our ability to integrate acquisitions and manage costs related thereto;
- our debt obligations, our debt service requirements, and our ability to operate our business, pursue business strategies and incur additional debt in light of covenants contained in our outstanding debt agreements;
- our ability to manage additional tax expense and exposures;

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- risks related to our U.S. Government contracting activities, including liabilities resulting from legal and regulatory proceedings, inquiries, or investigations related to such activities;
- the potential of a significant reduction in defense sales due to decreases in the amount of U.S. Federal defense spending or other specific budget cuts impacting defense programs in which we participate;
- changes in government spending patterns, priorities, subsidy programs and/or regulatory requirements;
- future impairment charges resulting from changes in the estimates of fair value of reporting units or of long-lived assets;
- future results of our subsidiaries;
- environmental liabilities related to manufacturing activities and/or real estate acquisitions;
- our continued access to a stable workforce and favorable labor relations with our employees;
- physical and other risks related to our operations and suppliers, including natural disasters, which could disrupt production;
- our ability to successfully manage regulatory, tax, and legal matters (including the adequacy of amounts accrued for contingencies, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and product liability, patent, and intellectual property matters);
- risks related to our common stock, including changes in prices and trading volumes;
- risks from operating internationally, including the impact on reported earnings from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, and compliance with and changes in the legal and regulatory environments of the United States and the countries in which we operate;
- risks associated with political and economic uncertainty arising from the outcome of the recent referendum on the membership of the United Kingdom in the European Union;
- fair value of defined benefit plan assets and assumptions used in determining our retirement pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and related expenses including, among others, discount rates and investment return on pension assets;
- industry risks, including changes in commodity prices for oil, natural gas, and other minerals, unforeseen events that may reduce commercial aviation, and changing emissions standards;
- our operations may be adversely affected by information systems interruptions or intrusions; and
- certain provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law that could discourage or prevent others from acquiring our company.

These factors are representative of the risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in our forward-looking statements. Other factors are discussed under the caption “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) (our “Form 10-K”), as updated from time to time in our subsequent SEC filings. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

Unless we have indicated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “Form 10-Q”) to “Woodward,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Woodward, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Except where we have otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, amounts presented in this Form 10-Q are in thousands, except per share amounts.

This discussion should be read together with Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of our most recent Form 10-K and the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes included therein and in this report.

## Non-U.S. GAAP Financial Measures

Earnings before interest and taxes (“EBIT”), earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”), and free cash flow are financial measures not prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). However, we believe these non-U.S. GAAP financial measures provide additional information that enables readers to evaluate our business from the perspective of management.

## Earnings based non-U.S. GAAP financial measures

Management uses EBIT to evaluate Woodward’s performance without financing and tax related considerations, as these elements may not fluctuate with operating results. Management uses EBITDA in evaluating Woodward’s operating performance, making business decisions, including developing budgets, managing expenditures, forecasting future periods, and evaluating capital structure impacts of various strategic scenarios. Securities analysts, investors and others frequently use EBIT and EBITDA in their evaluation of companies, particularly those with significant property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets subject to amortization.

EBIT and EBITDA for the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 were as follows:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings	\$ 51,047	\$ 43,753	\$ 117,691	\$ 131,392
Income taxes	12,361	13,806	28,039	40,830
Interest expense	6,522	6,077	19,664	17,355
Interest income	(610)	(219)	(1,498)	(567)
EBIT	69,320	63,417	163,896	189,010
Amortization of intangible assets	6,887	7,224	20,759	22,026
Depreciation expense	10,413	11,280	29,162	33,727
EBITDA	\$ 86,620	\$ 81,921	\$ 213,817	\$ 244,763

The use of these non-U.S. GAAP financial measures is not intended to be considered in isolation of, or as a substitute for, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As EBIT and EBITDA exclude certain financial information compared with net earnings, the most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, users of this financial information should consider the information that is excluded. Our calculations of EBIT and EBITDA may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

## Cash flow-based non-U.S. GAAP financial measures

Management uses free cash flow, which is defined by the Company as net cash flows provided by operating activities less payments for property, plant and equipment, and also uses free cash flow excluding net after-tax proceeds from the formation of the joint venture, which is defined by the Company as free cash flow less the net cash flows related to the formation of a strategic joint venture between Woodward and General Electric Company (the “JV”), in reviewing the financial performance of Woodward’s various business groups and evaluating cash levels. Securities analysts,

investors, and others frequently use free cash flow in their evaluation of companies. The use of these non-U.S. GAAP financial measures is not intended to be considered in isolation of, or as substitutes for, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Neither free cash flow nor free cash flow excluding net after-tax proceeds from the formation of the JV necessarily represent funds available for discretionary use and is not necessarily a measure of our ability to fund our cash needs. Our calculation of free cash flow and free cash flow excluding net after-tax proceeds from the formation of the JV may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.



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Free cash flow and free cash flow excluding net after-tax proceeds from the formation of the JV for the nine-months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 were as follows:

	Nine-Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 362,481	\$ 171,490
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(128,628)	(190,865)
Free cash flow (outflow)	233,853	(19,375)
Less: Gross proceeds from formation of joint venture	250,000	-
Tax payments made to date related to formation of joint venture	(47,605)	-
Net after-tax proceeds from formation of joint venture	202,395	-
Free cash flow (outflow) excluding net after-tax proceeds from formation of joint venture	\$ 31,458	\$ (19,375)

## OVERVIEW

### Joint Venture

On January 4, 2016, Woodward and General Electric Company (“GE”), acting through its GE Aviation business unit, consummated the formation of a strategic joint venture between Woodward and GE (the “JV”). The JV designs, develops and sources the fuel system for specified existing and all future GE commercial aircraft engines that produce thrust in excess of fifty thousand pounds.

