

TWIN DISC INC
Form 10-Q
May 04, 2015

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 quarter ended March 27, 2015

Commission File Number 1-7635

TWIN DISC, INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Wisconsin
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)

39-0667110
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1328 Racine Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53403
(Address of principal executive offices)

(262) 638-4000
(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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, 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 definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

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

Yes No

At April 29, 2015, the registrant had 11,268,011 shares of its common stock outstanding.

Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

TWIN DISC, INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	March 27, 2015	June 30, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$23,607	\$24,757
Trade accounts receivable, net	35,729	40,219
Inventories, net	90,039	97,579
Deferred income taxes	4,713	4,779
Other	13,926	12,763
Total current assets	168,014	180,097
Property, plant and equipment, net	55,791	60,267
Goodwill, net	12,818	13,463
Deferred income taxes	1,340	2,556
Intangible assets, net	2,264	2,797
Other assets	6,149	7,805
Total assets	\$246,376	\$266,985
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt	\$3,571	\$3,604
Accounts payable	24,859	22,111
Accrued liabilities	29,152	31,265
Total current liabilities	57,582	56,980
Long-term debt	8,829	14,800
Accrued retirement benefits	28,764	37,006
Deferred income taxes	1,324	1,778
Other long-term liabilities	3,050	4,110
Total liabilities	99,549	114,674
Commitments and contingencies (Note D)		
Equity		
Twin Disc shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares authorized: 200,000; issued: none; no par value	-	-
Common shares authorized: 30,000,000; issued: 13,099,468; no par value	11,969	11,973
Retained earnings	191,384	183,695
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(29,074)	(15,943)
	174,279	179,725

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Less treasury stock, at cost (1,831,457 and 1,837,595 shares, respectively)	28,047	28,141
Total Twin Disc shareholders' equity	146,232	151,584
Noncontrolling interest	595	727
Total equity	146,827	152,311
Total liabilities and equity	\$246,376	\$266,985

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

TWIN DISC, INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014
Net sales	\$60,941	\$60,705	\$198,456	\$190,343
Cost of goods sold	41,935	44,177	134,958	134,604
Gross profit	19,006	16,528	63,498	55,739
Marketing, engineering and administrative expenses	15,669	16,870	48,086	49,572
Restructuring of operations	-	-	-	1,094
Earnings (loss) from operations	3,337	(342)	15,412	5,073
Interest expense	122	220	436	697
Other (income) expense, net	(539)	68	(1,021)	(85)
	(417)	288	(585)	612
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	3,754	(630)	15,997	4,461
Income taxes	707	(188)	5,088	2,973
Net earnings (loss)	3,047	(442)	10,909	1,488
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	(101)	(33)	(173)	(168)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Twin Disc	\$2,946	\$(475)	\$10,736	\$1,320
Dividends per share	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.27	\$0.27
Earnings (loss) per share data:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Twin Disc common shareholders	\$0.26	\$(0.04)	\$0.95	\$0.12
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Twin Disc common shareholders	\$0.26	\$(0.04)	\$0.95	\$0.12
Weighted average shares outstanding data:				
Basic shares outstanding	11,277	11,265	11,276	11,256
Dilutive stock awards	2	-	4	6
Diluted shares outstanding	11,279	11,265	11,280	11,262
Comprehensive income:				
Net earnings (loss)	\$3,047	\$(442)	\$10,909	\$1,488

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Benefit plan adjustments, net of income taxes of \$322, \$354, \$917 and \$1,060, respectively	542	528	1,545	1,506
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5,892)	1,054	(14,762)	4,053
Comprehensive (loss) income	(2,303)	1,140	(2,308)	7,047
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(46)	(33)	(87)	(168)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Twin Disc	\$(2,349)	\$1,107	\$(2,395)	\$6,879

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

TWIN DISC, INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended	
	March 27, 2015	March 28, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 10,909	\$ 1,488
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,639	7,940
Restructuring of operations	-	1,094
Other non-cash changes, net	295	441
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	(3,343)	6,824
Net cash provided by operating activities	15,500	17,787
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(5,898)	(5,183)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	210	121
Other, net	1,553	(244)
Net cash used by investing activities	(4,135)	(5,306)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of notes payable	(30)	(59)
Borrowings under revolving loan agreement	61,135	48,550
Repayments under revolving loan agreement	(67,100)	(50,600)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	15	-
Dividends paid to shareholders	(3,047)	(3,045)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	(219)	(487)
Excess tax (shortfall) benefits from stock compensation	(36)	524
Payments of withholding taxes on stock compensation	(313)	(2,170)
Net cash used by financing activities	(9,595)	(7,287)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(2,920)	442
Net change in cash	(1,150)	5,636
Cash:		
Beginning of period	24,757	20,724
End of period	\$ 23,607	\$ 26,360

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

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

A. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and, in the opinion of the Company, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring items, necessary for a fair presentation of results for each period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such SEC rules and regulations. The Company believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. It is suggested that these financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company’s latest Annual Report. The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company recorded out-of-period adjustments related to the correction of errors identified late in the year-end closing process of fiscal 2013 that were deemed immaterial for adjustment to the fiscal 2013 financial statements. The impact of these corrections to the fiscal 2014 first quarter was to increase earnings before income taxes and noncontrolling interest by \$437,000 and increase net earnings attributable to Twin Disc by \$69,000 (after considering applicable tax effects). The nature of these errors is as follows:

- The Company had over accrued for certain payroll related items totaling \$337,000 as of June 30, 2013, resulting in an increase to earnings from operations in the first quarter of fiscal 2014.
- The Company had overstated its warranty accrual by \$217,000 as of June 30, 2013, resulting in an increase to earnings from operations in the first quarter of fiscal 2014.
- The Company determined that work-in-process inventory had been overstated by \$117,000 as of June 30, 2013. As a result, additional cost of goods sold was recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2014, resulting in a decrease to earnings from operations in the first quarter of fiscal 2014.
- The Company’s deferred tax liabilities were understated by \$285,000 as of June 30, 2013, resulting in additional tax expense in the first quarter of fiscal 2014.

The Company does not believe these errors were material to its financial statements for any prior period, nor that the correction of these errors was material to the nine months ended March 28, 2014.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2015, the Company recorded out-of-period adjustments for the correction of errors related to pension expense and tax expense, both of which were deemed immaterial for adjustment to prior period financial statements. More specifically, the nature of the errors is as follows:

- The Company overstated pension expense by \$282,000 during the first six months of fiscal 2015 (\$141,000 per quarter).
- The Company understated tax expense by \$175,000 for the year ended June 30, 2014.

The impact of the correction of these errors was to increase earnings before income taxes and noncontrolling interest by \$282,000 and net earnings by \$2,000, respectively, for the three-months ended March 27, 2015, and to decrease net earnings by \$175,000 for the nine-months ended March 27, 2015. The Company does not believe these errors were material to its financial statements for any prior period, or that the correction of these errors is material to the quarter ended March 27, 2015 or its projected full year results for fiscal 2015.

New Accounting Releases

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance intended to amend current presentation guidance by requiring that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015 (the Company’s fiscal 2017). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued updated guidance intended to define management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization’s ability to continue as a going concern. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2016 (the Company’s fiscal 2017), and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In June 2014, the FASB issued stock compensation guidance requiring that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015 (the Company’s fiscal 2017). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on revenue from contracts with customers. This revenue recognition guidance supersedes existing US GAAP guidance, including most industry-specific guidance. The core principle is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance identifies steps to apply in achieving this principle. This updated guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016 (the Company’s fiscal 2018). The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this guidance on the Company’s financial disclosures and results.

