

TORO CO
Form 10-Q
June 02, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended April 29, 2016

o Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Transition Period from to

THE TORO COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

1-8649
(Commission File Number)

41-0580470
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, Minnesota 55420

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Telephone Number: (952) 888-8801

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of May 27, 2016 was 55,032,963.

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THE TORO COMPANY

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited)

(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Net sales	\$ 836,441	\$ 826,242	\$ 1,322,839	\$ 1,300,453
Cost of sales	533,254	544,270	836,998	849,482
Gross profit	303,187	281,972	485,841	450,971
Selling, general, and administrative expense	148,097	143,517	276,912	268,094
Operating earnings	155,090	138,455	208,929	182,877
Interest expense	(4,721)	(4,768)	(9,375)	(9,484)
Other income, net	3,873	2,450	8,385	4,717
Earnings before income taxes	154,242	136,137	207,939	178,110
Provision for income taxes	48,561	42,374	62,997	53,397
Net earnings	\$ 105,681	\$ 93,763	\$ 144,942	\$ 124,713
Basic net earnings per share of common stock	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.68	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.23
Diluted net earnings per share of common stock	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.18
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding Basic	54,904	55,864	54,959	55,954
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding Diluted	55,986	57,073	56,077	57,157

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Net earnings	\$ 105,681	\$ 93,763	\$ 144,942	\$ 124,713
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	5,741	1,012	950	(7,114)
Derivative instruments, net of tax of \$(2,042), \$(2,598), \$(1,653), and \$(148), respectively	(1,533)	(4,117)	(2,592)	(1,339)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	4,208	(3,105)	(1,642)	(8,453)
Comprehensive income	\$ 109,889	\$ 90,658	\$ 143,300	\$ 116,260

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	April 29, 2016		May 1, 2015		October 31, 2015
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 174,639	\$	109,295	\$	126,275
Receivables, net	329,837		351,602		177,013
Inventories, net	369,070		341,440		334,514
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	36,683		38,210		34,782
Deferred income taxes	39,878		43,202		38,095
Total current assets	950,107		883,749		710,679
Property, plant, and equipment, gross	824,214		790,568		804,598
Less accumulated depreciation	602,145		570,627		579,603
Property, plant, and equipment, net	222,069		219,941		224,995
Long-term deferred income taxes	28,535		26,416		28,568
Other assets	33,102		29,625		24,873
Goodwill	195,358		194,854		195,533
Other intangible assets, net	113,570		124,542		119,010
Total assets	\$ 1,542,741	\$	1,479,127	\$	1,303,658
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 23,286	\$	23,444	\$	23,134
Short-term debt			24,900		222
Accounts payable	260,504		256,391		152,017
Accrued liabilities	316,811		314,505		268,361
Total current liabilities	600,601		619,240		443,734
Long-term debt, less current portion	337,909		361,428		354,818
Deferred revenue	11,565		11,244		11,365
Other long-term liabilities	30,058		24,211		31,576
Stockholders' equity:					
Preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share, authorized 1,000,000 voting and 850,000 non-voting shares, none issued and outstanding					
Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, authorized 175,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 54,759,683 shares as of April 29, 2016, 55,264,659 shares as of May 1, 2015, and 54,650,916 shares as of October 31, 2015	54,760		55,265		54,651
Retained earnings	539,333		431,897		437,357
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(31,485)		(24,158)		(29,843)
Total stockholders' equity	562,608		463,004		462,165
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,542,741	\$	1,479,127	\$	1,303,658

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 144,942	\$ 124,713
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Non-cash income from finance affiliate	(4,551)	(3,709)
Provision for depreciation, amortization, and impairment loss	31,526	30,613
Stock-based compensation expense	5,197	5,090
Decrease/(increase) in deferred income taxes	253	(1,107)
Other	(464)	(47)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:		
Receivables, net	(150,072)	(193,552)
Inventories, net	(37,418)	(56,099)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(91)	(5,168)
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, deferred revenue, and other long-term liabilities	147,832	194,514
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	137,154	95,248
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(22,622)	(27,261)
Proceeds from asset disposals	203	57
Contributions to finance affiliate, net	(2,865)	(4,512)
Proceeds from sale of business	1,500	
Acquisition, net of cash acquired		(198,329)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(23,784)	(230,045)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayments of short-term debt	(1,161)	(1,283)
(Repayments of)/increase in long-term debt	(16,788)	(276)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based awards	11,285	5,057
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	14,684	5,168
Purchases of Toro common stock	(41,018)	(49,323)
Dividends paid on Toro common stock	(33,005)	(27,975)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(66,003)	(68,632)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	997	(2,149)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	48,364	(205,578)
Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the fiscal period	126,275	314,873
Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the fiscal period	\$ 174,639	\$ 109,295
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Debt issued in connection with an acquisition	\$	\$ 31,161

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

April 29, 2016

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all the information and notes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for complete financial statements. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms company and Toro refer to The Toro Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting primarily of recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations. Since the company s business is seasonal, operating results for the six months ended April 29, 2016 cannot be annualized to determine the expected results for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2016.

The company s fiscal year ends on October 31, and quarterly results are reported based on three-month periods that generally end on the Friday closest to the quarter end. For comparative purposes, however, the company s second and third quarters always include exactly 13 weeks of results so that the quarter end date for these two quarters is not necessarily the Friday closest to the calendar month end.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015. The policies described in that report are used for preparing quarterly reports.

Accounting Policies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, management must make decisions that impact the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and the related disclosures, including disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Such decisions include the selection of the appropriate accounting principles to be applied and the assumptions on which to base accounting estimates. Estimates are used in determining, among other items, sales promotions and incentives accruals, incentive compensation accruals, inventory valuation, warranty reserves, earn-out liabilities, allowance for doubtful accounts, pension and postretirement accruals, self-insurance accruals, useful lives for tangible and intangible assets, and future cash flows associated with impairment testing for goodwill and other long-lived assets. These estimates and assumptions are based on management s best estimates and judgments at the time they are made. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, including the current economic environment. Management adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual amounts could differ significantly from those estimated at the time the consolidated financial statements are prepared. Changes in those estimates will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

Note 2 Divestiture

On November 27, 2015, in the first quarter of fiscal 2016, the company completed the sale of its Northwestern U.S. distribution company. The divestiture was not material based on the company's consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Note 3 Investment in Joint Venture

In fiscal 2009, the company and TCF Inventory Finance, Inc. (TCFIF), a subsidiary of TCF National Bank, established Red Iron Acceptance, LLC (Red Iron), a joint venture in the form of a Delaware limited liability company that provides inventory financing, including floor plan and open account receivable financing, to distributors and dealers of the company's products in the U.S. and to select distributors of the company's products in Canada. The initial term of Red Iron will continue until October 31, 2017, subject to unlimited automatic two-year extensions thereafter. Either the company or TCFIF may elect not to extend the initial term or any subsequent term by giving one-year notice to the other party. Additionally, in connection with the joint venture, the company and an affiliate of TCFIF entered into an arrangement to provide inventory financing to dealers of the company's products in Canada.

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The company owns 45 percent of Red Iron and TCFIF owns 55 percent of Red Iron. The company accounts for its investment in Red Iron under the equity method of accounting. The company and TCFIF each contributed a specified amount of the estimated cash required to enable Red Iron to purchase the company's inventory financing receivables and to provide financial support for Red Iron's inventory financing programs. Red Iron borrows the remaining requisite estimated cash utilizing a \$450 million secured revolving credit facility established under a credit agreement between Red Iron and TCFIF. The company's total investment in Red Iron as of April 29, 2016 was \$26.4 million. The company has not guaranteed the outstanding indebtedness of Red Iron. The company has agreed to repurchase products repossessed by Red Iron and the TCFIF Canadian affiliate, up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$7.5 million in a calendar year. In addition, the company has provided recourse to Red Iron for certain outstanding receivables, which amounted to a maximum amount of \$0.7 million as of April 29, 2016.

Under the repurchase agreement between Red Iron and the company, Red Iron provides financing for certain dealers and distributors. These transactions are structured as an advance in the form of a payment by Red Iron to the company on behalf of a distributor or dealer with respect to invoices financed by Red Iron. These payments extinguish the obligation of the dealer or distributor to make payment to the company under the terms of the applicable invoice. Under separate agreements between Red Iron and the dealers and distributors, Red Iron provides loans to the dealers and distributors for the advances paid by Red Iron to the company. The net amount of new receivables financed for dealers and distributors under this arrangement for the six months ended April 30, 2016 and April 30, 2015 was \$932.7 million and \$711.9 million, respectively.

As of April 30, 2016, Red Iron's total assets were \$524.3 million and total liabilities were \$465.1 million.

Note 4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined by the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for most inventories and first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for all other inventories. The company establishes a reserve for excess, slow-moving, and obsolete inventory that is equal to the difference between the cost and estimated net realizable value for that inventory. These reserves are based on a review and comparison of current inventory levels to the planned production, as well as planned and historical sales of the inventory.