As part of the JV formation, Woodward contributed to the JV certain contractual rights and intellectual property applicable to the existing GE commercial aircraft engine programs within the scope of the JV. Woodward has no initial cost basis in the JV because Woodward had no cost basis in the contractual rights and intellectual property contributed to the JV. GE purchased from Woodward a 50% ownership interest in the JV for a \$250,000 cash payment to Woodward. In addition, GE will pay contingent consideration to Woodward consisting of fifteen annual payments of \$4,894 each per year beginning January 4, 2017 subject to certain claw-back conditions. Neither Woodward nor GE contributed any tangible assets to the JV.

Woodward determined that the JV formation was not the culmination of an earnings event because Woodward has significant performance obligations to support the future operations of the JV. Therefore, Woodward recorded the \$250,000 consideration received from GE for its purchase of a 50% equity interest in the JV as deferred income. The \$250,000 deferred income will be recognized as an increase to net sales in proportion to revenue realized on sales of applicable fuel systems within the scope of the JV in a particular period as a percentage of total revenue expected to

be realized by Woodward over the estimated remaining lives of the underlying commercial aircraft engine programs assigned to the JV.

Woodward and GE jointly manage the JV, and any significant decisions and/or actions of the JV require the mutual consent of both Woodward and GE. Neither Woodward nor GE has a controlling financial interest in the JV, but Woodward does have the ability to significantly influence the operating and financial decisions of the JV. Therefore, Woodward is accounting for its remaining 50% ownership interest in the JV using the equity method of accounting.

Other income includes \$2,728 for the three-months and \$4,886 for the six-months ended June 30, 2016 related to Woodward's equity interest in the earnings of the JV. During the three and six-months ended June 30, 2016, Woodward net sales include \$15,136 and \$30,151, respectively, of sales to the JV and a reduction to sales of \$7,643 and \$14,659, respectively, related to royalties paid to the JV by Woodward on sales by Woodward directly to third party aftermarket customers.

#### Segment name change

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, we changed the name of our Energy segment to Industrial. The term "energy" is largely viewed as "oil and gas" and therefore was not representative of the broader markets we serve in this segment.

#### Operational Highlights

##### Third Quarter Highlights

Net sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 were \$507,664, an increase of \$12,854, or 2.6%, compared to \$494,810 for the third quarter of the prior fiscal year. Aerospace segment sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 were up 7.0% to \$308,582, compared to \$288,480 for the third quarter of the prior fiscal year. Industrial segment sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 were down 3.5% to \$199,082, compared to \$206,330 for the third quarter of the prior fiscal year.

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Net earnings for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 were \$51,047, an increase of \$7,294 or 16.7% compared to \$43,753 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015. Net earnings per diluted share was \$0.81 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 compared to \$0.66 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015. The effective tax rate in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 was 19.5%, compared to 24.0% for the third quarter of the prior fiscal year. The decrease in the effective tax rate in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 was primarily attributable to the adoption of a new accounting standard that resulted in a favorable adjustment for the net excess income tax benefits from stock compensation for which there is no similar amount in the prior year.

EBIT for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 was \$69,320, an increase of 9.3% from \$63,417 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015. EBITDA for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 was \$86,620, an increase of 5.7% from \$81,921 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015.

Aerospace segment earnings as a percent of segment net sales increased to 18.7% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 from 16.1% in the prior fiscal year. Industrial segment earnings as a percent of segment net sales decreased to 11.0% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 from 14.8% in the prior fiscal year.

### Year to Date Highlights

Net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were \$1,432,156, a decrease of 2.9% from \$1,475,678 for the first nine months of the prior fiscal year. Net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were negatively impacted by \$16,643 related to unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015. Aerospace segment sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were up 5.1% to \$867,871, compared to \$825,676 for the first nine months of the prior fiscal year. Industrial segment sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were down 13.2% to \$564,285, compared to \$650,002 for the first nine months of the prior fiscal year.

Net earnings for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were \$117,691, or \$1.85 per diluted share, a decrease of \$13,701, or 10.4%, compared to \$131,392, or \$1.98 per diluted share, for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. Net earnings for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 included approximately \$16,100 of special charges related to our efforts to consolidate facilities, reduce costs and address current market conditions, which was equal to approximately \$9,900 net of tax. Net earnings for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were also negatively impacted by approximately \$3,700, or \$2,500 net of tax, related to unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015.

The effective tax rate in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was 19.2%, compared to 23.7% for the first nine months of the prior fiscal year.

EBIT for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was \$163,896, down 13.3% from \$189,010 in the same period of fiscal year 2015. EBIT for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was negatively impacted by approximately \$3,700 related to unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015. EBITDA for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was \$213,817, down 12.6% from \$244,763 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. EBIT and EBITDA for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 include the special charges of approximately \$16,100 discussed above.

Aerospace segment earnings as a percent of segment net sales increased to 17.5% in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 from 15.5% in the prior fiscal year. Industrial segment earnings as a percent of segment net sales decreased to 11.2% in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 from 14.9% in the prior fiscal year.