In April 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the reporting for discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. The new guidance also requires expanded financial disclosures about discontinued operations. The amendments in this updated guidance are effective for the first quarter of the Company’s fiscal 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In July 2013, the FASB issued guidance stating that, except in certain defined circumstances, an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2013 (the Company’s fiscal 2015). The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

B. Inventory

The major classes of inventories were as follows (in thousands):

	March 27, 2015	June 30, 2014
Inventories:		
Finished parts	\$60,692	\$66,418

Work in process	11,356	12,419
Raw materials	17,991	18,742
	\$90,039	\$97,579

C. Warranty

The Company engages in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of its suppliers. However, its warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, the number of units affected by the failure and the expense involved in satisfactorily addressing the situation. The warranty reserve is established based on our best estimate of the amounts necessary to settle future and existing claims on products sold as of the balance sheet date. When evaluating the adequacy of the reserve for warranty costs, management takes into consideration the term of the warranty coverage, historical claim rates and costs of repair, knowledge of the type and volume of new products and economic trends. While we believe the warranty reserve is adequate and that the judgment applied is appropriate, such amounts estimated to be due and payable in the future could differ materially from what actually transpires. The following is a listing of the activity in the warranty reserve during the three and nine month periods ended March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014
Reserve balance, beginning of period	\$5,952	\$5,800	\$5,968	\$5,701
Current period expense	582	399	1,812	1,541
Payments or credits to customers	(453)	(498)	(1,482)	(1,646)
Translation	(185)	11	(402)	116
Reserve balance, end of period	\$5,896	\$5,712	\$5,896	\$5,712

The current portion of the warranty accrual (\$3,904,000 and \$3,766,000 for March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, respectively) is reflected in accrued liabilities, while the long-term portion (\$1,992,000 and \$1,946,000 for March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, respectively) is included in other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

D. Contingencies

The Company is involved in litigation of which the ultimate outcome and liability to the Company, if any, is not presently determinable. Management believes that final disposition of such litigation will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

E. Business Segments

The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacture and sale of marine and heavy duty off-highway power transmission equipment. Principal products include marine transmissions, surface drives, propellers and boat management systems, as well as power-shift transmissions, hydraulic torque converters, power take-offs, industrial clutches and controls systems. The Company sells to both domestic and foreign customers in a variety of market areas, principally pleasure craft, commercial and military marine markets, as well as in the energy and natural resources, government and industrial markets.

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The Company has two reportable segments: manufacturing and distribution. These segments are managed separately because each provides different services and requires different technology and marketing strategies. The accounting practices of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Transfers among segments are at established inter-company selling prices. Management evaluates the performance of its segments based on net earnings.

Information about the Company's segments is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014
Manufacturing segment sales	\$54,519	\$52,957	\$178,143	\$163,224
Distribution segment sales	26,261	28,441	79,247	90,018
Inter/Intra segment elimination - manufacturing	(16,441)	(18,233)	(50,902)	(54,452)
Inter/Intra segment elimination - distribution	(3,398)	(2,460)	(8,032)	(8,447)
Net sales	\$60,941	\$60,705	\$198,456	\$190,343
Manufacturing segment net earnings (loss)	\$3,589	(\$9)	\$12,793	\$3,662
Distribution segment net earnings	1,341	1,516	4,297	4,818
Corporate and eliminations	(1,984)	(1,982)	(6,354)	(7,160)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Twin Disc	\$2,946	(\$475)	\$10,736	\$1,320
	Mar. 27, 2015	June 30, 2014		
Assets				
Manufacturing segment assets	\$247,531	\$254,652		
Distribution segment assets	56,185	57,233		
Corporate assets and elimination of inter-company assets	(57,340)	(44,900)		
Total assets	\$246,376	\$266,985		

F. Stock-Based Compensation

In the first nine months of fiscal 2015 and 2014, the Company granted a target number of 15,861 and 43,154 performance stock unit awards, respectively, to various employees of the Company, including executive officers. The performance stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2015 will vest if the Company achieves a specified target objective relating to consolidated economic profit (as defined in the Performance Stock Unit Award Grant Agreement) in the cumulative three fiscal year period ending June 30, 2017. The performance stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2015 are subject to adjustment if the Company's economic profit for the period falls below or exceeds the specified target objective, and the maximum number of performance stock units that can be awarded if the target objective is exceeded is 13,621. Based upon actual results to date and the low probability of achieving the threshold performance levels, the Company is currently not accruing the performance stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2015. The performance stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2014 will vest if the Company achieves a specified target objective relating to

consolidated economic profit (as defined in the Performance Stock Unit Award Grant Agreement) in the cumulative three fiscal year period ending June 30, 2016. The performance stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2014 are subject to adjustment if the Company's economic profit for the period falls below or exceeds the specified target objective, and the maximum number of performance stock units that can be awarded if the target objective is exceeded is 22,205. Based upon actual results to date and the low probability of achieving the threshold performance levels, the Company is currently not accruing the performance stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2014. There were 48,594 and 54,874 unvested stock unit awards outstanding at March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value of the unvested awards at March 27, 2015 was \$24.70. The performance stock unit awards are remeasured at fair-value based upon the Company's stock price at the end of each reporting period. The fair-value of the stock unit awards are expensed over the performance period for the shares that are expected to ultimately vest. There was no compensation expense for the three and nine months ended March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, related to the performance stock unit award grants. At March 27, 2015, the Company had \$847,000 of unrecognized compensation expense related to the unvested shares that would vest if the specified target objective was achieved for the fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 awards. The total fair value of performance stock unit awards vested as of March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014 was \$0. The performance stock unit awards are cash based, and would therefore be recorded as a liability on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 27, 2015, these awards are \$0. As of June 30, 2014, there were no awards included in "Liabilities" due to actual results to date and the low probability of achieving any of the threshold performance levels.

In the first nine months of fiscal 2015 and 2014, the Company granted a target number of 16,261 and 17,312 performance stock awards, respectively, to various employees of the Company, including executive officers. The performance stock awards granted in fiscal 2015 will vest if the Company achieves a specified target objective relating to consolidated economic profit (as defined in the Performance Stock Award Grant Agreement) in the cumulative three fiscal year period ending June 30, 2017. The performance stock awards granted in fiscal 2015 are subject to adjustment if the Company's economic profit for the period falls below or exceeds the specified target objective, and the maximum number of performance shares that can be awarded if the target objective is exceeded is 14,101. Based upon actual results to date and the low probability of achieving the threshold performance levels, the Company is currently not accruing the performance stock awards granted in fiscal 2015. The performance stock awards granted in fiscal 2014 will vest if the Company achieves a specified target objective relating to consolidated economic profit (as defined in the Performance Stock Award Grant Agreement) in the cumulative three fiscal year period ending June 30, 2016. The performance stock awards granted in fiscal 2014 are subject to adjustment if the Company's economic profit for the period falls below or exceeds the specified target objective, and the maximum number of performance shares that can be awarded if the target objective is exceeded is 17,038. Based upon actual results to date and the low probability of achieving the threshold performance levels, the Company is currently not accruing the performance stock awards granted in fiscal 2014. There were 51,478 and 59,453 unvested stock awards outstanding at March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, respectively. The fair value of the stock awards (on the date of grant) is expensed over the performance period for the shares that are expected to ultimately vest. There was no compensation expense for the three and nine months ended March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, related to performance stock awards. The weighted average grant date fair value of the unvested awards at March 27, 2015 was \$24.04. At March 27, 2015, the Company had \$1,238,000 of unrecognized compensation expense related to the unvested shares that would vest if the specified target objective was achieved for the fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 awards. The total fair value of performance stock awards vested as of March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014 was \$0.

In addition to the performance shares mentioned above, the Company has unvested restricted stock outstanding that will vest if certain service conditions are fulfilled. The fair value of the restricted stock grants is recorded as compensation over the vesting period, which is generally 1 to 4 years. During the first nine months of fiscal 2015 and 2014, the Company granted 57,216 and 51,004 service based restricted shares, respectively, to employees in each year. There were 97,789 and 119,297 unvested shares outstanding at March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014, respectively. The compensation expense for the three and nine months ended March 27, 2015, related to these service-based awards approximated \$8,000 and \$425,000, respectively. The compensation expense for the three and nine months ended March 28, 2014, related to these service-based awards approximated \$308,000 and \$934,000,

respectively. The total fair value of restricted stock grants vested as of March 27, 2015 and March 28, 2014 was \$941,000 and \$3,053,000, respectively. As of March 27, 2015, the Company had \$1,227,000 of unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock which will be recognized over the next three years.

G. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The Company has non-contributory, qualified defined benefit plans covering substantially all domestic employees hired prior to October 1, 2003 and certain foreign employees. Additionally, the Company provides health care and life insurance benefits for certain domestic retirees. Components of net periodic benefit cost for the defined benefit pension plans and the other postretirement benefit plan are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 27, 2015	Mar. 28, 2014
Pension Benefits:				
Service cost	\$120	\$135	\$359	\$402
Interest cost	1,215	1,357	3,661	4,068
Expected return on plan assets	(2,105)	(1,648)	(5,469)	(4,942)
Amortization of transition obligation	10	19	29	57
Amortization of net loss	607	714	1,825	2,141
Net periodic benefit cost	(\$153)	\$577	\$405	\$1,726
Postretirement Benefits:				
Service cost	\$8	\$9	\$23	\$28
Interest cost	144	165	434	494
Amortization of net actuarial loss	160	150	478	451
Net periodic benefit cost	\$312	\$324	\$935	\$973

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$6,172,000 to its pension plans in fiscal 2015. As of March 27, 2015, \$5,562,000 in contributions have been made.