Inventories were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	October 31, 2015
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 100,739	\$ 117,451	\$ 107,086
Finished goods and service parts	332,371	291,484	291,468
Total FIFO value	433,110	408,935	398,554
Less: adjustment to LIFO value	64,040	67,495	64,040
Total inventories, net	\$ 369,070	\$ 341,440	\$ 334,514

Note 5 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

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The changes in the net carrying amount of goodwill for the first six months of fiscal 2016 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Professional Segment		Residential Segment		Total
Balance as of October 31, 2015	\$	184,766	\$	10,767	\$ 195,533
Translation adjustments		(110)		(65)	(175)
Balance as of April 29, 2016	\$	184,656	\$	10,702	\$ 195,358

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The components of other intangible assets were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands) April 29, 2016	Weighted-average Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patents	9.9	\$ 15,175	\$ (10,524)	\$ 4,651
Non-compete agreements	5.5	6,907	(6,474)	433
Customer-related	19.1	84,528	(12,482)	72,046
Developed technology	7.6	28,757	(22,152)	6,605
Trade names	19.2	28,715	(3,555)	25,160
Other		800	(800)	
Total amortizable		164,882	(55,987)	108,895
Non-amortizable - trade names		4,675		4,675
Total other intangible assets, net		\$ 169,557	\$ (55,987)	\$ 113,570

(Dollars in thousands) October 31, 2015	Weighted-average Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patents	9.9	\$ 15,191	\$ (10,175)	\$ 5,016
Non-compete agreements	5.5	6,922	(6,206)	716
Customer-related	19.1	84,599	(10,316)	74,283
Developed technology	7.6	28,804	(20,530)	8,274
Trade names	19.2	28,715	(2,825)	25,890
Other		800	(800)	
Total amortizable		165,031	(50,852)	114,179
Non-amortizable - trade names		4,831		4,831
Total other intangible assets, net		\$ 169,862	\$ (50,852)	\$ 119,010

During the second quarter of fiscal 2015, the company determined certain amortizable intangible assets were impaired based on its assessment that the carrying amount may not be recovered. Based on the company's impairment analysis, the company wrote down \$1.4 million of other intangible assets.

Amortization expense for intangible assets during the first six months of fiscal 2016 was \$5.6 million, compared to \$5.3 million for the same period last fiscal year. Estimated amortization expense for the remainder of fiscal 2016 and succeeding fiscal years is as follows: fiscal 2016 (remainder), \$5.1 million; fiscal 2017, \$9.4 million; fiscal 2018, \$7.4 million; fiscal 2019, \$6.6 million; fiscal 2020, \$6.0 million; fiscal 2021, \$5.6 million; and after fiscal 2021, \$68.8 million.

Note 6 Stockholders Equity*Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss*

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

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(Dollars in thousands)	April 29, 2016		May 1, 2015		October 31, 2015	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$	23,581	\$	19,751	\$	24,328
Pension and post-retirement benefits		5,183		5,165		5,386
Derivative instruments		2,721		(758)		129
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$	31,485	\$	24,158	\$	29,843

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The components and activity of AOCL for the first six months of fiscal 2016 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Cash Flow Derivative Instruments	Total
Balance as of October 31, 2015	\$ 24,328	\$ 5,386	\$ 129	\$ 29,843
Other comprehensive loss (income) before reclassifications	(747)	(203)	1,684	734
Amounts reclassified from AOCL			908	908
Net current period other comprehensive (income) loss	(747)	(203)	2,592	1,642
Balance as of April 29, 2016	\$ 23,581	\$ 5,183	\$ 2,721	\$ 31,485

The components and activity of AOCL for the first six months of fiscal 2015 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Cash Flow Derivative Instruments	Total
Balance as of October 31, 2014	\$ 12,536	\$ 5,266	\$ (2,097)	\$ 15,705
Other comprehensive loss (income) before reclassifications	7,215	(101)	(5,393)	1,721
Amounts reclassified from AOCL			6,732	6,732
Net current period other comprehensive (income) loss	7,215	(101)	1,339	8,453
Balance as of May 1, 2015	\$ 19,751	\$ 5,165	\$ (758)	\$ 24,158

Note 7 Stock-Based Compensation*Stock Option Awards*

Under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended (the 2010 plan), stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing price of the company's common stock on the date of grant, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange. Options are generally granted to executive officers, other employees, and non-employee members of the company's Board of Directors on an annual basis in the first quarter of the company's fiscal year. Options generally vest one-third each year over a three-year period and have a ten-year term. Other options granted to certain employees vest in full on the three-year anniversary of the date of grant and have a ten-year term. Compensation expense equal to the grant date fair value is generally recognized for these awards over the vesting period. Stock options granted to executive officers and other employees are subject to accelerated expensing if the option holder meets the retirement definition set forth in the 2010 plan. In that case, the fair value of the options is expensed in the fiscal year of grant because the option holder must be employed as of the end of the fiscal year in which the options are granted in order for the options to continue to vest following retirement. Similarly, if a non-employee director has served on the company's Board of Directors for ten full fiscal years or more, the awards vest immediately upon retirement, and therefore, the fair value of the options granted is fully expensed on the date of the grant.

The fair value of each stock option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation method with the assumptions noted in the table below. The expected life is a significant assumption as it determines the period for which the risk-free interest rate, volatility, and dividend

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yield must be applied. The expected life is the average length of time in which executive officers, other employees, and non-employee directors are expected to exercise their stock options, which is primarily based on historical experience. Separate groups of employees that have similar historical exercise behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. Expected volatilities are based on the movement of the company's common stock over the most recent historical period equivalent to the expected life of the option. The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury rate over the expected life at the time of grant. Dividend yield is estimated over the expected life based on the company's historical cash dividends paid, expected future cash dividends and dividend yield, and expected changes in the company's stock price.

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The following table illustrates the assumptions for options granted in the following fiscal periods:

	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2015
Expected life of option in years	5.98	5.95
Expected stock price volatility	24.06%	29.67%
Risk-free interest rate	1.81%	1.61%
Expected dividend yield	1.24%	1.29%
Grant date per share weighted-average fair value	\$17.58	\$16.81

Performance Share Awards

The company grants performance share awards to executive officers and other employees under which they are entitled to receive shares of the company's common stock contingent on the achievement of performance goals of the company and businesses of the company, which are generally measured over a three-year period. The number of shares of common stock a participant receives will be increased (up to 200 percent of target levels) or reduced (down to zero) based on the level of achievement of performance goals and vest at the end of a three-year period. Performance share awards are generally granted on an annual basis in the first quarter of the company's fiscal year. Compensation expense is recognized for these awards on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the per share fair value as of the date of grant and the probability of achieving each performance goal. The per share fair value of performance share awards granted during the first quarter of each of fiscal 2016 and 2015 was \$77.77 and \$65.68, respectively. No performance share awards were granted during the second quarter of fiscal 2016 or 2015.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Unit Awards

Under the 2010 plan, restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards are generally granted to certain employees that are not executive officers. Occasionally, restricted stock or restricted stock unit awards may be granted, including to executive officers, in connection with hiring, mid-year promotions, leadership transition, or retention. Restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards generally vest one-third each year over a three-year period, or vest in full on the three-year anniversary of the date of grant. Such awards may have performance-based rather than time-based vesting requirements. Compensation expense equal to the grant date fair value, which is equal to the closing price of the company's common stock on the date of grant multiplied by the number of shares subject to the restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards, is recognized for these awards over the vesting period. The per share weighted-average fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards granted during the first six months of fiscal 2016 and 2015 was \$77.34 and \$63.60, respectively.

Note 8 Per Share Data

Reconciliations of basic and diluted weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding are as follows:

Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
April 29,	May 1,	April 29,	May 1,

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(Shares in thousands)	2016	2015	2016	2015
<i>Basic</i>				
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock	54,904	55,864	54,940	55,931
Assumed issuance of contingent shares			19	23
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock and assumed issuance of contingent shares	54,904	55,864	54,959	55,954
<i>Diluted</i>				
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock and assumed issuance of contingent shares	54,904	55,864	54,959	55,954
Effect of dilutive securities	1,082	1,209	1,118	1,203
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock, assumed issuance of contingent shares, and effect of dilutive securities	55,986	57,073	56,077	57,157

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Incremental shares from options, restricted stock, and restricted stock units are computed by the treasury stock method. Options to purchase 278,317 and 268,298 shares of common stock during the second quarter of fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively, were excluded from the diluted net earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive. For the year-to-date periods through the second quarter of fiscal 2016 and 2015, options to purchase 245,752 and 247,379 shares of common stock, respectively, were excluded from the diluted net earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive.

Note 9 Segment Data

The presentation of segment information reflects the manner in which management organizes segments for making operating decisions and assessing performance. On this basis, the company has determined it has three reportable business segments: Professional, Residential, and Distribution. The Distribution segment, which consists of our company-owned domestic distributorship, has been combined with the company's corporate activities and elimination of intersegment revenues and expenses that is shown as "Other" in the following tables due to the insignificance of the segment.