### Liquidity Highlights

Net cash provided by operating activities for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was \$362,481, compared to \$171,490 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities is primarily attributable to the after-tax proceeds related to the formation of the JV between Woodward and GE.

Free cash flow excluding net after-tax proceeds from the formation of the JV for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was an inflow of \$31,458 compared to a free cash outflow of \$19,375 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The increase was primarily attributable to lower payments for property, plant and equipment in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015.

At June 30, 2016, we held \$118,119 in cash and cash equivalents, and had total outstanding debt of \$785,000 with additional borrowing availability of \$600,473, net of outstanding letters of credit, under our revolving credit agreement. There was additional borrowing capacity of \$43,949 under various foreign lines of credit and foreign overdraft facilities.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth selected consolidated statements of earnings data as a percentage of net sales for each period indicated:

	Three-Months Ended				Nine-Months Ended			
	June 30, 2016	% of Net Sales	June 30, 2015	% of Net Sales	June 30, 2016	% of Net Sales	June 30, 2015	% of Net Sales
Net sales	\$ 507,664	100 %	\$ 494,810	100 %	\$ 1,432,156	100 %	\$ 1,475,678	100 %
Costs and expenses:								
Cost of goods sold	370,722	73.0	351,421	71.0	1,050,238	73.3	1,050,783	71.2
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	36,415	7.2	39,305	7.9	114,020	8.0	117,598	8.0
Research and development costs	29,928	5.9	33,555	6.8	93,287	6.5	97,912	6.6
Amortization of intangible assets	6,887	1.4	7,224	1.5	20,759	1.4	22,026	1.5
Interest expense	6,522	1.3	6,077	1.2	19,664	1.4	17,355	1.2
Interest income	(610)	(0.1)	(219)	(0.0)	(1,498)	(0.1)	(567)	(0.0)
Other (income) expense, net	(5,608)	(1.1)	(112)	(0.0)	(10,044)	(0.7)	(1,651)	(0.1)
Total costs and expenses	444,256	87.5	437,251	88.4	1,286,426	89.8	1,303,456	88.3
Earnings before income taxes	63,408	12.5	57,559	11.6	145,730	10.2	172,222	11.7
Income tax expense	12,361	2.4	13,806	2.8	28,039	2.0	40,830	2.8
Net earnings	\$ 51,047	10.1	\$ 43,753	8.8	\$ 117,691	8.2	\$ 131,392	8.9
Other select financial data:								

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Working capital	\$ 498,740	\$ 579,502
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	100,000	2,430
Total debt	785,000	852,430
Total stockholders' equity	1,158,524	1,153,104

Net Sales

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Consolidated net sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased by \$12,854, or 2.6%, compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015. Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 decreased by \$43,522, or 2.9%, compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015. Details of the changes in consolidated net sales are as follows:

	Three-Month Period	Nine-Month Period
Consolidated net sales for the period ended June 30, 2015	\$ 494,810	\$ 1,475,678
Aerospace volume	16,222	32,277
Industrial volume	(5,741)	(65,207)
Effects of changes in price and sales mix	1,818	6,051
Effects of changes in foreign currency rates	555	(16,643)
Consolidated net sales for the period ended June 30, 2016	\$ 507,664	\$ 1,432,156

The increase in net sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 was primarily attributable to increased defense sales in the Aerospace segment, partially offset by continued weakness in some of our Industrial segment markets, specifically,

further deterioration of the natural gas truck market in China and continued weakness in reciprocating engine power generation and other large capital projects.

The decrease in net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was primarily attributable to continued weakness across nearly all our Industrial segment markets, partially offset by increased commercial aftermarket and defense sales in the Aerospace segment markets.

Our net sales were positively impacted by \$555 in the third quarter and negatively impacted by \$16,643 in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates compared to the same periods of fiscal year 2015. Nearly all of the foreign currency impact to our net sales was realized through our Industrial segment, primarily due to changes in the European Union countries' Euro ("EUR").

Our worldwide sales activities are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars ("USD"), EUR, Great Britain Pounds ("GBP"), Japanese Yen ("JPY"), Brazilian Real ("BRL"), and Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"). As the USD, EUR, GBP, JPY, BRL and RMB fluctuate against each other and other currencies, we are exposed to gains or losses on sales transactions. For additional information on foreign currency exchange rate risk, please refer to the risk factor titled "We derive a significant portion of our revenues from non-U.S. sales and are subject to the risks inherent in doing business in other countries" set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our most recent Form 10-K.

#### Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 include special charges totaling approximately \$16,100 (\$13,300 included in cost of goods sold, \$1,700 included in selling, general and administrative expenses, and \$1,100 included in research and development costs) related to our efforts to consolidate facilities, reduce costs and address current market conditions.

Cost of goods sold increased by \$19,301 to \$370,722, or 73.0% of net sales, for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 from \$351,421, or 71.0% of net sales, for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase in costs of goods sold for the three-month period is attributable to higher sales volume in our Aerospace segment and planned new facility start-up expenses for our new Rockford-area and Colorado facilities. Cost of goods sold for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 decreased by \$545 to \$1,050,238, or 73.3% of net sales, from \$1,050,783, or 71.2% of net sales from the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in costs of goods sold for the nine-month period is attributable to lower sales volume in our Industrial segment, partially offset by increased sales in our Aerospace segment and planned new facility start-up expenses for our new Rockford-area and Colorado facilities. Cost of goods sold for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 also included approximately \$13,300 of special charges recorded in the first quarter, as described above.