The Company has reclassified \$542,000 (net of \$322,000 in taxes) and \$1,545,000 (net of \$917,000 in taxes) of benefit plan adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive loss into earnings during the three and nine months ended March 27, 2015. The Company has reclassified \$528,000 (net of \$354,000 in taxes) and \$1,506,000 (net of \$1,060,000 in taxes) of benefit plan adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive loss during the three and nine months ended March 28, 2014. These reclassifications are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost.

H. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the first nine months of fiscal 2015 is 31.8%, which is lower than the prior year's 66.6%. Both periods were impacted by non-deductible operating losses in a certain foreign jurisdiction that is subject to a full valuation allowance, which is the largest driver of the change in the effective rate compared to the prior year. The much lower fiscal 2015 rate also reflects a \$7,100,000 increase in domestic earnings, offset by the Section 199 credit and benefits from the cumulative effect of the reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credit. The mix of tax preference items and foreign income and foreign income credits remained consistent with prior periods, resulting in a lower effective tax rate. During the second quarter of fiscal 2015 the Company also recognized previously unrecognized tax benefits due to the resolution of a state income tax audit. The fiscal 2014 rate reflects the impact of reduced domestic earnings base with constant foreign income and credits.

The Company maintains valuation allowances when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in the tax provision in the period of change. In determining whether a valuation allowance is required, the Company takes into account such factors as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carry-back and carry-forward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset. Due to recent operating losses in a certain foreign jurisdiction, the Company has evaluated the realizability of the net deferred tax assets related to this jurisdiction. This evaluation concluded that, based primarily upon recent losses in this jurisdiction and failure to achieve targeted levels of improvement, a full valuation allowance continues to be necessary.

The Company has not provided for additional U.S. income taxes on cumulative earnings of consolidated foreign subsidiaries that are considered to be reinvested indefinitely. The Company reaffirms its position that these earnings remain permanently invested, and has no plans to repatriate funds to the U.S. for the foreseeable future. Such earnings could become taxable upon the sale or liquidation of these foreign subsidiaries or upon dividend repatriation.

Accounting policies for interim reporting require the Company to adjust its effective tax rate each quarter to be consistent with the estimated annual effective tax rate. Under this effective tax rate methodology, the Company applies an estimated annual income tax rate to its year-to-date ordinary earnings to derive its income tax provision each quarter. The impact of the Company's operations in certain foreign locations is removed from the overall effective tax rate methodology and recorded directly based upon year-to-date results as these operations anticipate net operating losses for the year for which no tax benefit can be recognized.

The Company has approximately \$835,000 of unrecognized tax benefits, including related interest and penalties, as of March 27, 2015, which, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective tax rate. There was no significant change in total unrecognized tax benefits due to the settlement of audits or expiration of statutes of limitations during the quarter ended March 27, 2015. It appears reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could change in the next twelve months due to on-going audit activity.

Annually, the Company files income tax returns in various taxing jurisdictions inside and outside the United States. In general, the tax years that remain subject to examination are 2009 through 2014 for the major operations in Italy, Canada, Belgium, and Japan. The tax years open to examination in the U.S. are for years subsequent to fiscal 2011. During this quarter the company was notified by the state of Wisconsin of a tax examination covering open periods.

I. Goodwill and Other Intangibles

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, all of which is allocated to the manufacturing segment, for the nine months ended March 27, 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Impairment	Net Book Value
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 17,133	(\$ 3,670)	\$ 13,463
Translation adjustment	(645)	-	(645)
Balance at March 27, 2015	\$ 16,488	(\$ 3,670)	\$ 12,818

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's intangible assets that have definite useful lives and are subject to amortization as of March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

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	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment	Net Book Value
Licensing agreements	\$ 3,015	(\$ 2,490)	\$ -	\$ 525
Non-compete agreements	2,128	(2,045)	(83)	-
Trade name	1,675	(169)	-	1,506
Other	6,473	(5,256)	(1,194)	23
	\$13,291	(\$ 9,960)	(\$ 1,277)	\$ 2,054

June 30, 2014

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment	Net Book Value
Licensing agreements	\$ 3,015	(\$ 2,445)	\$ -	\$ 570
Non-compete agreements	2,128	(2,045)	(83)	-
Trade name	2,009	(100)	-	1,909
Other	6,482	(5,193)	(1,194)	95
	\$13,634	(\$ 9,783)	(\$ 1,277)	\$ 2,574

The weighted average remaining useful life of the intangible assets included in the table above is approximately 16 years.

Intangible amortization expense was \$56,000 and \$177,000 for the three and nine months ended March 27, 2015, and \$121,000 and \$356,000 for the three and nine months ended March 28, 2014, respectively. Estimated intangible amortization expense for the remainder of fiscal 2015 and each of the next five fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2015	\$ 55
2016	147
2017	143
2018	143
2019	143
2020	143

The gross carrying amount of the Company's intangible assets that have indefinite lives and are not subject to amortization as of March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014 are \$210,000 and \$223,000, respectively. These assets are comprised of acquired trade names.

J. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt at March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014 consisted of the following (in thousands):

March 27, 2015	June 30, 2014
-------------------	------------------

Revolving loan	\$5,235	\$11,200
10-year unsecured senior notes	7,143	7,143
Other	22	61
Subtotal	12,400	18,404
Less: current maturities and short-term borrowings	(3,571)	(3,604)
Total long-term debt	\$8,829	\$14,800

The revolving loan and unsecured senior notes listed above are subject to certain covenants, including restrictions on investments, acquisitions and indebtedness. Financial covenants, as defined, include a minimum consolidated net worth, a minimum EBITDA for the most recent four fiscal quarters, and a maximum total funded debt to EBITDA ratio. As of March 27, 2015, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

The fair value of long-term debt is estimated by discounting the future cash flows at rates offered to the Company for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities. This rate was represented by the US Treasury Three-Year Yield Curve Rate (0.92% and 0.88% for March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively), plus the current add-on related to the revolving loan agreement (1.00% for March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014) resulting in a total rate of 1.92% and 1.88% for March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. The fair value of the Company's 10-year unsecured senior notes due April 10, 2016 was approximately \$7,385,000 and \$7,605,000 at March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. The Company's revolving loan agreement approximates fair value at March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014. If measured at fair value in the financial statements, long-term debt (including the current portion) would be classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

K. Shareholders' Equity

On February 1, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock at market values. On July 27, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of an additional 375,000 shares of Common Stock at market values. These authorizations have no expiration. The Company made open market purchases of 125,000 shares of its outstanding Common Stock during fiscal 2012 and 185,000 shares during fiscal 2013.

The following is a reconciliation of the Company's equity balances for the first fiscal nine months of 2014 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Twin Disc, Inc. Shareholders' Equity					
	Common	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Treasury	Non- Controlling	Total
	Stock	Earnings	Income (Loss)	Stock	Interest	Equity
Balance-June 30, 2013	\$13,183	\$184,110	(\$25,899)	(\$28,890)	\$1,058	\$143,562
Net income		1,320			168	1,488
Translation adjustments			4,137		(84)	4,053
Benefit plan adjustments, net of tax			1,506			1,506
Cash dividends		(3,045)			(487)	(3,532)
Compensation expense and windfall tax benefits	1,457					1,457
Shares (acquired) issued, net	(2,964)			795		(2,169)
Balance-March 28, 2014	\$11,676	\$182,385	(\$20,256)	(\$28,095)	\$655	\$146,365

Twin Disc, Inc. Shareholders' Equity

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	Accumulated					
	Common	Retained	Other	Treasury	Non-	Total
	Stock	Earnings	Comprehensive	Stock	Controlling	Equity
			Income (Loss)		Interest	
Balance-June 30, 2014	\$11,973	\$183,695	(\$15,943)	(\$28,141)	\$727	\$152,311
Net income		10,736			173	10,909
Translation adjustments			(14,676)		(86)	(14,762)
Benefit plan adjustments, net of tax			1,545			1,545
Cash dividends		(3,047)			(219)	(3,266)
Compensation expense and windfall tax benefits	388					388
Shares (acquired) issued, net	(392)			94		(298)
Balance-March 27, 2015	\$11,969	\$191,384	(\$29,074)	(\$28,047)	\$595	\$146,827

Reconciliations for the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, by component for the three months ended September 27, December 27, 2013, and March 28, 2014, and September 26, December 26, 2014, and March 27, 2015, are as follows:

	Translation Adjustment	Benefit Plan Adjustment
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$ 16,949	(\$42,848)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	1,926	(62)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	512
Net current period other comprehensive income	1,926	450
Balance at September 27, 2013	\$ 18,875	(\$42,398)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	1,113	14
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	514
Net current period other comprehensive income	1,113	528
Balance at December 27, 2013	\$ 19,988	(\$41,870)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	1,098	15
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	513
Net current period other comprehensive income	1,098	528
Balance at March 28, 2014	\$ 21,086	(\$41,342)

	Translation Adjustment	Benefit Plan Adjustment
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 20,779	(\$36,722)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(4,337)	-
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	488
Net current period other comprehensive income	(4,337)	488
Balance at September 26, 2014	\$ 16,442	(\$36,234)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(4,501)	27
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	488

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Net current period other comprehensive income	(4,501)	515
Balance at December 26, 2014	\$ 11,941	(\$35,719)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(5,838)	54
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	488
Net current period other comprehensive income	(5,838)	542
Balance at March 27, 2015	\$ 6,103	(\$35,177)

Reconciliations for the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the three and nine months ended March 28, 2014 are as follows:

	Amount Reclassified Three Months Ended March 28, 2014	Amount Reclassified Nine Months Ended March 28, 2014
Amortization of benefit plan items		
Actuarial losses	\$ 864	\$ 2,592
	(a)	(a)
Transition asset and prior service benefit	19	57
Total before tax benefit	883	2,649
Tax benefit	370	1,110
Total reclassification net of tax	\$ 513	\$ 1,539

(a) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note G "Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans" for further details).

Reconciliations for the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the three and nine months ended March 27, 2015 are as follows:

	Amount Reclassified Three Months Ended March 27, 2015	Amount Reclassified Nine Months Ended March 27, 2015
Amortization of benefit plan items		
Actuarial losses	\$ 767	\$ 2,303
	(a)	(a)
Transition asset and prior service benefit	10	29
Total before tax benefit	777	2,332
Tax benefit	289	868
Total reclassification net of tax	\$ 488	\$ 1,464

(a) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note G "Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans" for further details).

L. Restructuring of Operations

During the first quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$1,094,000 representing the incremental cost above the minimum legal indemnity for a targeted workforce reduction at its Belgian operation, following finalization of negotiations with the local labor union. The minimum legal indemnity of \$548,000 was recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, upon announcement of the intended restructuring

action. During fiscal 2014, the Company made cash payments of \$857,000, resulting in an accrual balance at June 30, 2014 of \$785,000. The Company made additional payments of \$17,000 in the first nine months of fiscal 2015, resulting in a March 27, 2015 balance of \$610,000 after a foreign exchange impact of \$158,000. This remaining obligation relates to increased pension benefits agreed to as part of the restructuring and is expected to be paid out over the next several years.

Item 2. Management Discussion and Analysis

In the financial review that follows, we discuss our results of operations, financial condition and certain other information. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated fiscal 2014 financial statements and related notes.

Some of the statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are “forward looking statements” as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include the Company’s description of plans and objectives for future operations and assumptions behind those plans. The words “anticipates,” “believes,” “intends,” “estimates,” and “expects,” or similar anticipatory expressions, usually identify forward-looking statements. In addition, goals established by Twin Disc, Incorporated should not be viewed as guarantees or promises of future performance. There can be no assurance the Company will be successful in achieving its goals.

In addition to the assumptions and information referred to specifically in the forward-looking statements, other factors, including but not limited to those factors discussed under Item 1A, Risk Factors, of the Company’s Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for June 30, 2014 could cause actual results to be materially different from what is presented here.

Results of Operations

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	March 27, 2015	%	March 28, 2014	%	March 27, 2015	%	March 28, 2014	%
Net sales	\$60,941		\$60,705		\$198,456		\$190,343	
Cost of goods sold	41,935		44,177		134,958		134,604	
Gross profit	19,006	31.2%	16,528	27.2%	63,498	32.0%	55,739	29.3%
Marketing, engineering and administrative expenses	15,669	25.7%	16,870	27.8%	48,086	24.2%	49,572	26.0%
Restructuring of operations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,094	0.6%
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$3,337	5.5%	(\$342)	(0.6%)	\$15,412	7.8%	\$5,073	2.7%

Comparison of the Third Quarter of FY 2015 with the Third Quarter of FY 2014

Net sales for the third quarter increased 0.4%, or \$0.2 million, to \$60.9 million from \$60.7 million in the same period a year ago. Compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2014, on average, the U.S. dollar strengthened against the euro and Asian currencies. The net translation effect of this on foreign operations was to decrease revenues by approximately \$3.3 million versus the prior year, before eliminations. The increase in sales before translation effect was primarily due to increased shipments at the Company’s North American manufacturing and distribution operations across most product markets, only partially offset by moderating demand in the Company’s Asian markets for commercial marine

and oil and gas products. Demand from customers in Europe remains weak and has moderated somewhat in Asia, while overall demand in North America remains stable influenced by the Company's commercial marine, industrial products, and oil and gas markets. In the third fiscal quarter, sales to North American customers were approximately 53% of total consolidated net sales compared to 45% for all of fiscal 2014. Sales to Asia Pacific, which were at record levels and reached nearly 29% of total consolidated sales for all of fiscal 2014, were 22% in the third fiscal quarter of 2015, as the Company experienced lower shipments to oil and gas and commercial marine customers in China (which represented 8.1% of sales in the third fiscal quarter compared to 12.8% for all of fiscal 2014).

Sales at our manufacturing segment were up 3.0%, or \$1.6 million, versus the same period last year. In the current fiscal year's third quarter, our U.S. manufacturing operation, the largest, experienced a 14.0% increase in sales versus the third fiscal quarter of 2014. The primary driver for this increase was increased shipments of pressure pumping transmissions for the North American oil and gas market, increased aftermarket sales and growth in the Company's North American industrial product markets. This was only partially offset by lower shipments of commercial marine products. The Company's Italian manufacturing operations, which have been adversely impacted by the softness in the European mega yacht and industrial markets, experienced a 15.5% decrease in sales compared to the prior fiscal year's third quarter, primarily driven by the currency effect of the weakened euro. The Company's Belgian manufacturing operation has been adversely impacted by the softness in the global mega yacht market. This operation saw an 18.0% decrease in sales versus the prior fiscal year's third quarter, primarily driven by continued weakness in its European markets and foreign currency translation due to the weakening of the euro. The Company's Swiss manufacturing operation, which supplies customized propellers for the global mega yacht and patrol boat markets, experienced a 14% decrease in sales, primarily due to unfavorable currency movements and continued softness in shipments for the global patrol boat and Italian mega yacht markets.

Our distribution segment experienced a 7.7%, or \$2.2 million, decrease in sales compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2014. Compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2014, on average, the U.S. dollar strengthened against the euro and most Asian currencies. The net translation effect of this on foreign distribution operations was to decrease revenues by approximately \$2.1 million versus the prior year, before eliminations. The Company's distribution operation in Singapore, its largest Company-owned distribution operation, saw a 34% decrease in sales compared to the prior fiscal year's third quarter. This operation acts as the Company's master distributor for Asia and has experienced record results in recent years as the Company's products gain greater acceptance in the market. In the third fiscal quarter, this operation saw a significant decrease in shipments of pressure pumping and commercial marine transmissions for the Chinese market. The Company's distribution operation in the Northwest of the United States and Southwest of Canada experienced an increase in sales of nearly 17%. The year over year increase was driven by increased shipments of pressure pumping transmissions and increased aftermarket business (parts and service) for the Canadian oil and gas market as well as increased sales of industrial products. The Company's distribution operation in Italy, which provides boat accessories and propulsion systems for the pleasure craft market, saw sales decline 65%. In fiscal 2013's fourth quarter, the Company committed to a plan to exit the third party distribution agreement of this operation and entered negotiations to sell the inventory back to the parent supplier. Those negotiations were completed in the third fiscal quarter of 2014. The Company's distribution operation in Australia, which provides boat accessories, propulsion and marine transmission systems for the pleasure craft market, saw a 21% increase in sales compared to the prior fiscal year's third quarter, reflecting improved demand in the Australian mega yacht market compared to the prior year.

The elimination for net inter/intra segment sales decreased \$0.9 million, accounting for the remainder of the net change in sales versus the same period last year.