The following table shows the summarized financial information concerning the company's reportable segments:

(Dollars in thousands)					
Three months ended April 29, 2016					
	Professional		Residential		Total
Net sales	\$ 595,209	\$	238,231	\$ 3,001	\$ 836,441
Intersegment gross sales	12,249		129	(12,378)	
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	141,623		34,988	(22,369)	154,242
Three months ended May 1, 2015					
	Professional		Residential		Total
Net sales	\$ 552,774	\$	267,867	\$ 5,601	\$ 826,242
Intersegment gross sales	17,766		104	(17,870)	
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	120,815		34,838	(19,516)	136,137
Six months ended April 29, 2016					
	Professional		Residential		Total
Net sales	\$ 934,045	\$	382,515	\$ 6,279	\$ 1,322,839
Intersegment gross sales	17,966		197	(18,163)	
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	203,215		51,727	(47,003)	207,939
Total assets	890,577		301,907	350,257	1,542,741
Six months ended May 1, 2015					
	Professional		Residential		Total
Net sales	\$ 892,480	\$	402,610	\$ 5,363	\$ 1,300,453
Intersegment gross sales	28,286		188	(28,474)	
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	176,474		48,565	(46,929)	178,110
Total assets	919,135		261,835	298,157	1,479,127

The following table summarizes the components of the loss before income taxes included in "Other" shown above:

Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
April 29,	May 1,	April 29,	May 1,

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(Dollars in thousands)	2016		2015	
Corporate expenses	\$	(23,584)	\$	(19,475)
Interest expense, net		(4,721)		(4,768)
Other		5,936		4,727
Total	\$	(22,369)	\$	(19,516)

Table of Contents**Note 10 Contingencies Litigation**

The company is party to litigation in the ordinary course of business. Such matters are generally subject to uncertainties and to outcomes that are not predictable with assurance and that may not be known for extended periods of time. Litigation occasionally involves claims for punitive, as well as compensatory, damages arising out of the use of the company's products. Although the company is self-insured to some extent, the company maintains insurance against certain product liability losses. The company is also subject to litigation and administrative and judicial proceedings with respect to claims involving asbestos and the discharge of hazardous substances into the environment. Some of these claims assert damages and liability for personal injury, remedial investigations or clean up and other costs and damages. The company is also typically involved in commercial disputes, employment disputes, and patent litigation cases in which it is asserting or defending against patent infringement claims. To prevent possible infringement of the company's patents by others, the company periodically reviews competitors' products. To avoid potential liability with respect to others' patents, the company regularly reviews certain patents issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office and foreign patent offices. Management believes these activities help minimize its risk of being a defendant in patent infringement litigation. The company is currently involved in patent litigation cases, including cases by or against competitors, where it is asserting and defending against claims of patent infringement. Such cases are at varying stages in the litigation process. The company records a liability in its consolidated financial statements for costs related to claims, including future legal costs, settlements and judgments, where the company has assessed that a loss is probable and an amount can be reasonably estimated. If the reasonable estimate of a probable loss is a range, the company records the most probable estimate of the loss or the minimum amount when no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount. The company discloses a contingent liability even if the liability is not probable or the amount is not estimable, or both, if there is a reasonable possibility that a material loss may have been incurred. In the opinion of management, the amount of liability, if any, with respect to these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not materially affect its consolidated results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Note 11 Warranty Guarantees

The company's products are warranted to ensure customer confidence in design, workmanship, and overall quality. Warranty coverage is for specified periods of time and on select products—hours of usage, and generally covers parts, labor, and other expenses for non-maintenance repairs. Warranty coverage generally does not cover operator abuse or improper use. An authorized company distributor or dealer must perform warranty work. Distributors and dealers submit claims for warranty reimbursement and are credited for the cost of repairs, labor, and other expenses as long as the repairs meet prescribed standards. Warranty expense is accrued at the time of sale based on the estimated number of products under warranty, historical average costs incurred to service warranty claims, the trend in the historical ratio of claims to sales, the historical length of time between the sale and resulting warranty claim, and other minor factors. Special warranty reserves are also accrued for major rework campaigns. The company sells extended warranty coverage on select products for a prescribed period after the factory warranty period expires.

Warranty provisions, claims, and changes in estimates for the first six months of fiscal 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended	
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Beginning balance	\$ 70,734	\$ 71,080
Warranty provisions	25,804	23,763
Warranty claims	(16,702)	(14,992)
Changes in estimates	(178)	549
Ending balance	\$ 79,658	\$ 80,400

Note 12 Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk arising from transactions in the normal course of business, such as sales to third party customers, sales and loans to wholly owned foreign subsidiaries, foreign plant operations, and purchases from suppliers. The company actively manages the exposure of its foreign currency exchange rate market risk by entering into various hedging instruments, authorized under company policies that place controls on these activities, with counterparties that are highly rated financial institutions. The company's hedging activities primarily involve the use of forward currency contracts,

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as well as cross currency swaps that are intended to offset intercompany loan exposures. The company uses derivative instruments only in an attempt to limit underlying exposure from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and to minimize earnings and cash flow volatility associated with foreign currency exchange rate changes. Decisions on whether to use such contracts are primarily based on the amount of exposure to the currency involved and an assessment of the near-term market value for each currency. The company's policy does not allow the use of derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. The company also made an accounting policy election to use the portfolio exception with respect to measuring counterparty credit risk for derivative instruments, and to measure the fair value of a portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the net open risk position with each counterparty. The company's primary currency exchange rate exposures are with the Euro, the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar, the British pound, the Mexican peso, the Japanese yen, the Chinese Renminbi, and the Romanian New Leu against the U.S. dollar, as well as the Romanian New Leu against the Euro.

Cash flow hedges. The company recognizes all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet and formally documents relationships between cash flow hedging instruments and hedged transactions, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives to the forecasted transactions, such as sales to third parties, foreign plant operations, and purchases from suppliers. Changes in fair values of outstanding cash flow hedge derivatives, except the ineffective portion, are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI), until net earnings is affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transaction. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in net earnings. The consolidated statements of earnings classification of effective hedge results is the same as that of the underlying exposure. Results of hedges of sales and foreign plant operations are recorded in net sales and cost of sales, respectively, when the underlying hedged transaction affects net earnings. The maximum amount of time the company hedges its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted trade sales and purchases is two years. Results of hedges of intercompany loans are recorded in other income, net as an offset to the remeasurement of the foreign loan balance.

The company formally assesses, at a hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are designated as hedges have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged transactions and whether those derivatives may be expected to remain highly effective in future periods. When it is determined that a derivative is not, or has ceased to be, highly effective as a hedge, the company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. When the company discontinues hedge accounting because it is no longer probable, but it is still reasonably possible that the forecasted transaction will occur by the end of the originally expected period or within an additional two-month period of time thereafter, the gain or loss on the derivative remains in AOCL and is reclassified to net earnings when the forecasted transaction affects net earnings. However, if it is probable that a forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the originally specified time period or within an additional two-month period of time thereafter, the gains and losses that were in AOCL are recognized immediately in net earnings. In all situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued and the derivative remains outstanding, the company carries the derivative at its fair value on the consolidated balance sheets, recognizing future changes in the fair value in other income, net. For the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016, there were immaterial losses on forward contracts reclassified into earnings as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges. During the second quarter of fiscal 2016, the company accelerated the reclassification of a cross currency interest rate swap loss of \$0.2 million in AOCL to earnings as a result of hedged forecasted transactions becoming probable not to occur. As of April 29, 2016 and May 1, 2015, the notional amount outstanding of forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges was \$60.5 million and \$101.8 million, respectively. Additionally, as of April 29, 2016 and May 1, 2015, the company had one cross currency interest rate swap instrument outstanding for a fixed pay notional of 36.6 million Romanian New Leu and receive floating notional of 8.5 million Euros.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments. The company also enters into foreign currency contracts that include forward currency contracts and cross currency swaps to mitigate the remeasurement of specific assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. These contracts are not designated as hedging instruments. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of hedges of recorded balance sheet positions, such as cash, receivables, payables, intercompany notes, and other various contractual claims to pay or receive foreign currencies other than the functional currency, are recognized immediately in other income, net, on the consolidated statements of earnings together with the transaction gain or loss from the hedged balance sheet position.

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The following table presents the fair value of the company's derivatives and consolidated balance sheet location.

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value at April 29, 2016	Fair Value at May 1, 2015	Fair Value at October 31, 2015
Asset Derivatives			
<i>Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets			
Forward currency contracts	\$ (154)	\$ 2,865	\$ 2,102
Cross currency contract	88		
<i>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets			
Forward currency contracts	194	4,965	1,071
Cross currency contract	1,847	2,070	2,136
Total Assets	\$ 1,975	\$ 9,900	\$ 5,309
Liability Derivatives			
<i>Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Accrued liabilities			
Forward currency contracts	\$ 3,070	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,363
Cross currency contract		319	134
<i>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Accrued liabilities			
Forward currency contracts	683	(442)	348
Cross currency contract			
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,753	\$ 1,304	\$ 1,845

The following table presents the impact of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of earnings for the company's derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments for the three and six months ended April 29, 2016 and May 1, 2015, respectively.