Gross margin (as measured by net sales less cost of goods sold, divided by net sales) was 27.0% for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to 29.0% for the same period of the prior fiscal year. Gross margin for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 decreased due to quarterly variability of costs and planned new facility start-up expenses for our new Rockford-area and Colorado facilities. Gross margin was 26.7% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to 28.8% for the same period of the prior fiscal year. Gross margin for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was lower compared to the same period of fiscal year 2015, primarily related to the inclusion in cost of goods sold of approximately \$13,300 of special charges in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, as well as planned new facility start-up expenses for our new Rockford-area and Colorado facilities.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses decreased by \$2,890, or 7.4%, to \$36,415 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, as compared to \$39,305 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales was 7.2% for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to 7.9% for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Selling, general, and administrative expenses decreased by \$3,578, or 3.0%, to \$114,020 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to \$117,598 for the same period of fiscal year

2015. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales were 8.0% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, consistent with the same period of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was due to the inclusion of approximately \$1,300 in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 and \$3,300 in the first nine months of fiscal year 2015 of expenses associated with our negotiations to enter into the JV agreement with GE for which there is no equivalent expense in fiscal year 2016, as well as normal variability in costs. In the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, these decreases were partially offset by the special charges of \$1,700 described above.

Research and development costs decreased by \$3,627, or 10.8%, to \$29,928 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, as compared to \$33,555 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Research and development costs for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 decreased as a percentage of net sales to 5.9% as compared to 6.8% for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Research and development costs decreased by \$4,625, or 4.7%, to \$93,287 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to \$97,912 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Research and development costs for the first nine months of



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fiscal year 2016 decreased as a percentage of net sales to 6.5% as compared to 6.6% for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Research and development costs in both the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were impacted by variability in the timing of projects and expenses. In addition, the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 includes the special charges of \$1,100 described above. Our research and development activities extend across almost all of our customer base, and we anticipate ongoing variability in research and development due to the timing of customer business needs on current and future programs

Amortization of intangible assets decreased to \$6,887 for the third quarter and \$20,759 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$7,224 for the third quarter and \$22,026 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. As a percentage of net sales, amortization of intangible assets was 1.4% for both the third quarter and the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, as compared to 1.5% for both the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in amortization expense was primarily related to certain intangible assets becoming fully amortized during fiscal year 2015.

Interest expense increased to \$6,522 for the third quarter and \$19,664 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$6,077 for the third quarter and \$17,355 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. As a percentage of net sales, interest expense was 1.3% for the third quarter and 1.4% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, as compared to 1.2% for both the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to lower amounts of capitalized interest in the current fiscal year as capital projects have been completed.

Income taxes were provided at an effective rate on earnings before income taxes of 19.5% for the third quarter and 19.2% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to 24.0% for the third quarter and 23.7% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The changes in components of our effective tax rate (as a percentage of earnings before income taxes) were attributable to the following:

	Three-Month Period		Nine-Month Period	
Effective tax rate for the period ended June 30, 2015	24.0	%	23.7	%
Research and experimentation credit	(4.6)		(4.3)	
State and local taxes	0.3		(0.2)	
Adjustment of prior period tax items	2.4		0.4	
Taxes on international activities	3.1		2.9	
Net excess income tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(6.2)		(3.8)	
Other	0.5		0.5	
Effective tax rate for the period ended June 30, 2016	19.5	%	19.2	%

The decrease in the year-over-year effective tax rate for the three and nine-months ended June 30, 2016 is primarily attributable to the recognition through earnings of a net excess income tax benefit from stock compensation due to the adoption of ASU 2016-09 (see Note 2, Recent accounting pronouncements in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item I of this Form 10-Q) and the permanent extension of the U.S. research and experimentation credit ("R&E Credit"), both occurring in fiscal year 2016. These impacts were partially offset by a smaller favorable release of a foreign valuation allowance in the current fiscal year as compared to the prior fiscal year and a favorable increase in the net value of deferred tax assets recorded in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 that did not repeat in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016. The retroactive portion of the R&E Credit related to the year ended September 30, 2015 was \$6,500, including an adjustment of \$1,303 recorded in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016.

## Segment Results

The following table presents sales by segment:

	Three-Months Ended June 30,				Nine-Months Ended June 30,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
Net sales:								
Aerospace	\$ 308,582	60.8 %	\$ 288,480	58.3 %	\$ 867,871	60.6 %	\$ 825,676	56.0 %
Industrial	199,082	39.2	206,330	41.7	564,285	39.4	650,002	44.0
Consolidated net sales	\$ 507,664	100.0 %	\$ 494,810	100.0 %	\$ 1,432,156	100.0 %	\$ 1,475,678	100.0 %

The following table presents earnings by segment:

	Three-Months Ended		Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Aerospace	\$ 57,726	\$ 46,362	\$ 151,790	\$ 127,783
Industrial	21,963	30,619	62,983	97,111
Total segment earnings	79,689	76,981	214,773	224,894
Nonsegment expenses	(10,369)	(13,564)	(50,877)	(35,884)
Interest expense, net	(5,912)	(5,858)	(18,166)	(16,788)
Consolidated earnings before income taxes	63,408	57,559	145,730	172,222
Income tax expense	(12,361)	(13,806)	(28,039)	(40,830)
Consolidated net earnings	\$ 51,047	\$ 43,753	\$ 117,691	\$ 131,392

The following table presents earnings by segment as a percent of segment net sales:

	Three-Months		Nine-Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Aerospace	18.7%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%
Industrial	11.0%	14.8%	11.2%	14.9%

#### Aerospace

Aerospace segment net sales were \$308,582 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$288,480 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Segment net sales were \$867,871 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$825,676 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. The increase in segment net sales for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the same periods of fiscal year 2015 was driven primarily by increased defense sales for original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) and aftermarket, and increased commercial aftermarket sales. In the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, these increases were partially offset by weaker commercial OEM sales.