Gross profit as a percentage of sales increased 400 basis points to 31.2% of sales, compared to 27.2% of sales for the same period last year on relatively flat sales. Gross profit for fiscal 2015's third quarter was favorably impacted by a favorable mix of products sold compared to the prior year third quarter, primarily related to the Company's products sold into the oil and gas markets. There was also a favorable currency impact related to euro-based cost entities selling in U.S. dollars, due to the weakening of the euro compared to the prior year fiscal third quarter.

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For the fiscal 2015 third quarter, marketing, engineering and administrative (ME&A) expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 25.7%, compared to 27.8% for the fiscal 2014 third quarter. ME&A expenses decreased \$1.2 million versus the same period last fiscal year. The net impact of foreign currency movement year over year was to reduce ME&A expenses by \$0.9 million, driven by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar versus the euro and most Asian currencies. The net remaining decrease in ME&A expenses of \$0.3 million for the quarter relates to the reversal of stock compensation due to resignation (\$0.3 million), reduced domestic pension expense (\$0.7 million) and controlled spending at the Company's global operations, partially offset by increased bonus expense (\$0.6 million).

Interest expense of \$0.1 million for the quarter was down 45% versus last year's third fiscal quarter. Total interest on the Company's \$60 million revolving credit facility ("revolver") decreased 58% to \$22,567 in fiscal 2015's third quarter. The average borrowing on the revolver, computed monthly, decreased to \$7.1 million in fiscal 2015's third quarter, compared to \$11.7 million in the same period a year ago. The interest rate on the revolver decreased from a range of 1.81% to 1.82% in the prior fiscal year's third quarter to a range of 1.18% to 1.19% in the current year. On June 30, 2014, the Company entered into a revolving loan agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. This was the primary driver of the lower interest rate. The interest expense on the Company's \$25 million Senior Note decreased 33%, at a fixed rate of 6.05%, to \$0.1 million, due to a lower remaining principal balance.

Other income for the fiscal 2015 third quarter was markedly higher than the prior year third quarter due primarily to an increased exchange gain (\$0.6 million) resulting from the weakening of the euro and Asian currencies.

The effective tax rate for the fiscal 2015 third quarter was 18.8%, significantly lower than the prior year third quarter rate of 29.8%. However, the effective rates are impacted by the operating results in a certain foreign jurisdiction that is subject to a full valuation allowance. Adjusting fiscal 2015 for the results of this jurisdiction, the third quarter rate would have been 27.3%, which was favorably impacted by favorable provision to return adjustments for the federal and various state tax returns filed in the quarter, along with an adjustment to the reserve for uncertain tax positions. The fiscal 2014 third quarter tax benefit on near break-even, pre-tax results was impacted by a reduced effective rate driven by a change in the jurisdictional mix of earnings along with provision to return adjustments for the federal and various state tax returns filed in the quarter.

Comparison of the First Nine Months of FY 2015 with the First Nine Months of FY 2014

Net sales for the first nine months increased 4.3%, or \$8.1 million, to \$198.5 million from \$190.3 million in the same period a year ago. Compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2014, on average, the U.S. dollar strengthened against the euro and Asian currencies. The net translation effect of this on foreign operations was to decrease revenues by approximately \$4.9 million versus the prior year, before eliminations. The increase in sales was primarily due to increased shipments at the Company's North American manufacturing and distribution operations for the land-based transmission and industrial product markets, only partially offset by moderating demand in the Company's Asian markets for commercial marine and oil and gas products. Demand from customers in Europe remains weak and has moderated somewhat in Asia, while overall demand in North America remained stable through the third fiscal quarter, influenced by the Company's commercial marine, industrial products, and oil and gas markets. In the first nine months of fiscal 2015, sales to North American customers were approximately 55% of total consolidated net sales compared to 45% for all of fiscal 2014. Sales to Asia Pacific, which were at record levels and reached nearly 29% of total consolidated sales for all of fiscal 2014, were 22% in the first nine months of 2015, as the Company experienced lower shipments to oil and gas and commercial marine customers in China.

Sales at our manufacturing segment were up 9.1%, or \$14.9 million, versus the same period last year. In the current fiscal year's first nine months, our U.S. manufacturing operation, the largest, experienced a 15.5% increase in sales versus the first nine months of 2014. The primary driver for this increase was increased shipments of pressure pumping transmissions for the North American oil and gas market, increased aftermarket sales and growth in the Company's North American industrial products markets. This was only partially offset by lower shipments of pressure

pumping and commercial marine transmissions for the Asian market, primarily China. The Company's Italian manufacturing operations, which has been adversely impacted by the softness in the European mega yacht and industrial markets, experienced a 3.4% decrease in sales compared to the prior fiscal year's first nine months, primarily driven by unfavorable currency movements and reduced sales of industrial products versus the prior fiscal year's first nine months. The Company's Belgian manufacturing operation, which had experienced a brief strike at its facility in the first quarter of fiscal 2014, also has been adversely impacted by the softness in the global mega yacht market. This operation saw a 5.7% decrease in sales versus the prior fiscal year's first nine months, primarily driven by the impact of unfavorable currency movements. The Company's Swiss manufacturing operation, which supplies customized propellers for the global mega yacht and patrol boat markets, experienced a 14% decrease in sales, primarily due to unfavorable currency movements and continued softness in shipments for the global patrol boat and Italian mega yacht markets.

Our distribution segment experienced a 12.0%, or \$10.8 million, decrease in sales compared to the first nine months of 2014. Compared to the first three quarters of fiscal 2014, on average, the U.S. dollar strengthened against most Asian currencies. The net translation effect of this on foreign distribution operations was to decrease revenues by approximately \$3.5 million versus the prior year, before eliminations. The Company's distribution operation in Singapore, its largest Company-owned distribution operation, saw a 31% decrease in sales compared to the prior fiscal year's nine months. This operation acts as the Company's master distributor for Asia and has experienced record results in recent years as the Company's products gain greater acceptance in the market. In the first nine months of fiscal 2015, this operation saw a significant decrease in shipments of pressure pumping and commercial marine transmissions for the Chinese market. The Company's distribution operation in the Northwest of the United States and Southwest of Canada experienced an increase in sales of nearly 31%. The year over year increase was driven by increased shipments of pressure pumping transmissions and increased aftermarket business (parts and service) for the Canadian oil and gas market as well as increased sales of industrial products. The Company's distribution operation in Italy, which provides boat accessories and propulsion systems for the pleasure craft market, saw sales decline nearly 37%. In fiscal 2013's fourth quarter, the Company committed to a plan to exit the third party distribution agreement of this operation and entered negotiations to sell the inventory back to the parent supplier. Those negotiations were completed in the third fiscal quarter of 2014. The Company's distribution operation in Australia, which provides boat accessories, propulsion and marine transmission systems for the pleasure craft market, saw an increase in sales of nearly 11% compared to the prior fiscal year's first nine months, driven by strong shipments in the Australian mega yacht market compared to the prior year, primarily in the third quarter of fiscal 2015.

The elimination for net inter/intra segment sales decreased \$4.0 million, accounting for the remainder of the net change in sales versus the same period last year.

Gross profit as a percentage of sales increased 270 basis points to 32.0% of sales, compared to 29.3% of sales for the same period last year. Gross profit for fiscal 2015's first nine months was favorably impacted by higher sales volume compared to the fiscal 2014 first nine months (approximately \$3.6 million), a more profitable product mix (approximately \$2.5 million) driven by higher sales of the Company's oil and gas transmission products (approximately \$1.3 million), and improved absorption (approximately \$1.1 million).

For the fiscal 2015 first nine months, marketing, engineering and administrative (ME&A) expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 24.2%, compared to 26.0% for the fiscal 2014 nine months. ME&A expenses decreased \$1.5 million versus the same period last fiscal year. The net impact of foreign currency movement year over year was to reduce ME&A expenses by \$1.4 million, driven by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar versus the euro and most Asian currencies. The net remaining decrease in ME&A expenses of \$0.1 million for the first nine months relates to reduced stock compensation expense (\$0.5 million), lower domestic pension expense (\$0.9 million) and controlled spending at the Company's global operations, partially offset by increased bonus expense (\$1.5 million).

During the first quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$1.1 million, representing the incremental cost above the minimum legal indemnity for a targeted workforce reduction at its Belgian

operation, following finalization of negotiations with the local labor union. The minimum legal indemnity of \$0.5 million was recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, upon announcement of the intended restructuring action. During fiscal 2014, the Company made cash payments of \$0.9 million, resulting in an accrual balance at June 30, 2014 of \$0.8 million. The Company made additional payments of \$17,000 in the first nine months of fiscal 2015, resulting in a March 27, 2015 balance of \$0.6 million after a foreign exchange impact of \$0.2 million. This remaining obligation relates to increased pension benefits agreed to as part of the restructuring and is expected to be paid out over the next several years.