(Dollars in thousands)	Gain (Loss)		Effective Portion	Ineffective Portion and excluded from Effectiveness Testing				
	Recognized in OCI on		Location of Gain (Loss)	Location of Gain (Loss)		Location of Gain (Loss)		
	Derivatives	Derivatives	Reclassified from AOCL	Gain (Loss)	Reclassified	Recognized in Income on	Gain (Loss) Recognized	
For the three months ended	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	into Income	from AOCL	into Income	Derivatives	in Income on Derivatives	
				April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015		April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Forward currency contracts	\$ (3,195)	\$ (4,474)	Net sales	\$ 921	\$ 5,926	Other income, net	\$ 243	\$ 56
Forward currency contracts	1,439	202	Cost of sales	(685)	(678)			
Cross currency contracts	221	154	Other income, net	(222)	(194)			
Total derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	\$ (1,535)	\$ (4,118)	Total	\$ 14	\$ 5,054	Total	\$ 243	\$ 56
For the six months ended	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015		April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015		April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Forward currency contracts	\$ (2,630)	\$ (296)	Net sales	\$ 2,001	\$ 7,930	Other income, net	\$ 231	\$ 283
Forward currency contracts	(220)	(1,182)	Cost of sales	(999)	(991)			
Cross currency contracts	255	136	Other income, net	(94)	(207)			
Total derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	\$ (2,595)	\$ (1,342)	Total	\$ 908	\$ 6,732	Total	\$ 231	\$ 283

As of April 29, 2016, the company expects to reclassify approximately \$0.3 million of losses from AOCL to earnings during the next twelve months.

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The following table presents the impact of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of earnings for the company's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.

(Dollars in thousands)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Net Earnings	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Net Earnings			
		Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Forward currency contracts	Other income, net	\$ (2,678)	\$ 3,089	\$ (1,341)	\$ 11,350
Cross currency contracts	Other income, net	(313)	167	(183)	1,302
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		\$ (2,991)	\$ 3,256	\$ (1,524)	\$ 12,652

The company entered into an International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) Master Agreement with each counterparty that permits the net settlement of amounts owed under their respective contracts. The ISDA Master Agreement is an industry standardized contract that governs all derivative contracts entered into between the company and the respective counterparty. Under these master netting agreements, net settlement generally permits the company or the counterparty to determine the net amount payable or receivable for contracts due on the same date or in the same currency for similar types of derivative transactions. The company records the fair value of its derivative contracts at the net amount in its consolidated balance sheets.

The following tables show the effects of the master netting arrangements on the fair value of the company's derivative contracts that are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets:

(Dollars in thousands)	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	October 31, 2015
Assets			
<i>Forward currency contracts</i>			
Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	\$ 194	\$ 8,370	\$ 3,380
Gross Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheets	(154)	(540)	(207)
Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets	40	7,830	3,173
<i>Cross currency contracts</i>			
Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	1,935	2,070	2,136
Gross Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheets			
Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets	1,935	2,070	2,136
Total Assets	\$ 1,975	\$ 9,900	\$ 5,309
Liabilities			
<i>Forward currency contracts</i>			
Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	\$ (3,807)	\$ (1,741)	\$ (1,711)
Gross Assets Offset in the Balance Sheets	54	756	
Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheets	(3,753)	(985)	(1,711)
<i>Cross currency contracts</i>			
Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities		(319)	(134)
Gross Assets Offset in the Balance Sheets			
Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheets		(319)	(134)
Total Liabilities	\$ (3,753)	\$ (1,304)	\$ (1,845)

Note 13 Fair Value Measurements

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The company categorizes its assets and liabilities into one of three levels based on the assumptions (inputs) used in valuing the asset or liability. Estimates of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities are based on the framework established in the accounting guidance for fair value measurements. The framework defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value, and requires certain disclosures. The framework discusses valuation techniques such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The framework utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to

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valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. Level 1 provides the most reliable measure of fair value, while Level 3 generally requires significant management judgment. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting management's assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability.

Cash balances are valued at their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheets, which are reasonable estimates of their fair value due to their short-term nature. Forward currency contracts are valued based on observable market transactions of forward currency prices and spot currency rates as of the reporting date. The fair value of cross currency contracts is determined using discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. In addition, credit valuation adjustments, which consider the impact of any credit enhancements to the contracts, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees, are incorporated in the fair values to account for potential nonperformance risk. The unfunded deferred compensation liability is primarily subject to changes in fixed-income investment contracts based on current yields. For accounts receivable and accounts payable, carrying amounts are a reasonable estimate of fair value given their short-term nature.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of April 29, 2016, May 1, 2015, and October 31, 2015 are summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands) April 29, 2016	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as:		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 174,639	\$ 174,639	\$	\$
Forward currency contracts	40		40	
Cross currency contracts	1,935		1,935	
Total Assets	\$ 176,614	\$ 174,639	\$ 1,975	\$
Liabilities:				
Forward currency contracts	\$ 3,753		\$ 3,753	
Cross currency contracts				
Deferred compensation liabilities	1,400		1,400	
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,153		\$ 5,153	

(Dollars in thousands) May 1, 2015	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as:		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3

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Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	109,295	\$	109,295	\$
Forward currency contracts		7,830			7,830
Cross currency contracts		2,070			2,070
Total Assets	\$	119,195	\$	109,295	\$
Liabilities:					
Forward currency contracts	\$	985	\$		985
Cross currency contracts		319			319
Deferred compensation liabilities		1,896			1,896
Total Liabilities	\$	3,200	\$		3,200

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(Dollars in thousands) October 31, 2015	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as:		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,275	\$ 126,275	\$	\$
Forward currency contracts	3,173		3,173	
Cross currency contracts	2,136		2,136	
Total Assets	\$ 131,584	\$ 126,275	\$ 5,309	\$
Liabilities:				
Forward currency contracts	\$ 1,711	\$	\$ 1,711	\$
Cross currency contracts	134		134	
Deferred compensation liabilities	1,652		1,652	
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,497	\$	\$ 3,497	\$

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three and six months ended April 29, 2016 and May 1, 2015, or the twelve months ended October 31, 2015.

Note 14 Related Party Transaction

On November 14, 2014, during the first quarter of fiscal 2015, the company acquired substantially all of the assets (excluding accounts receivable) of the BOSS® professional snow and ice management business of privately held Northern Star Industries, Inc. The purchase price included a cash payment and issuance of an unsecured promissory note in the aggregate principal amount of \$30 million. Under the terms of the note, interest will accrue at the rate of 4.0% per year and principal payments of \$10 million each, together with accrued interest, will be payable on the first, second, and third anniversaries of the closing date of the acquisition, subject to certain conditions. Effective as of the closing of the acquisition on November 14, 2014 and through May 31, 2016, the company employed David J. Brule II, who is also a minority shareholder of Northern Star Industries, Inc., as an executive officer of the company.

Note 15 Subsequent Events

On May 17, 2016, the company's Board of Directors authorized the retirement of 14,000,440 treasury shares, and the retired shares are included in the company's pool of authorized and unissued shares of common stock.

The company evaluated all subsequent events and concluded that no additional subsequent events have occurred that would require recognition in the consolidated financial statements or disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to provide a reader of our financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of management on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and certain other factors that may affect our future results. Unless expressly stated otherwise, the comparisons presented in this MD&A refer to the same period in the prior fiscal year. Our MD&A is presented in six sections:

- Company Overview
- Results of Operations
- Business Segments
- Financial Condition
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the MD&A included in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015. This discussion contains various Forward-Looking Statements within the meaning of

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the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and we refer readers to the section titled "Forward-Looking Information" located at the end of Part I, Item 2 of this report for more information.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Toro Company is in the business of designing, manufacturing, and marketing professional turf maintenance equipment and services, turf irrigation systems, landscaping equipment and lighting, snow and ice management products, agricultural micro-irrigation systems, rental and specialty construction equipment, and residential yard and snow thrower products. We sell our products worldwide through a network of distributors, dealers, hardware retailers, home centers, mass retailers, and online.

We strive to provide innovative, well-built, and dependable products supported by an extensive service network. A significant portion of our revenues has historically been, and we expect will continue to be, attributable to new and enhanced products. We define new products as those introduced in the current and previous two fiscal years.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

For the second quarter of fiscal 2016, our net sales increased 1.2 percent with a net earnings increase of 12.7 percent, each as compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2015. Year-to-date fiscal 2016 net earnings increased 16.2 percent compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year on a net sales increase of 1.7 percent. Professional segment net sales increased 7.7 percent and 4.7 percent for our second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016, respectively, primarily due to strong demand for our landscape contractor products, higher shipments of golf and grounds equipment, and continued growth in our specialty construction business. Residential segment net sales were down 11.1 percent and 5.0 percent for our second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016, respectively, primarily due to lower sales of our zero-turn radius riding mowers and decreased demand of our snow products, partially offset by increased sales of walk power mowers.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates resulted in a reduction of our net sales of approximately \$9.9 million and \$23.6 million for the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016, respectively. Field inventory levels were up as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2015, primarily due to forecasted retail demand in the second half of fiscal 2016 and anticipated strong sales of new products.