U.S. government funds continue to be prioritized for defense platforms on which we have content. Defense sales, for both aftermarket and OEM, continued to increase in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016, primarily related to conflicts in the Middle East. Sales of smart weapons were particularly strong in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016, as end-customers replenish their stock.

Commercial aftermarket sales were up in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 compared to the same periods of prior fiscal year, as global passenger traffic growth continues to drive aircraft utilization and our market share continues to grow.

Commercial OEM sales were flat for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the prior fiscal year third quarter and down slightly for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year due to lower rotorcraft OEM sales, primarily related to lower extraction demands due to depressed oil prices, as well as variability in business jet demand. These decreases were partially offset by increases in large transport OEM sales as aircraft deliveries of narrow-body and wide-body aircraft have continued to increase based on steady airline demand and new product introductions.

Aerospace segment earnings increased by \$11,364, or 24.5%, to \$57,726 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$46,362 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Segment earnings increased by \$24,007, or 18.8%, to \$151,790

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for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$127,783 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. The net increases in Aerospace segment earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were due to the following:

	Three-Month Period	Nine-Month Period
Earnings for the period ended June 30, 2015	\$ 46,362	\$ 127,783
Sales volume	7,051	13,887
Price, sales mix and productivity	2,428	9,854
Decrease (increase) in research and development expenses	282	(2,460)
Joint venture earnings	2,728	4,886
Other, net	(1,125)	(2,160)
Earnings for the period ended June 30, 2016	\$ 57,726	\$ 151,790

Aerospace segment earnings as a percentage of segment net sales were 18.7% for the third quarter and 17.5% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to 16.1% for the third quarter and 15.5% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The increase was primarily attributable to higher sales volume, which included more high-margin aftermarket sales.

#### Industrial

Industrial segment net sales were \$199,082 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$206,330 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Segment net sales were \$564,285 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$650,002 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in segment net sales for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016, as compared to the same periods of fiscal year 2015 was driven by further deterioration of the natural gas truck market in China and continued weakness in reciprocating engine power generation and other large capital projects. This weakness was primarily due to delayed maintenance and capital infrastructure investments due to slowing economic growth in China and other global markets, as well as continued depressed oil and gas pricing. In addition, the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 had unusually strong sales in the natural gas truck market in Asia, which was not repeated in fiscal year 2016.

This weakness was partially offset in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 by strength in wind power converter sales and in both the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 by strength in industrial turbomachinery aftermarket sales.

Foreign currency exchange rates had a favorable impact on sales of approximately \$700 for the third quarter and an unfavorable impact on sales of approximately \$15,500 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year.

Industrial segment earnings decreased by \$8,656, or 28.3%, to \$21,963 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$30,619 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. Segment earnings decreased by \$34,128, or 35.1%, to \$62,983 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 compared to \$97,111 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. The net changes in Industrial segment earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 were due to the following:

	Three-Month Period	Nine-Month Period
Earnings for the period ended June 30, 2015	\$ 30,619	\$ 97,111
Sales volume	(3,631)	(31,937)
Price, sales mix and productivity	(4,438)	(3,593)
Decrease in research and development expenses	3,337	7,592
New facility start-up costs	(2,687)	(3,337)
Effects of changes in foreign currency rates	(247)	(3,985)
Other, net	(990)	1,132
Earnings for the period ended June 30, 2016	\$ 21,963	\$ 62,983

Industrial segment earnings as a percentage of segment net sales were 11.0% for the third quarter and 11.2% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to 14.8% for the third quarter and 14.9% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in segment earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the

same periods of fiscal year 2015 was driven primarily by the impact of lower sales volume and unfavorable product mix. In addition, foreign currency exchange rates had an unfavorable impact of \$247 for the third quarter and \$3,985 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 compared to the same periods of fiscal year 2015.

#### Nonsegment expenses

Nonsegment expenses were \$10,369 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$13,564 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. As a percent of consolidated net sales, nonsegment expenses were 2.0% of net sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, compared to 2.7% for the same period of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in nonsegment expenses in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 is primarily due to normal variability in expenses as well as the inclusion in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 of \$1,300 of expenses associated with our negotiations to enter into the JV agreement with GE for which there is no equivalent expense in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Nonsegment expenses increased to \$50,877 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to \$35,884 for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. As a percent of consolidated net sales, nonsegment expenses were 3.6% of consolidated net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, compared to 2.4% of consolidated net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. The increase in nonsegment expenses in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 as compared to the first nine months of fiscal year 2015 is due to special charges taken in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 totaling approximately \$16,100 related to our efforts to consolidate facilities, reduce costs and address current market conditions.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Historically, we have satisfied our working capital needs, as well as capital expenditures, product development and other liquidity requirements associated with our operations, with cash flow provided by operating activities and borrowings under our credit facilities. We expect that cash generated from our operating activities, together with borrowings under our revolving credit facility, will be sufficient to fund our continuing operating needs, including capital expansion funding for the foreseeable future.