Interest expense of \$0.4 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2015 was down 37.4% versus last year's first nine months. Total interest on the Company's \$60 million revolving credit facility ("revolver") decreased 43% to \$104,617 in fiscal 2015's first nine months. The average borrowing on the revolver, computed monthly, decreased to \$10.5 million in fiscal 2015's first nine months, compared to \$12.6 million in the same period a year ago. The interest rate on the revolver decreased from a range of 1.81% to 1.85% in the prior fiscal year's first nine months to a range of 1.16% to 1.19% in the current year. On June 30, 2014, the Company entered into a revolving loan agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. This was the primary driver of the lower interest rate. The interest expense on the Company's \$25 million Senior Note decreased 33%, at a fixed rate of 6.05%, to \$0.3 million, due to a lower remaining principal balance.

Other income for the fiscal 2015 first nine months exceeded the prior year due to a combination of a foreign subsidy for research activities and increased exchange gains.

The effective tax rate for the fiscal 2015 first nine months was 31.8%, significantly lower than the prior year nine month rate of 66.6%. Adjusting both for the non-deductible losses, the first nine months of fiscal 2015 rate would have been 31.9%, compared to 33.3% for the fiscal 2014 comparable period. The fiscal 2014 rate is also somewhat higher due to unfavorable discrete items recorded in the first quarter related to adjustment to tax. See Note H "Income Taxes" for discussion of unrecognized tax benefits, including an audit settlement with the state of Wisconsin that had only a minor impact on our effective tax rate.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Comparison between March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014

As of March 27, 2015, the Company had net working capital of \$110.4 million, which represents a decrease of \$12.7 million, or 10.3%, from the net working capital of \$123.1 million as of June 30, 2014.

Cash decreased \$1.2 million, or 4.6%, to \$23.6 million as of March 27, 2015, versus \$24.8 million as of June 30, 2014. The majority of the cash as of March 27, 2015 is at our overseas operations in Europe (\$12.9 million) and Asia-Pacific (\$9.1 million). Year to date, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash was to reduce cash by \$2.9 million.

Trade receivables of \$35.7 million were down \$4.5 million, or 11.2%, when compared to last fiscal year-end. The impact of foreign currency translation was to decrease accounts receivable by \$3.4 million versus June 30, 2014. The net remaining decrease is consistent with the sales volume decrease experienced at the end of the third fiscal quarter of 2015.

Net inventory decreased by \$7.5 million, or 7.7%, versus June 30, 2014 to \$90.0 million. The impact of foreign currency translation was to decrease net inventory by \$8.4 million versus June 30, 2014. After adjusting for the impact of foreign currency translation, the net increase of \$0.9 million primarily came as a result of an increase in inventory in transit between our manufacturing and distribution operations. On a consolidated basis, as of March 27, 2015, the Company's backlog of orders to be shipped over the next six months approximates \$47.8 million, compared to \$66.1 million at June 30, 2014 and \$57.6 million at March 28, 2014. The decrease versus the end of the prior fiscal

year is being experienced at the Company's domestic manufacturing location primarily due to strong shipments through the first three quarters to customers in the pressure pumping sector of the North American oil and gas, and commercial marine markets. In addition, there was an unfavorable exchange impact of \$2.4 million compared to the prior fiscal year end. As a percentage of six month backlog, inventory has increased from 148% at June 30, 2014 to 188% at March 27, 2015.

Net property, plant and equipment (PP&E) decreased \$4.5 million versus June 30, 2014. This includes the addition of \$5.9 million in capital expenditures, primarily at the Company's Racine-based manufacturing operation, which was more than offset by depreciation of \$7.5 million. The net remaining decrease is due to foreign currency translation effects. In total, the Company expects to invest between \$9 and \$11 million in capital assets in fiscal 2015. These anticipated expenditures reflect the Company's plans to continue investing in modern equipment and facilities, its global sourcing program and new products, as well as expanding capacities at facilities around the world. The Company continues to review its capital plans based on overall market conditions and availability of capital, and may make changes to its capital plans accordingly. In addition, the quoted lead times on certain manufacturing equipment purchases may push some of the capital expenditures into the next fiscal year. In fiscal 2014, the Company spent \$7.2 million for capital expenditures, up from \$6.6 million in fiscal 2013. In fiscal 2012, the Company spent \$13.7 million for capital expenditures, up from \$12.0 million in fiscal year 2011. The Company's capital program is focused on modernizing key core manufacturing, assembly and testing processes and expanding capacity at its facilities around the world.

Accounts payable as of March 27, 2015 of \$24.9 million were up \$2.7 million, or 12.4%, from June 30, 2014. The impact of foreign currency translation was to decrease accounts payable by \$2.5 million versus June 30, 2014. The majority of the remaining increase came at the Company's North American manufacturing operation due to an increase in purchasing activity compared to the close of the prior fiscal year.

Total borrowings and long-term debt as of March 27, 2015 decreased by \$6.0 million, or roughly 33%, to \$12.4 million versus June 30, 2014. This decrease was driven primarily by strong operating cash flows generated year to date of \$15.5 million only partially offset by capital expenditures and dividends paid to shareholders. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2015, the Company generated positive free cash flow (defined as operating cash flow less acquisitions of fixed assets and dividends) of \$6.6 million and ended the quarter with total debt, net of cash, of (\$11.2) million, compared to (\$6.4) million at June 30, 2014, for a net positive change of \$4.8 million.

Total equity decreased \$5.5 million, or 3.6%, to \$146.8 million as of March 27, 2015. Retained earnings increased by \$7.7 million. The net increase in retained earnings included \$10.7 million in net earnings for the first nine months offset by \$3.0 million in dividend payments. Net unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$14.8 million was reported. The net remaining increase in equity of \$1.6 million primarily represents an adjustment for the amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service cost on the Company's defined benefit pension plans.

On June 30, 2014, the Company entered into a revolving loan agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Company may, from time to time, enter into revolving credit loans in amounts not to exceed, in the aggregate, Wells Fargo's revolving credit commitment of \$60,000,000. The revolving credit commitment may be increased under the agreement by an additional \$10,000,000 in the event that the conditions for "Incremental Loans" (as defined in the agreement) are satisfied. In general, outstanding revolving credit loans will bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.00%. The rate was 1.19% at March 27, 2015. In addition to principal and interest payments, the Borrowers will be responsible for paying monthly commitment fees equal to 0.15% of the unused revolving credit commitment. The Company has the option of making additional prepayments subject to certain limitations. The Credit Agreement is scheduled to expire on May 31, 2018. The outstanding balance of \$5,234,549 at March 27, 2015 is classified as long-term debt. This agreement contains certain covenants, including restrictions on investments, acquisitions and indebtedness. Financial covenants include a minimum consolidated adjusted net worth, a minimum EBITDA for the most recent four fiscal quarters of \$11,000,000, and a maximum total funded debt to EBITDA ratio of 3.0. As of March 27, 2015, the Company was in

compliance with these financial covenants with a four quarter EBITDA total of \$30,432,000 and a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of 0.41 (compared to \$19,463,000 and 0.95 as of June 30, 2014, respectively). The minimum adjusted net worth covenant fluctuates based upon actual earnings and the Company's compliance with that covenant is based on the Company's shareholders' equity as adjusted by certain pension accounting items. As of March 27, 2015, the minimum adjusted equity requirement was \$124,588,000 compared to an actual result of \$180,232,000 after all required adjustments.

Prior to June 30, 2014, the Company had a \$40,000,000 revolving loan agreement with BMO Harris Bank, N.A. ("BMO"). The Company originally entered into this revolving loan agreement in December 2002 with M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank, predecessor to BMO. At that time, the revolving loan agreement was for \$20,000,000 and had an expiration date of October 31, 2005. Through a series of amendments, the last of which was agreed to during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, the total commitment was increased to \$40,000,000 and the term was extended to May 31, 2015. This agreement contained certain covenants, including restrictions on investments, acquisitions and indebtedness. Financial covenants included a minimum consolidated adjusted net worth amount, as defined, a minimum EBITDA for the most recent four fiscal quarters, and a maximum total funded debt to EBITDA ratio. As of June 30, 2014, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants. The outstanding balances of \$0 and \$16,300,000 at June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, respectively, were classified as long-term debt. In accordance with the loan agreement as amended, the Company could borrow at LIBOR plus an additional "Add-On," between 1.5% and 2.5%, depending on the Company's Total Funded Debt to EBITDA ratio. The rate was 1.80% and 1.84% at June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, respectively. On June 20, 2014, the Company provided written notice to BMO of its intent to terminate the revolving credit agreement with a termination date of June 30, 2014. On June 30, 2014, the agreement was terminated and the facility was paid off.