Our net earnings growth in the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 was primarily attributable to gross margin increases of 210 basis points and 200 basis points, respectively. Gross margin increases were partially offset by increases in our selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses as a percentage of net sales.

We increased our second quarter cash dividend by 20 percent to \$0.30 per share compared to the \$0.25 per share quarterly cash dividend paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2015.

Inventory levels increased \$27.6 million, or 8.1 percent, as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2016 due to higher inventory levels of zero-turn riding mowers and snow products in our Residential segment and higher inventory levels of our BOSS® snow and ice management equipment in our Professional segment. Receivables decreased \$21.8 million, or 6.2 percent, largely due to additional customers financing receivables with Red Iron. Field inventory levels were up as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2016, primarily due to higher Professional segment field inventory levels in anticipation of strong retail demand in fiscal 2016.

Our multi-year initiative, Destination PRIME, which began with our 2015 fiscal year, continues our journey into our second century. This is our second year of this three-year initiative, which is intended to help us drive revenue and earnings growth and further improve productivity, while also continuing our century-long commitment to innovation, relationships, and excellence. Through our Destination PRIME initiative, we strive to achieve our goals by pursuing a progression of annual milestones. Our organic revenue growth goal is to achieve five percent or more of organic revenue growth each fiscal year during this initiative. We define organic revenue growth as the increase in net sales, less net sales from acquisitions that occurred in the current fiscal year. Our operating earnings goal is to raise operating earnings as a percentage of net sales to more than 13 percent by the end of fiscal 2017. Additionally, our working capital goal is to drive down average net working capital as a percentage of net sales to

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less than 13 percent by the end of fiscal 2017. We define average net working capital as accounts receivable plus inventory less trade payables as a percentage of net sales for a twelve month period.

Net Sales

Worldwide consolidated net sales for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 were \$836.4 million, up 1.2 percent compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2015. For the year-to-date period of fiscal 2016, net sales were \$1,322.8 million, up 1.7 percent from the same period in the prior fiscal year. Sales for both the second quarter and year-to-date fiscal 2016 periods increased primarily due to strong Professional segment market demand for our innovative product offerings and the successful introduction of new products. Partially offsetting these sales increases for the same fiscal 2016 period comparisons were decreased sales for our Residential segment due to variable weather conditions and channel demand pulled forward in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 driven by supply issues last year.

International net sales were up 0.5 percent for the second quarter of fiscal 2016, due to increased Professional segment sales in both Europe and Australia, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates. Additionally, year-to-date fiscal 2016 international net sales were down 4.3 percent, primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates.

The following table summarizes the major operating costs and other income as a percentage of net sales:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	(63.8)	(65.9)	(63.3)	(65.3)
Gross margin	36.2	34.1	36.7	34.7
SG&A expense	(17.7)	(17.3)	(20.9)	(20.6)
Operating earnings	18.5	16.8	15.8	14.1
Interest expense	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Other income, net	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
Provision for income taxes	(5.8)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(4.1)
Net earnings	12.6%	11.3%	11.0%	9.6%

Gross Profit

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 increased 210 basis points to 36.2 percent compared to 34.1 percent in the second quarter of fiscal 2015. Gross profit as a percent of net sales for the year-to-date period of fiscal 2016 increased 200 basis points to 36.7 percent compared to 34.7 percent for the year-to-date period of fiscal

2015. The increase for the second quarter fiscal 2016 comparison was primarily due to lower commodity prices, productivity improvements, price realization, and favorable product mix, as we saw a higher proportion of Professional segment sales that generally carry higher average gross margins than our Residential segment. For the year-to-date period comparison, our gross profit increase was also primarily attributable to lower commodity prices, productivity improvements, price realization, and favorable product mix, along with the purchase accounting impact of the incremental charge for the sale of inventory that was written-up to fair value related to the acquisition of the BOSS business in fiscal 2015 that was not repeated this fiscal year. These gross profit increases for both the second quarter and year-to-date fiscal 2016 periods were partially offset by unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expense

SG&A expense increased \$4.6 million, or 3.2 percent, for the second quarter of fiscal 2016, and increased \$8.8 million, or 3.3 percent, for the year-to-date period of fiscal 2016. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expense increased 40 basis points and 30 basis points for the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016, respectively. These increases as a percentage of net sales were largely due to increased self-insured benefit accruals influenced by the timing of certain claims and increased warehousing expenses due to higher inventory levels.

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Interest Expense

Interest expense for the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 decreased slightly, by 1.0 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, due to repayments of long-term debt.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net for the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 increased \$1.4 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, compared to the same periods last fiscal year. These increases were primarily due to foreign currency exchange rate gains for the second quarter fiscal 2016 comparison and higher earnings from our equity investment in Red Iron, recovery from a litigation settlement, foreign currency exchange rate gains, and a gain on the sale of our Northwestern U.S. distribution company for the year-to-date fiscal 2016 period comparison.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 was 31.5 percent compared to 31.1 percent in the second quarter of 2015. The increase was mainly due to the one-time benefit of reversing a valuation allowance in fiscal 2015. The effective tax rate for the year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 and 2015 was 30.3 percent and 30.0 percent, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate for the year-to-date comparison was primarily the result of a similar research credit extension benefit year over year, but higher pre-tax income in fiscal 2016.

Net Earnings

Net earnings for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 were \$105.7 million, or \$1.89 per diluted share, compared to \$93.8 million, or \$1.64 per diluted share, for the second quarter of fiscal 2015, resulting in a net earnings per diluted share increase of 15.2 percent. Year-to-date net earnings in fiscal 2016 were \$144.9 million, or \$2.58 per diluted share, compared to \$124.7 million, or \$2.18 per diluted share, in the same comparable period last fiscal year, resulting in a net earnings per diluted share increase of 18.3 percent. The primary factors contributing to the net earnings increase included higher net sales, an increase in our gross margin rate, and recovery for a litigation settlement, partially offset by higher SG&A expense. In addition, as a result of reduced shares outstanding from repurchases of our common stock, second quarter and year-to-date fiscal 2016 net earnings per diluted share were benefited by approximately \$0.04 per share and \$0.05 per share, respectively.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

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We operate in three reportable business segments: Professional, Residential, and Distribution. Our Distribution segment, which consists of our company-owned domestic distributorship, has been combined with our corporate activities and elimination of intersegment revenues and expenses that is shown as Other in the following tables. Operating earnings for our Professional and Residential segments are defined as operating earnings plus other income, net. Operating loss for Other includes operating earnings (loss), corporate activities, other income, net, and interest expense.

The following table summarizes net sales by segment:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	\$ Change	% Change
Professional	\$ 595,209	\$ 552,774	\$ 42,435	7.7%
Residential	238,231	267,867	(29,636)	(11.1)%
Other	3,001	5,601	(2,600)	(46.4)%
Total*	\$ 836,441	\$ 826,242	\$ 10,199	1.2%
* Includes international sales of:	\$ 196,338	\$ 195,384	\$ 954	0.5%

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(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended				
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	\$ Change	% Change	
Professional	\$ 934,045	\$ 892,480	\$ 41,565	4.7%	
Residential	382,515	402,610	(20,095)	(5.0)%	
Other	6,279	5,363	916	17.1%	
Total*	\$ 1,322,839	\$ 1,300,453	\$ 22,386	1.7%	
* Includes international sales of:	\$ 323,584	\$ 338,285	\$ (14,701)	(4.3)%	

The following table summarizes segment earnings (loss) before income taxes:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended				
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	\$ Change	% Change	
Professional	\$ 141,623	\$ 120,815	\$ 20,808	17.2%	
Residential	34,988	34,838	150	0.4%	
Other	(22,369)	(19,516)	(2,853)	(14.6)%	
Total	\$ 154,242	\$ 136,137	\$ 18,105	13.3%	

(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended				
	April 29, 2016	May 1, 2015	\$ Change	% Change	
Professional	\$ 203,215	\$ 176,474	\$ 26,741	15.2%	
Residential	51,727	48,565	3,162	6.5%	
Other	(47,003)	(46,929)	(74)	(0.2)%	
Total	\$ 207,939	\$ 178,110	\$ 29,829	16.7%	