Our aggregate cash and cash equivalents were \$118,119 at June 30, 2016 and \$82,202 at September 30, 2015, and our working capital was \$498,740 at June 30, 2016 and \$579,502 at September 30, 2015. Of the \$118,119 of cash and cash equivalents held at June 30, 2016, \$117,169 was held by our foreign locations. We are not presently aware of any significant restrictions on the repatriation of these funds, although a portion is considered indefinitely reinvested in these foreign subsidiaries. If these funds were needed to fund our operations or satisfy obligations in the United States, then they could be repatriated and their repatriation into the United States may cause us to incur additional U.S. income taxes or foreign withholding taxes. Any additional U.S. taxes could be offset, in part or in whole, by foreign tax credits. The amount of such taxes and application of tax credits would be dependent on the income tax laws and other circumstances at the time these amounts are repatriated. Based on these variables, it is impractical to determine the income tax liability that might be incurred if these funds were to be repatriated.

Our revolving credit facility matures in April 2020 and provides a borrowing capacity of up to \$1,000,000 with the option to increase total available borrowings to up to \$1,200,000, subject to lenders' participation. We can borrow against our \$1,000,000 revolving credit facility as long as we are in compliance with all of our debt covenants. Historically, we have used borrowings under our revolving credit facilities to meet certain short-term working capital needs, as well as for strategic uses, including repurchases of our common stock, payments of dividends, acquisitions, and facilities expansions. In addition, we have various foreign credit facilities, some of which are tied to net amounts on deposit at certain foreign financial institutions. These foreign credit facilities are reviewed annually for renewal. We use borrowings under these foreign credit facilities to finance certain local operations on a periodic basis. For further discussion of our \$1,000,000 revolving credit facility and our other credit facilities, see Note 12, Credit facilities, short-term borrowings and long-term debt in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated

Financial Statements in Part I, Item I of this Form 10-Q.

Using borrowings on our revolving credit facility, on October 1, 2015, Woodward paid the entire principal balance of \$50,000 on the Series C notes, and on April 4, 2016, Woodward paid the entire principal balance of \$57,000 on the Series E notes.

At June 30, 2016, we had total outstanding debt of \$785,000, with additional borrowing availability of \$600,473 under our revolving credit facility, net of outstanding letters of credit, and additional borrowing availability of \$43,949 under various foreign credit facilities.

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At June 30, 2016, we had \$392,000 of borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility, of which \$100,000 was classified as short-term and the remainder was classified as long-term. Revolving credit facility and short-term borrowing activity during the nine-months ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

Maximum daily balance during the period	\$ 555,000
Average daily balance during the period	\$ 464,105
Weighted average interest rate on average daily balance	1.57%

We believe we were in compliance with all our debt covenants at June 30, 2016. See Note 12, Credit facilities, short-term borrowings and long-term debt in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of our most recent 10-K, for more information about our covenants.

In addition to utilizing our cash resources to fund the working capital needs of our business, we evaluate additional strategic uses of our funds, including the repurchase of our common stock, payment of dividends, significant capital expenditures, consideration of strategic acquisitions and other potential uses of cash.

Our ability to service our long-term debt, to remain in compliance with the various restrictions and covenants contained in our debt agreements, and to fund working capital, capital expenditures and product development efforts will depend on our ability to generate cash from operating activities, which in turn is subject to, among other things, future operating performance as well as general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, and other conditions, some of which may be beyond our control.

On January 4, 2016, we consummated the formation of a strategic joint venture between Woodward and GE. GE purchased from Woodward a 50% ownership interest in the JV for a \$250,000 cash payment to Woodward. In addition, GE will pay contingent consideration to Woodward consisting of fifteen annual payments of \$4,894 each per year beginning January 4, 2017 subject to certain claw-back conditions. The \$250,000 cash consideration received from GE on January 4, 2016 is taxable in the U.S. upon receipt. The taxes of approximately \$94,125 associated with this cash consideration will be paid through estimated payments made during the remainder of calendar year 2016. In the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, \$47,605 in estimated payments were paid related to this cash consideration. The remaining taxes related to the cash consideration received will be paid in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2017.

As previously announced, we completed \$125,000 of share repurchases through an accelerated stock repurchase program in second half of fiscal year 2015. This was part of a previously announced \$250,000 stock repurchase initiative. In the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, we executed a 10b5-1 plan to repurchase up to \$125,000 of our common stock for a period that ended on April 20, 2016. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, we purchased 2,635 shares of our common stock for \$125,000 under the 10b5-1 plan, using a portion of the \$250,000 received from GE.

For our Aerospace segment, in fiscal year 2015 we completed construction of a manufacturing and office building on a second campus in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area and have since occupied the new facility in anticipation of beginning serial production of new narrow-body product lines beginning in fiscal year 2017. This campus is intended to support the expected growth in our Aerospace segment over the next ten years and beyond, as a result of our being awarded a substantial number of new system platforms, particularly on narrow-body aircraft. We have been purchasing production equipment for the second campus and anticipate continuing such purchases.