Prior to June 30, 2014, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Twin Disc International, S.P.R.L. had a multi-currency revolving Credit Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (the "Prior Credit Agreement"). The Company entered into this agreement on November 19, 2012. Pursuant to the Prior Credit Agreement, the Company could, from time to time, enter into revolving credit loans in amounts not to exceed, in the aggregate, Wells Fargo's revolving credit commitment of \$15,000,000. In general, outstanding revolving credit loans (other than foreign currency loans) would bear interest at one of the following rates, as selected by the Company: (1) a "Base Rate," which is equal to the highest of (i) the prime rate; (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%; or (iii) LIBOR plus 1.00%; or (2) a "LIBOR Rate" (which is equal to LIBOR divided by the difference between 1.00 and the Eurodollar Reserve Percentage (as defined in the Prior Credit Agreement)) plus 1.50%. Outstanding revolving credit loans that are foreign currency loans would bear interest at the LIBOR Rate plus 1.50%, plus an additional "Mandatory Cost," which was designed to compensate Wells Fargo for the cost of compliance with the requirements of the Bank of England and/or the Financial Services Authority, or the requirements of the European Central Bank. In addition to principal and interest payments, the Borrowers were responsible for paying monthly commitment fees equal to .25% of the unused revolving credit commitment. The Company had the option of making additional prepayments subject to certain limitations. The Prior Credit Agreement included financial covenants regarding minimum net worth, minimum EBITDA for the most recent four fiscal quarters of \$11,000,000, and a maximum total funded debt to EBITDA ratio of 3.0. As of June 30, 2014, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants. The Prior Credit Agreement also included certain restrictive covenants that limited, among other things, certain investments, acquisitions and indebtedness. The Prior Credit Agreement provided that it automatically included any covenants or events of default not previously included in the Prior Credit Agreement to the extent such covenants or events of default are granted to any other lender of an amount in excess of \$1,000,000. The Prior Credit Agreement also included customary events of default, including events of default under the BMO agreement or the Prudential Note Agreement. Following an event of default, Wells Fargo could accelerate all amounts outstanding under any revolving credit notes or the Prior Credit Agreement. The Prior Credit Agreement was scheduled to expire on May 31, 2015. However, on June 30, 2014, the Company entered into the new agreement with Wells Fargo discussed above, which includes the ability to borrow up to \$15 million in certain foreign currencies. As of June 30, 2014, there were no borrowings under the Prior Credit Agreement.

On June 30, 2014, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Note Purchase and Private Shelf Agreement (the “Prudential Agreement”). Among other things, the Prudential Agreement: (a) amends and restates the “Note Agreement” between the Company and Purchasers dated as of April 10, 2006, as it has been amended from time to time (the “2006 Note Agreement”); and (b) sets forth the terms of the potential sale and purchase of up to \$50,000,000 in “Shelf Notes” as defined in the Prudential Agreement (the “Shelf Notes”) by the Company to Prudential. The notes sold by the Company to the Existing Holders under the 2006 Agreement (the “2006 Notes”) are deemed outstanding under, and are governed by, the terms of the Prudential Agreement. The 2006 Notes bear interest on the outstanding principal balance at a fixed rate of 6.05% per annum and mature and become due and payable in full on April 10, 2016 (the “Payment Date”). Prior to the Payment Date, the Company is obligated to make quarterly payments of interest during the term of the 2006 Notes, plus prepayments of principal of \$3,571,429 on April 10 of each year from 2010 to 2015, inclusive. The outstanding balance was \$7,142,857 at March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. Of the outstanding balance, \$3,571,429 was classified as a current maturity of long-term debt at March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. The remaining \$3,571,429 is classified as long-term debt. In addition to the interest payments and any mandatory principal payments required under the terms of the Shelf Note, the Company will pay an issuance fee of 0.10% of the aggregate principal balance of each of the Shelf Notes sold to, and purchased by, Prudential. In addition the Company agreed to pay a one-time structuring fee of \$25,000 on or before September 30, 2014, unless there was an acceptance of a sale of Shelf Notes prior to such date, in which case the structuring fee would have been waived. On September 29, 2014, the Company paid the \$25,000 structuring fee. The Company may prepay the Shelf Notes or the 2006 Notes, subject to certain limitations. At no time during the term of the Prudential Agreement may the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 2006 Notes and the Shelf Notes exceed \$35,000,000. The Prudential Agreement includes financial covenants regarding minimum net worth, minimum EBIDTA for the most recent four (4) fiscal quarters of \$11,000,000 and a maximum total funded debt to EBIDTA ratio of 3.0. As of March 27, 2015, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants. As part of the agreement, the Company will be required to make an offer to purchase the 2006 Notes and Shelf Notes upon a change of control, and any such offer must include the payment of a Yield-Maintenance Amount. The Prudential Agreement also includes certain covenants that limit, among other things, certain indebtedness, acquisitions and investments. The Prudential Agreement also has a most favored lender provision whereby the Prudential Agreement shall be automatically modified to include any additional covenant or event of default that is included in any agreement evidencing, securing, guarantying or otherwise related to other indebtedness in excess of \$1,000,000.

Four quarter EBITDA, total funded debt, and adjusted net worth are non-GAAP measures, and are included herein for the purpose of disclosing the status of the Company’s compliance with the four quarter EBITDA, total funded debt to four quarter EBITDA ratio, and adjusted net worth covenants described above. In accordance with the Company’s revolving loan agreements and the Prudential Agreement:

- “Four quarter EBITDA” is defined as “the sum of (i) Net Income plus, to the extent deducted in the calculation of Net Income, (ii) interest expense, (iii) depreciation and amortization expense, and (iv) income tax expense;” and
- “Total funded debt” is defined as “(i) all Indebtedness for borrowed money (including without limitation, Indebtedness evidenced by promissory notes, bonds, debentures and similar interest-bearing instruments), plus (ii) all purchase money Indebtedness, plus (iii) the principal portion of capital lease obligations, plus (iv) the maximum amount which is available to be drawn under letters of credit then outstanding, all as determined for the Company and its consolidated Subsidiaries as of the date of determination, without duplication, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.”
- “Total funded debt to four quarter EBITDA” is defined as the ratio of total funded debt to four quarter EBITDA calculated in accordance with the above definitions.
- “Adjusted net worth” means the Company’s reported shareholder equity, excluding adjustments that result from (i) changes to the assumptions used by the Company in determining its pension liabilities or (ii) changes in the market value of plan assets up to an aggregate amount of adjustments equal to \$34,000,000 (“Permitted Benefit Plan

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Adjustments”) for purposes of computing net worth at any time.

The Company’s total funded debt as of March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014 was equal to the total debt reported on the Company’s March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014 Consolidated Balance Sheet, and therefore no reconciliation is included herein. The following table sets forth the reconciliations of the Company’s reported Net Earnings to the calculation of four quarter EBITDA for the four quarters ended March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

	For the Four Quarters Ended March 27, 2015	For the Four Quarters Ended June 30, 2014
Four Quarter EBITDA Reconciliation		
Net Earnings Attributable to Twin Disc	\$ 13,060,000	\$ 3,644,000
Depreciation & Amortization	10,356,000	10,657,000
Interest Expense	675,000	936,000
Income Taxes	6,341,000	4,226,000
Four Quarter EBITDA	\$ 30,432,000	\$ 19,463,000
Total Funded Debt to Four Quarter EBITDA		
Total Funded Debt	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 18,404,000
Divided by: Four Quarter EBITDA	30,432,000	19,463,000
Total Funded Debt to Four Quarter EBITDA	0.41	0.95

The following table sets forth the reconciliations of the Company’s reported shareholders’ equity to the calculation of adjusted net worth for the quarters ended March 27, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

	As of March 27, 2015	As of June 30, 2014
Total Twin Disc Shareholders’ Equity	\$146,232,000	\$151,584,000
Permitted Benefit Plan Adjustments	34,000,000	34,000,000
Adjusted Net Worth	\$180,232,000	\$185,584,000

As of March 27, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants described above. As of March 27, 2015, the Company’s backlog of orders scheduled for shipment during the next six months (six-month backlog) was \$47.8 million, or approximately 28% lower than the six-month backlog of \$66.1 million as of June 30, 2014. The Company does not expect to violate any of its financial covenants in fiscal 2015. The current margins surrounding ongoing compliance with the above covenants, in particular, minimum EBITDA for the most recent four fiscal quarters and total funded debt to EBITDA, are expected to increase in fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. Based on its annual financial plan, the Company believes it is well positioned to generate sufficient EBITDA levels throughout fiscal 2015 in order to maintain compliance with the above covenants. However, as with all forward-looking information, there can be no assurance that the Company will achieve the planned results in future periods due to the uncertainties in certain of its markets. Please see the factors discussed under Item 1A, Risk Factors, of the Company’s Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for June 30, 2014 which could cause actual results to be materially different from what is presented here.