Professional Segment

Net Sales. Worldwide net sales for the Professional segment in the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 increased 7.7 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively. Sales and market demand of landscape contractor equipment were strong for the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 as contractors continued to value our turf management and productivity-enhancing product offerings. Professional segment sales were also positively impacted by increased shipments of our golf and grounds equipment primarily due to demand for our innovative product offerings and the successful introduction of new products. Continued growth in our specialty construction business also increased our Professional segment sales primarily due to strong demand of our new Dingo® TX 1000 compact utility loader. Sales growth for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 comparison was slightly offset by lower irrigation sales primarily due to timing of retailer inventory management programs; in addition, sales growth in both the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 were hampered by the impact of unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Operating Earnings. Operating earnings for the Professional segment in the second quarter of fiscal 2016 increased by 17.2 percent compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2015 and increased to 23.8 percent as a percentage of net sales

in the second quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to 21.9 percent in the second quarter of fiscal 2015. These increases were primarily due to higher gross margins from lower commodity prices, productivity improvements, and price realization, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates. For the year-to-date period of fiscal 2016, Professional segment operating earnings increased by 15.2 percent compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year and increased to 21.8 percent as a percentage of net sales for the year-to-date period of fiscal 2016 compared to 19.8 percent in the same period last fiscal year. These increases were primarily due to higher gross margins from the impact of lower commodity prices, productivity improvements, price realization, and the purchase accounting impact of the incremental charge for the sale of inventory that was written-up to fair value related to the acquisition of the BOSS business in fiscal 2015 that was not repeated this fiscal year. These gross margin increases were partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

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Residential Segment

Net Sales. Worldwide net sales for the Residential segment in the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 decreased 11.1 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. These sales decreases were driven by lower sales of our zero-turn radius riding mowers primarily due to variable spring weather conditions, channel demand pulled forward into the first quarter of fiscal 2016 due to supply issues in the prior fiscal year, and low snowfalls early in fiscal 2016 that affected demand for our residential snow products. These decreases were partially offset by higher sales of walk power mowers driven by demand for new products including our all-wheel-drive and SMARTSTOW® mowers.

Operating Earnings. Operating earnings for the Residential segment in the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 increased 0.4 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively. Expressed as a percentage of net sales, Residential segment operating margin increased to 14.7 percent from 13.0 percent in the second quarter of fiscal 2015, and fiscal 2016 year-to-date Residential segment operating margin increased to 13.5 percent compared to 12.1 percent in the same period last fiscal year. The operating earnings increase for the second quarter and year-to-date comparisons was primarily due to higher gross margins from lower commodity prices, productivity improvements, and price realization, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates.

Other Segment

Net Sales. Net sales for the Other segment include sales from our wholly owned domestic distribution companies less sales from the Professional and Residential segments to those distribution companies. The Other segment net sales for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 decreased by \$2.6 million compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2015, mainly due to decreased sales as a result of the sale of our Northwestern U.S. distribution company early in the first quarter of fiscal 2016. For the year-to-date period of fiscal 2016, the Other segment net sales increased \$0.9 million compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to a decrease in sales that are eliminated for shipments to our company-owned distribution companies as a result of the sale of our Northwestern U.S. distribution company.

Operating Loss. Operating loss for the Other segment in the second quarter and year-to-date periods of fiscal 2016 increased \$2.9 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The increase in operating loss for the second quarter fiscal 2016 comparison was primarily attributable to increased self-insured benefit accruals influenced by the timing of claims. The slight increase in operating loss for the year-to-date fiscal 2016 period comparison was primarily attributable to increased self-insured benefit accruals influenced by the timing of certain claims, partially offset by higher earnings from our equity investment in Red Iron, recovery from a litigation settlement, and a gain on the sale of our Northwestern U.S. distribution company.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Working Capital

During the remainder of fiscal 2016, we plan to place an increased emphasis on improving asset utilization with a focus on reducing the amount of working capital in the supply chain, adjusting production plans, and maintaining or improving order replenishment and service levels to end users. Our average net working capital as a percentage of net sales for the twelve months ended April 29, 2016, was 16.6 percent compared to 15.6 percent for the twelve months ended May 1, 2015.

Inventory levels were up \$27.6 million, or 8.1 percent, as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2015 due to higher snow thrower inventory levels from unfavorable weather conditions and zero-turn riding mowers that were built in anticipation of demand after manufacturing supply challenges that we experienced in the prior fiscal year. Receivables as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2016 decreased \$21.8 million, or 6.2 percent, compared to the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2015 primarily as a result of additional customers financing receivables with Red Iron. Our average days sales outstanding for receivables decreased to 32.9 days based on sales for the last twelve months ended April 29, 2016, compared to 34.3 days for the twelve months ended May 1, 2015. In addition, accounts payable increased as of the end of our second quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2015 by \$4.1 million, or 1.6 percent, due to recent purchases of commodities and components.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our businesses are seasonally working capital intensive and require funding for purchases of raw materials used in production, replacement parts inventory, payroll and other administrative costs, capital expenditures, establishment of new facilities, expansion and renovation of existing facilities, as well as for financing receivables from customers that are not financed with Red Iron. We believe that anticipated cash generated from operations, together with our long-term debt, bank credit lines, and cash on hand, will provide us with adequate liquidity to meet our anticipated operating requirements. We believe that the funds available through existing financing arrangements and forecasted cash flows will be sufficient to provide the necessary capital resources for our anticipated working capital needs, capital expenditures, investments, debt repayments, quarterly cash dividend payments, and stock repurchases for at least the next twelve months.

Our Board of Directors approved a cash dividend of \$0.30 per share for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 that was paid on April 12, 2016. This was an increase of 20 percent over our cash dividend of \$0.25 per share for the second quarter of fiscal 2015.

Cash Flow. We historically use more operating cash in the first half of our fiscal year than the second half of our fiscal year due to the seasonality of our business. Cash provided by operating activities for the first six months of fiscal 2016 increased \$41.9 million, or 44.0 percent, compared to the first six months of fiscal 2015. This six month comparison change was due mainly to higher net earnings, a decrease in accounts receivable from additional customers financing receivables with Red Iron, and a decrease in cash used in inventory due to high inventory levels at the start of fiscal 2016, partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable due to process improvement initiatives. Cash used for investing activities decreased \$206.3 million during the first six months of fiscal 2016 compared to the first six months of fiscal 2015 due to cash utilized for the acquisition of the BOSS business in the first quarter of fiscal 2015. Cash used for financing activities for the first six months of fiscal 2016 decreased \$2.6 million compared to the first six months of fiscal 2015 mainly due to lower amounts of cash utilized for share repurchases, the favorable change in excess tax benefits from stock-based awards and proceeds from stock options exercised due to rising share prices. These decreases were partially offset by repayments of long-term debt and increased common stock dividends paid.

Credit Lines and Other Capital Resources. Our businesses are seasonal, with accounts receivable balances historically increasing between January and April as a result of typically higher sales volumes and extended payment terms made available to our customers, and typically decreasing between May and December when payments are received. The seasonality of production and shipments causes our working capital requirements to fluctuate during the year. Seasonal cash requirements are financed from operations, cash on hand, and with short-term financing arrangements, including our \$150.0 million unsecured senior five-year revolving credit facility that expires in October 2019. Included in our \$150.0 million revolving credit facility is a \$20.0 million sublimit for standby letters of credit and a \$20.0 million sublimit for swingline loans. At our election, and with the approval of the named borrowers on the revolving credit facility, the aggregate maximum principal amount available under the facility may be increased by an amount up to \$100.0 million in aggregate. Funds are available under the revolving credit facility for working capital, capital expenditures, and other lawful purposes, including, but not limited to, acquisitions and stock repurchases. Interest expense on this credit line is determined based on a LIBOR rate (or other rates quoted by the Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A.) plus a basis point spread defined in the credit agreement. In addition, our non-U.S. operations maintain short-term lines of credit in the aggregate amount of approximately \$6.3 million. These facilities bear interest at various rates depending on the rates in their respective countries of operation. As of April 29, 2016, we

had no outstanding short-term debt under these lines of credit compared to \$20.0 million outstanding short-term debt as of May 1, 2015. As of April 29, 2016, we had \$8.8 million of outstanding letters of credit and \$147.5 million of unutilized availability under our credit agreements.

As of April 29, 2016, we had \$361.2 million outstanding in long-term debt that includes \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.8% debentures due June 15, 2027, \$125.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.625% senior notes due May 1, 2037 and a \$117.0 million term loan. The term loan bears interest based on a LIBOR rate (or other rates quoted by the Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A.) plus a basis point spread defined in the credit agreement. The term loan can be repaid in part or in full at any time without penalty, but in any event must be paid in full by October 2019. We also have outstanding \$20.0 million in aggregate principal note to the former owners of the BOSS business.