We completed construction of a new campus at our corporate headquarters in Fort Collins, Colorado to support the future growth of our Industrial segment by supplementing our existing Colorado manufacturing facilities and

corporate headquarters. We began occupying the new manufacturing facility during the second quarter of fiscal year 2016 and we continue to purchase production equipment for this new campus.

We believe that cash flows from operations, along with our contractually committed borrowings and other borrowing capability, will continue to be sufficient to fund anticipated capital spending requirements and our operations for the foreseeable future. However, we could be adversely affected if the financial institutions providing our capital requirements refuse to honor their contractual commitments, cease lending, or declare bankruptcy. We believe the lending institutions participating in our credit arrangements are financially stable.

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## Cash Flows

	Nine-Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 362,481	\$ 171,490
Net cash used in investing activities	(122,881)	(188,379)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(200,635)	(1,466)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,048)	(9,548)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	35,917	(27,903)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	82,202	115,287
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 118,119	\$ 87,384

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was \$362,481, compared to \$171,490 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities is primarily attributable to the after-tax proceeds related to the formation of the JV between Woodward and GE.

Net cash flows used in investing activities for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was \$122,881, compared to \$188,397 in the same period of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in cash used in investing activities compared to the same period of the last fiscal year is due to decreased payments for capital expenditures. Payments for property, plant and equipment decreased by \$62,237 to \$128,628 in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, as compared to \$190,865 in the same period of fiscal year 2015, related mainly to the development of a second campus in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area, a new facility in Niles, Illinois, and a new campus at our headquarters in Fort Collins, Colorado. The manufacturing and office building in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area and the new facility in Niles, Illinois were both completed in fiscal year 2015. We began occupying our Fort Collins campus in fiscal year 2016.

Net cash flows used in financing activities for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was \$200,635, compared to net cash flows used in financing activities of \$1,466 for the same period of fiscal year 2015. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, we had net short and long-term debt payments of \$67,784 compared to net short and long-term debt borrowings of \$168,360 in the same period of fiscal year 2015. We utilized \$125,000 to repurchase 2,635 shares of our common stock in the first nine months of fiscal year 2016 under our existing stock repurchase program, compared to \$157,118 to repurchase 2,670 shares of our common stock in the same period of fiscal year 2015.

## Contractual Obligations

We have various contractual obligations, including obligations related to long-term debt, operating leases, purchases, retirement pension benefit plans, and other postretirement benefit plans. These contractual obligations are summarized and discussed more fully in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of our most recent Form 10-K. There have been no material changes to our various contractual obligations during the first nine months of fiscal year 2016.

## Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make judgments, assumptions, and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Note 1, Operations and summary of significant accounting policies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our most recent Form 10-K, describes the significant accounting policies and

methods used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our critical accounting estimates, identified in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of our most recent Form 10-K, include the discussion of estimates used for revenue recognition, purchase accounting, inventory valuation, depreciation and amortization, postretirement benefit obligations, reviews for impairment of goodwill, and our provision for income taxes. Such accounting policies and estimates require significant judgments and assumptions to be used in the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, and actual results could differ materially from the amounts reported.

In fiscal year 2015, for our Aerospace segment, we completed construction of a manufacturing and office building on a second campus in the greater-Rockford, Illinois area and began occupying the new facility. This campus is intended to support the expected growth in our Aerospace segment over the next ten years and beyond, required as a result of our being awarded a substantial number of new system platforms, particularly on narrow-body aircraft. In addition, in fiscal year 2015,

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we completed an addition to and renovation of a building in Niles, Illinois that we had acquired in September 2013. Most of our operations that formerly resided in nearby Skokie, Illinois, were relocated to this new facility in fiscal year 2015.

We completed construction of a new campus at our corporate headquarters in Fort Collins, Colorado to support the future growth of our Industrial segment by supplementing our existing Colorado manufacturing facilities and corporate headquarters. We began occupying the new campus in our second quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Concurrent with and in relation to our significant investment in three new campuses and related equipment totaling approximately \$500,000 as described above, Woodward initiated a comprehensive review of its depreciation lives as required by U.S. GAAP to evaluate the estimates of the useful lives of Woodward assets. This review resulted in estimates of the useful lives of both existing and new assets generally in excess of those utilized prior to fiscal year 2016. The revised estimates will be used in fiscal year 2016 and going forward and result in a downward adjustment of depreciation on existing assets of approximately \$12,000 for fiscal year 2016.

The resulting impact of the new additions related to the three new campuses and the extended useful lives on existing assets to fiscal year 2016 depreciation on property, plant and equipment for Woodward as a whole will largely offset each other and therefore depreciation expense for the full fiscal year 2016 will approximate fiscal year 2015. Segment earnings will not be significantly affected by these impacts and we believe the impact on any quarter within fiscal year 2016 is also not significant to Woodward earnings as a whole or to either of its reporting segments.

#### New Accounting Standards

From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) or other standards-setting bodies issue new accounting pronouncements. Updates to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification are communicated through issuance of an Accounting Standards Update. Unless otherwise discussed, we believe that the impact of recently issued guidance, whether adopted or to be adopted in the future, is not expected to have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements upon adoption.

To understand the impact of recently issued guidance, whether adopted or to be adopted, please review the information provided in Note 2, Recent accounting pronouncements, in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC, that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in our financial condition, revenues, or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources, that are material to investors.

#### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, we have exposures to interest rate risk from our long-term and short-term debt and our postretirement benefit plans, and foreign currency exchange rate risk related to our foreign operations and foreign currency transactions. We are also exposed to various market risks that arise from transactions entered into in the normal course of business related to items such as the cost of raw materials and changes in inflation. Certain contractual relationships with customers and vendors mitigate risks from changes in raw material costs and foreign currency exchange rate changes that arise from normal purchasing and normal sales activities.

These market risks are discussed more fully in “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” in Part II, Item 7A of our most recent Form 10-K. These market risks have not materially changed since the date our most

recent Form 10-K was filed with the SEC.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act") is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Principal Executive Officer (Thomas A. Gendron, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President) and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer (Robert F. Weber, Jr., Vice Chairman, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

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Thomas A. Gendron and Robert F. Weber, Jr., evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q. Based on their evaluations, they concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2016.

Furthermore, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter covered by this Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Woodward is currently involved in claims, pending or threatened litigation, other legal proceedings, investigations and/or regulatory proceedings arising in the normal course of business, including, among others, those relating to product liability claims, employment matters, worker's compensation claims, contractual disputes, product warranty claims and alleged violations of various laws and regulations. We accrue for known individual matters where we believe that it is probable the matter will result in a loss when ultimately resolved using estimates of the most likely amount of loss.

While the outcome of pending claims, legal and regulatory proceedings, and investigations cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that any liabilities that may result from these claims, proceedings and investigations will not have a material effect on Woodward's liquidity, financial condition, or results of operations.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investment in our securities involves risk. An investor or potential investor should consider the risks summarized under the caption "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our most recent Form 10-K when making investment decisions regarding our securities. In addition to the risk factors noted in the Form 10-K, the following risk factor arose during the third quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Political and economic uncertainty arising from the outcome of the recent referendum on the membership of the United Kingdom in the European Union could adversely impact Woodward's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") voted to leave the European Union ("EU"). The UK's voluntary exit from the EU, generally referred to as the "Brexit," triggered short-term financial volatility, including a decline in the value of GBP in comparison to both USD and EUR. In addition, a process of negotiation will be required to determine the future terms of the UK's relationship with the EU, and the uncertainty before, during and after the period of negotiation could have a negative economic impact and result in further volatility in the markets for several years. The impact of the Brexit referendum and such ongoing uncertainty may result in various economic and financial consequences for businesses operating in the UK, the EU and beyond.

As noted in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K, we derive a significant portion of our revenues from non-U.S. sales and are subject to the risks inherent in doing business in other countries, including the UK. During fiscal year 2015, approximately 4% of our consolidated net sales were invoiced to customers in the UK through both our Aerospace and our Industrial reportable segments. Approximately 28% of our consolidated net sales were invoiced to customers in Europe overall. Woodward and its various subsidiaries hold financial assets and liabilities denominated in GBP, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, postretirement defined benefit pension plan assets and liabilities, and accounts payable, and the future impacts of the Brexit could have a material impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Other than the changes noted above, the risk factors that were disclosed in our most recent Form 10-K have not materially changed since the date our most recent Form 10-K was filed with the SEC.



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

## Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities (In thousands, except for shares and per share amounts)	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Weighted 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 the Plans or Programs at Period End (1)
April 1, 2016 through April 30, 2016 (2), (3)	112,960	\$ 52.24	112,591	\$ 50,000
May 1, 2016 through May 31, 2016	-	-	-	50,000
June 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016 (3)	297	57.64	-	50,000

(1) In the second quarter of fiscal year 2015, our Board of Directors authorized a program for the repurchase of up to \$300,000 of our outstanding shares of common stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions over a three-year period that will end in 2018 (the "2015 Authorization").

(2) In the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, Woodward executed a 10b5-1 plan to repurchase up to \$125,000 of its common stock for a period that ended on April 20, 2016.

(3) Under a trust established for the purposes of administering the Woodward Executive Benefit Plan, 369 shares of common stock were acquired in April 2016 on the open market related to the deferral of compensation by certain eligible members of Woodward's management who irrevocably elected to invest some or all of their deferred compensation in Woodward common stock. In addition, 297 shares of common stock were acquired on the open market related to the reinvestment of dividends for shares of treasury stock held for deferred compensation in June 2016. Shares owned by the trust, which is a separate legal entity, are included in "Treasury stock held for deferred compensation" in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

## Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits filed as Part of this Report are listed in the Exhibit Index.



SIGNATURES

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

Date: July 20, 2016      WOODWARD, INC.  
/s/ Thomas A. Gendron  
Thomas A. Gendron  
Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and President  
  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: July 20, 2016      /s/ Robert F. Weber, Jr.  
Robert F. Weber, Jr.  
Vice Chairman, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer  
  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

WOODWARD, INC.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

Description

- \* ~~Rule~~ 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Thomas A. Gendron
- \* ~~Rule~~ 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Robert F. Weber, Jr.
- \* ~~Section~~ 1350 certifications
- \* ~~XBRNS~~ Instance Document.
- \* ~~XBRSCHE~~ Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- \* ~~XBRCAL~~ Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- \* ~~XBRDEF~~ Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- \* ~~XBRFLA~~ Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- \* ~~XBRPRE~~ Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following materials from Woodward, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, and (vi) the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

- \* Filed as an exhibit to this Report