The Company’s balance sheet remains very strong, there are no off-balance-sheet arrangements other than the operating leases listed below, and we continue to have sufficient liquidity for near-term needs. The Company had \$54.8 million of available borrowings on our \$60 million revolving loan agreement as of March 27, 2015. The Company expects to continue to generate enough cash from operations to meet our operating and investing needs. As of March 27, 2015, the Company also had cash of \$23.6 million, primarily at its overseas operations. These funds,

with some restrictions and tax implications, are available for repatriation as deemed necessary by the Company. The Company has provided for deferred taxes on the earnings at the foreign operations for which an indefinite reinvestment assertion has not been made. In fiscal 2015, the Company expects to contribute \$6.2 million to its defined benefit pension plans, the minimum contributions required. However, if the Company elects to make voluntary contributions in fiscal 2015, it intends to do so using cash from operations and, if necessary, from available borrowings under existing credit facilities.

Net working capital decreased \$12.7 million, or 10.3%, in fiscal 2015's first three quarters, and the current ratio decreased slightly from 3.2 at June 30, 2014 to 2.9 at March 27, 2015. The decrease in net working capital was primarily driven the net impact of foreign currency movements on net working capital due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar versus the euro and most Asian currencies in the first half of the fiscal year.

The Company expects capital expenditures to be between \$9 million and \$11 million in fiscal 2015, of which \$5.9 million has already been spent. These anticipated expenditures reflect the Company's plans to continue investing in modern equipment and facilities, its global sourcing program and new products as well as expanding capacity at facilities around the world.

Management believes that available cash, the credit facility, cash generated from future operations, existing lines of credit and potential access to debt markets will be adequate to fund the Company's capital requirements for the foreseeable future.

As of March 27, 2015, the Company has obligations under non-cancelable operating lease contracts and loan and senior note agreements for certain future payments. A summary of those commitments follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Revolver borrowing	\$5,235			\$5,235	
Long-term debt	\$7,165	\$3,571	\$3,572		\$22
Operating leases	\$7,376	\$2,719	\$3,334	\$1,302	\$21
Total obligations	\$19,776	\$6,290	\$6,906	\$6,537	\$43

The table above does not include tax liabilities related to uncertain income tax positions totaling \$0.8 million, excluding related interest and penalties, as the timing of their resolution cannot be estimated. See Note H of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for disclosures surrounding uncertain income tax positions.

The Company maintains defined benefit pension plans for some of its operations in the United States and Europe. The Company has established the Pension Committee to manage the operations and administration of the defined benefit plans. The Company estimates that fiscal 2015 contributions to all defined benefit plans will total \$6.2 million. As of March 27, 2015, \$5.6 million in contributions have been made.

New Accounting Releases

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance intended to amend current presentation guidance by requiring that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015 (the Company's fiscal 2017). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial disclosures.

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued updated guidance intended to define management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization’s ability to continue as a going concern. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2016 (the Company’s fiscal 2017), and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In June 2014, the FASB issued stock compensation guidance requiring that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015 (the Company’s fiscal 2017). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on revenue from contracts with customers. This revenue recognition guidance supersedes existing US GAAP guidance, including most industry-specific guidance. The core principle is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance identifies steps to apply in achieving this principle. This updated guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016 (the Company’s fiscal 2018). The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this guidance on the Company’s financial disclosures and results.

In April 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the reporting for discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. The new guidance also requires expanded financial disclosures about discontinued operations. The amendments in this updated guidance are effective for the first quarter of the Company’s fiscal 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

In July 2013, the FASB issued guidance stating that, except in certain defined circumstances, an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2013 (the Company’s fiscal 2015). The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial disclosures.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of this Quarterly Report requires management’s judgment to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Twin Disc’s critical accounting policies are described in Item 7 of the Company’s Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for June 30, 2014. There have been no significant changes to those accounting policies subsequent to June 30, 2014.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates, commodities and foreign exchange. To reduce such risks, the Company selectively uses financial instruments and other pro-active management techniques. All hedging transactions are authorized and executed pursuant to clearly defined policies and procedures, which prohibit the use of financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest rate risk - The Company's earnings exposure related to adverse movements of interest rates is primarily derived from outstanding floating rate debt instruments that are indexed to the LIBOR interest rate. In accordance with the \$60,000,000 revolving loan agreement expiring May 31, 2018, the Company has the option of borrowing at LIBOR plus an additional "Add-On" of 1.0%. Due to the relative stability of interest rates, the Company did not utilize any financial instruments at March 27, 2015 to manage interest rate risk exposure. A 10 percent increase or decrease in the applicable interest rate would result in a change in pretax interest expense of approximately \$6,000.

Commodity price risk - The Company is exposed to fluctuation in market prices for such commodities as steel and aluminum. The Company does not utilize commodity price hedges to manage commodity price risk exposure.

Currency risk - The Company has exposure to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. Approximately 22% of the Company's revenues in the nine months ended March 27, 2015 were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Of that total, approximately 65% was denominated in euros with the balance composed of Japanese yen, the Swiss franc, Indian rupee and the Australian and Singapore dollars. The Company does not hedge the translation exposure represented by the net assets of its foreign subsidiaries. Foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as a component of shareholders' equity. Forward foreign exchange contracts are occasionally used to hedge the currency fluctuations on significant transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Derivative financial instruments - The Company has written policies and procedures that place all financial instruments under the direction of the Company corporate treasury and restrict derivative transactions to those intended for hedging purposes. The use of financial instruments for trading purposes is prohibited. The Company occasionally uses financial instruments to manage the market risk from changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company primarily enters into forward exchange contracts to reduce the earnings and cash flow impact of non-functional currency denominated receivables and payables. These contracts are highly effective in hedging the cash flows attributable to changes in currency exchange rates. Gains and losses resulting from these contracts offset the foreign exchange gains or losses on the underlying assets and liabilities being hedged. The maturities of the forward exchange contracts generally coincide with the settlement dates of the related transactions. Gains and losses on these contracts are recorded in Other expense, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations as the changes in the fair value of the contracts are recognized and generally offset the gains and losses on the hedged items in the same period. The primary currency to which the Company was exposed in fiscal 2015 and 2014 was the euro. The Company had no outstanding forward exchange contracts at March 27, 2015 or June 30, 2014.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("the Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing, and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely discussions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). During the period covered by this report, no

changes were made which have materially affected, or which are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Twin Disc is a defendant in several product liability or related claims which are considered either adequately covered by appropriate liability insurance or involving amounts not deemed material to the business or financial condition of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in response to Item 1A to Part I of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

(a) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

There were no securities of the Company sold by the Company during the three months ended March 27, 2015, which were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, in reliance upon an exemption from registration provided by Section 4 (2) of the Act.

(b) Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Dec. 27, 2014 – Jan. 30, 2015	0	NA	0	315,000
Jan. 31, 2015 – Feb. 27, 2015	0	NA	0	315,000
Feb. 28, 2015 – Mar. 27, 2015	0	NA	0	315,000
Total	0	NA	0	315,000

The Company did not purchase any shares of Common Stock during the quarter ended March 27, 2015, pursuant to our publicly announced program (described below).

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On February 1, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of Common Stock at market values, of which 250,000 shares were purchased during fiscal 2009 and 125,000 shares were purchased during fiscal 2012. On July 27, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of an additional 375,000 shares of Common Stock at market values. This authorization has no expiration. During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company purchased 185,000 shares under this authorization.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

31a Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31b Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32a Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32b Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Schema

101.CAL XBRL Calculation Linkbase

101.DEF XBRL Definition Linkbase

101.LAB XBRL Label Linkbase

101.PRE XBRL Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURE

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.

TWIN DISC, INCORPORATED
(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2015

/s/ JEFFREY S. KNUTSON
Jeffrey S. Knutson
Vice President - Finance, Interim Chief
Financial Officer, Corporate Controller,
Interim Treasurer and Secretary
Chief Accounting Officer