Our revolving and term loan credit facility contains standard covenants, including, without limitation, financial covenants, such as the maintenance of minimum interest coverage and maximum debt to earnings ratios; and negative covenants, which among other things, limit loans and investments, disposition of assets, consolidations and mergers, transactions with affiliates, restricted payments, contingent obligations, liens, and other matters customarily restricted in such agreements. Most of these restrictions are subject to certain minimum thresholds and exceptions. Under the revolving credit facility, we are not limited in the amount for payments of cash dividends and stock repurchases as long as our debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) ratio from the previous quarter compliance certificate is less than or equal to 3.25, provided that

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immediately after giving effect of any such proposed action, no default or event of default would exist. As of April 29, 2016, we were not limited in the amount for payments of cash dividends and stock repurchases. We were in compliance with all covenants related to our credit agreement for our revolving credit facility as of April 29, 2016, and we expect to be in compliance with all covenants during the remainder of fiscal 2016. If we were out of compliance with any debt covenant required by this credit agreement following the applicable cure period, the banks could terminate their commitments unless we could negotiate a covenant waiver from the banks. In addition, our long-term senior notes, debentures, term loan, and any amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility could become due and payable if we were unable to obtain a covenant waiver or refinance our short-term debt under our credit agreement. If our credit rating falls below investment grade and/or our average debt to EBITDA ratio rises above 1.50, the basis point spread over LIBOR (or other rates quoted by the Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A.) we currently pay on outstanding debt under the credit agreement would increase. However, the credit commitment could not be cancelled by the banks based solely on a ratings downgrade. Our debt rating for long-term unsecured senior, non-credit enhanced debt was unchanged during the second quarter of fiscal 2016 by Standard and Poor's Ratings Group at BBB and by Moody's Investors Service at Baa3.

Customer Financing Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

Our Red Iron joint venture with TCFIF provides inventory financing, including floor plan and open accounts receivable financing, to distributors and dealers of our products in the U.S. and to select distributors of our products in Canada to enable our distributors and dealers to carry representative inventories of our products. Some independent international dealers continue to finance their products with a third party finance company. This third party financing company purchased \$16.4 million of receivables from us during the first six months of fiscal 2016. As of April 29, 2016, \$13.0 million of receivables financed by a third party financing company, excluding Red Iron, were outstanding. See our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for further details regarding our customer financing arrangements and contractual obligations.

Inflation

We are subject to the effects of inflation, deflation, and changing prices. In the first six months of fiscal 2016, average prices paid for commodities and components we purchase were slightly lower compared to the average prices paid for commodities and components in the first six months of fiscal 2015. We intend to continue to closely follow prices of commodities and components that affect our product lines, and we anticipate average prices paid for some commodities and components to be slightly lower for the remainder of fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015. Historically, we have mitigated, and we currently expect to continue to mitigate, commodity price increases, in part, by collaborating with suppliers, reviewing alternative sourcing options, substituting materials, engaging in internal cost reduction efforts, and increasing prices on some of our products, all as appropriate.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

See our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 for a discussion of our critical accounting policies.

New Accounting Pronouncements to be Adopted

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In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* that updates the principles for recognizing revenue. The core principle of the guidance 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 to in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. The guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), which deferred the effective date of this standard by one year. We expect to adopt this guidance on November 1, 2018, as required, based on the new effective date. The guidance permits the use of either a retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We have not yet selected a transition method and are currently evaluating the impact of the amended guidance on our existing revenue recognition policies and procedures.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, *Consolidation* (Topic 810), which amends certain requirements for determining whether a variable interest entity must be consolidated. The amended guidance will become effective for us

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commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We anticipate the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, *Interest Imputation of Interest* (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. This guidance requires 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 related debt liability. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We anticipate the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-05, *Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement*. This amended guidance requires customers to determine whether or not an arrangement contains a software license element. If the arrangement contains a software element, the related fees paid should be accounted for as an acquisition of a software license. If the arrangement does not contain a software license, it is accounted for as a service contract. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We anticipate the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, *Inventory* (Topic 330): *Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. This amended guidance changes the measurement principle for inventory from the lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, *Income Taxes* (Topic 740): *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. This amended guidance requires an entity to present deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent in the statement of financial position. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, which, among other things, requires lessees to recognize most leases on-balance sheet. The standard requires the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous GAAP. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. Entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach, with early adoption permitted. We are reviewing the revised guidance and assessing the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, *Stock-based Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*, which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, statutory tax withholding requirements, and statement of cash flow classification. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are evaluating the impact of this new standard on our consolidated financial statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains not only historical information, but also forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), and Section 21E under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), and that are subject to the safe harbor created by those sections. In addition, we or others on our behalf may make forward-looking statements from time to time in oral presentations, including telephone conferences and/or web casts open to the public, in press releases or reports, on our web sites or otherwise. Statements that are not historical are forward-looking and reflect expectations and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations of future events, and often can be identified in this report and elsewhere by using words such as expect, strive, looking ahead, outlook, guidance, forecast, goal, optimistic, anticipate, continue, plan, estimate, project, believe, should, could, will, would, possible, may, likely, intend, can, seek, potential, pro forma, or the negative thereof and similar expressions or future dates. Our forward-looking statements generally relate to our future performance, including our anticipated operating results, liquidity requirements, and financial condition; our business strategies and goals; and the effect of laws, rules, regulations, new accounting pronouncements, and outstanding litigation on our business and future performance.

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Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or implied. The following are some of the factors known to us that could cause our actual results to differ materially from what we have anticipated in our forward-looking statements:

- Economic conditions and outlook in the United States and in other countries in which we conduct business could adversely affect our net sales and earnings, which include but are not limited to recessionary conditions; slow or negative economic growth rates; the impact of U.S. federal debt, state debt and sovereign debt defaults and austerity measures by certain European countries; slow down or reductions in levels of golf course development, renovation, and improvement; golf course closures; reduced levels of home ownership, construction, and sales; home foreclosures; negative consumer confidence; reduced consumer spending levels resulting from tax increases or other factors; prolonged high unemployment rates; higher commodity and component costs and fuel prices; inflationary or deflationary pressures; reduced credit availability or unfavorable credit terms for our distributors, dealers, and end-user customers; higher short-term, mortgage, and other interest rates; and general economic and political conditions and expectations.
- Weather conditions, including unfavorable weather conditions exacerbated by global climate changes or otherwise, may reduce demand for some of our products and adversely affect our net sales and operating results, or may affect the timing of demand for some of our products and may adversely affect net sales and operating results in subsequent periods.
- Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates have already affected our operating results and could continue to result in declines in our reported net sales and net earnings.
- Increases in the cost, or disruption in the availability, of raw materials, components, and parts containing various commodities that we purchase, such as steel, aluminum, petroleum and natural gas-based resins, linerboard, copper, lead, rubber, engines, transmissions, transaxles, hydraulics, electric motors, and other commodities and components, and increases in our other costs of doing business, such as transportation costs.
- Our Professional segment net sales are dependent upon certain factors, including golf course revenues and the amount of investment in golf course renovations and improvements; the level of new golf course development and golf course closures; the level of homeowners who outsource their lawn care; the level of residential and commercial construction; continued acceptance of and demand for micro-irrigation solutions for agricultural markets; the integration of the BOSS business; demand for our products in the rental and specialty construction market; availability of cash or credit to Professional segment customers on acceptable terms to finance new product purchases; and the amount of government revenues, budget, and spending levels for grounds maintenance equipment.

- Our Residential segment net sales are dependent upon consumers buying our products at dealers, mass retailers, and home centers, such as The Home Depot, Inc., the amount of product placement at retailers, consumer confidence and spending levels, and changing buying patterns of customers.
- Changes in our product mix impact our financial performance, including profit margins and net earnings, as our Professional segment products generally have higher profit margins than our Residential segment products.
- We intend to grow our business in part through acquisitions and alliances, stronger customer relations, and new joint ventures and partnerships, all of which are risky and could harm our business, particularly if we are not able to successfully integrate such acquisitions and alliances, joint ventures, and partnerships. If previous or future acquisitions do not produce the expected results or integration into our operations takes more time than expected, our business could be harmed. We cannot guarantee previous or future acquisitions, alliances, joint ventures or partnerships will in fact produce any benefits.
- Our ability to manage our inventory levels to meet our customer's demand for our products is important for our business. If we underestimate or overestimate demand for our products and do not maintain appropriate inventory levels, our net sales and/or working capital could be negatively impacted.
- Our business and operating results are subject to the inventory management decisions of our distribution channel customers. Any adjustments in the carrying amount of inventories by our distribution channel customers may impact our inventory management and working capital goals as well as operating results.
- We face intense competition in all of our product lines with numerous manufacturers, including from some competitors that have larger operations and financial resources than us. We may not be able to compete effectively against competitors' actions, which could harm our business and operating results.
- A significant percentage of our consolidated net sales are generated outside of the United States, and we intend to continue to expand our international operations. Our international operations also require significant management attention and financial resources, expose us to difficulties presented by international economic, political, legal, accounting, and business factors; and may not be successful or produce desired levels of net sales. In addition, a portion of our international net sales are financed by third parties. The termination of our agreements with these third parties,

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any material change to the terms of our agreements with these third parties or in the availability or terms of credit offered to our international customers by these third parties, or any delay in securing replacement credit sources, could adversely affect our sales and operating results.

- If we are unable to continue to enhance existing products and develop and market new products that respond to customer needs and preferences and achieve market acceptance, or if we experience unforeseen product quality or other problems in the development, production, or use of new and existing products, we may experience a decrease in demand for our products, and our business could suffer.

- We manufacture our products at and distribute our products from several locations in the United States and internationally. Any disruption at any of these facilities or our inability to cost-effectively expand existing facilities, open and manage new facilities, and/or move production between manufacturing facilities could adversely affect our business and operating results.

- Our production employee population fluctuates during the year, with an increase in the number of our production employees, some of which may be new to our manufacturing processes, during periods of peak manufacturing activity and any failure by such production employees to adequately perform their jobs or our inability to properly train such production employees could adversely affect our business, operating results, and reputation.

- Management information systems are critical to our business. If our information systems or those of our business partners or third party service providers fail to adequately perform, or if we, our business partners or third party service providers experience an interruption in their operation, including by theft, loss or damage from unauthorized access, security breaches, natural or man-made disasters, cyber attacks, computer viruses, power loss or other disruptive events, our business, reputation, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely affected.

- Our reliance upon patents, trademark laws, and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights may not be sufficient to protect our intellectual property from others who may sell similar products. Our products may infringe the proprietary rights of others.

- Our business, properties, and products are subject to governmental regulation with which compliance may require us to incur expenses or modify our products or operations and non-compliance may result in harm to our reputation and/or expose us to penalties. Governmental regulation may also adversely affect the demand for some of our products and our operating results. In addition, changes in laws and regulations also may adversely affect our operating results, including, (i) taxation and tax policy changes, tax rate changes, new tax laws, revised tax law interpretations, which individually or in combination may cause our effective tax rate to increase, or (ii) healthcare laws or regulations, such as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which may cause us to incur higher employee healthcare and other costs.

- Climate change and climate change regulations may adversely impact our operations.
- Costs of complying with the various environmental laws related to our ownership and/or lease of real property, such as clean-up costs and liability that may be associated with certain hazardous waste disposal activities, could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.
- Legislative enactments could impact the competitive landscape within our markets and affect demand for our products.
- We operate in many different jurisdictions and we could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-corruption laws. The continued expansion of our international operations could increase the risk of violations of these laws in the future.
- We are required to comply with conflict minerals rules promulgated by the SEC, which has imposed costs on us and raised reputational and other risks. We have, and we expect that we will continue to, incur additional costs and expenses, which may be significant in order to comply with these rules. Since our supply chain is complex, ultimately we may not be able to sufficiently verify the origin of the conflict minerals used in our products through the due diligence procedures that we implement or we may identify through our due diligence procedures that some or all of the conflict minerals in our products are sourced from covered regions, which may adversely affect our reputation with our customers, shareholders, and other stakeholders.
- We are subject to product liability claims, product quality issues, and other litigation from time to time that could adversely affect our business, reputation, operating results, or financial condition.
- If we are unable to retain our key employees, and attract and retain other qualified personnel, we may not be able to meet strategic objectives and our business could suffer.
- As a result of our Red Iron joint venture, we are dependent upon the joint venture to provide competitive inventory financing programs, including floor plan and open account receivable financing, to certain distributors and dealers of our products. Any material change in the availability or terms of credit offered to our customers by the joint venture, challenges or delays in transferring new distributors and dealers from any business we might acquire to this financing platform, any termination or disruption of our joint venture relationship or any delay in securing replacement credit sources could adversely affect our net sales and operating results.

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- The terms of our credit arrangements and the indentures governing our senior notes and debentures could limit our ability to conduct our business, take advantage of business opportunities, and respond to changing business, market, and economic conditions. Additionally, we are subject to counterparty risk in our credit arrangements. If we are unable to comply with the terms of our credit arrangements and indentures, especially the financial covenants, our credit arrangements could be terminated and our senior notes, debentures, term loan, and any amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility could become due and payable.
- We are expanding and renovating our corporate facilities and could experience disruptions to our operations in connection with such efforts.
- Our business is subject to a number of other factors that may adversely affect our operating results, financial condition, or business, such as: our ability to achieve the revenue growth, operating earnings, and working capital goals of our Destination PRIME initiative; natural or man-made disasters or global pandemics that may result in shortages of raw materials and components, higher fuel and commodity costs, delays in shipments to customers, and increases in insurance premiums; financial viability of our distributors and dealers, changes in distributor ownership, changes in channel distribution of our products, relationships with our distribution channel partners, our success in partnering with new dealers, and our customers' ability to pay amounts owed to us; a decline in retail sales or financial difficulties of our distributors or dealers, which would cause us to repurchase financed product; and the threat of terrorist acts and war that may result in heightened security and higher costs for import and export shipments of components or finished goods, reduced leisure travel, and contraction of the U.S. and world economies.

For more information regarding these and other uncertainties and factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from what we have anticipated in our forward-looking statements or otherwise could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or operating results, see our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K, Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors.

All forward-looking statements included in this report are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing cautionary statements. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement which speaks only as of the date made and to recognize that forward-looking statements are predictions of future results, which may not occur as anticipated. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements and from historical results, due to the risks and uncertainties described above, the risks described in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, as well as others that we may consider immaterial or do not anticipate at this time. The foregoing risks and uncertainties are not exclusive and further information concerning the company and our businesses, including factors that potentially could materially affect our financial results or condition, may emerge from time to time. We make no commitment to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances occurring or existing after the date any forward-looking statement is made. We advise you, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our future Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K we file with or furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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We are exposed to market risk stemming from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity prices. We are also exposed to equity market risk pertaining to the trading price of our common stock. Changes in these factors could cause fluctuations in our earnings and cash flows. See further discussion on these market risks below. See our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for discussion on equity market risk.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk. In the normal course of business, we actively manage the exposure of our foreign currency exchange rate market risk by entering into various hedging instruments, authorized under company policies that place controls on these activities, with counterparties that are highly rated financial institutions. Our hedging activities involve primarily the use of forward currency contracts. We also utilize cross currency swaps to offset intercompany loan exposures. We use derivative instruments only in an attempt to limit underlying exposure from currency fluctuations and to minimize earnings and cash flow volatility associated with foreign currency exchange rate changes and not for trading purposes. We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk arising from transactions in the normal course of business, such as sales to third party customers, sales and loans to wholly owned foreign subsidiaries, foreign plant operations, and purchases from suppliers. Because our products are manufactured or sourced primarily from the United States and Mexico, a stronger U.S. dollar and Mexican peso generally have a negative impact on our results from operations, while a weaker dollar and peso generally have a positive effect. Our primary foreign currency exchange rate exposures are with the Euro, the Australian dollar, the Canadian

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dollar, the British pound, the Mexican peso, the Japanese yen, the Chinese Renminbi, and the Romanian New Leu against the U.S. dollar, as well as the Romanian New Leu against the Euro.

We enter into various contracts, primarily forward contracts that change in value as foreign currency exchange rates change, to protect the value of existing foreign currency assets, liabilities, anticipated sales, and probable commitments. Decisions on whether to use such contracts are made based on the amount of exposures to the currency involved and an assessment of the near-term market value for each currency. Worldwide foreign currency exchange rate exposures are reviewed monthly. The gains and losses on these contracts offset changes in values of the related exposures. Therefore, changes in values of these hedge instruments are highly correlated with changes in market values of underlying hedged items both at inception of the hedge and over the life of the hedge contract. Additional information regarding gains and losses on our derivative instruments is presented in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in Note 12 entitled Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

The following foreign currency exchange contracts held by us have maturity dates in fiscal 2016 and 2017. All items are non-trading and stated in U.S. dollars. Some derivative instruments we enter into do not meet the cash flow hedging criteria; therefore, changes in fair value are recorded in other income, net.

The average contracted rate, notional amount, pre-tax value of derivative instruments in accumulated other comprehensive loss, and fair value impact of derivative instruments in other income, net as of and for the fiscal period ended April 29, 2016 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands, except average contracted rate)	Average Contracted Rate	Notional Amount	Value in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Fair Value Impact (Loss) Gain
Buy US dollar/Sell Australian dollar	0.7215	43,947.0	(1,285.2)	(29.3)
Buy US dollar/Sell Canadian dollar	1.3033	12,544.9	(395.6)	21.1
Buy US dollar/Sell Euro	1.1268	70,483.0	(472.5)	769.2
Buy US dollar/Sell British pound	1.4844	26,645.7	122.1	1,020.0
Buy Euro/Sell US dollar	1.1322	7,507.2		1,846.7
Buy Mexican peso/Sell US dollar	16.7185	16,239.5	(1,281.2)	(1,097.7)
Buy Euro/Sell Romanian New Leu	4.4630	9,624.2		(88.3)

Our net investment in foreign subsidiaries translated into U.S. dollars is not hedged. Any changes in foreign currency exchange rates would be reflected as a foreign currency translation adjustment, a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in stockholders' equity, and would not impact net earnings.

Interest Rate Risk. Our market risk on interest rates relates primarily to LIBOR-based short-term debt and a term loan from commercial banks, as well as the potential increase in fair value of our fixed-rate long-term debt resulting from a potential decrease in interest rates. Included in long-term debt is \$223.7 million of fixed-rate debt that is not subject to variable interest rate fluctuations, a fixed-rate promissory note for the principal amount of \$20.0 million issued to the former owners of the BOSS business, and a \$117.0 million LIBOR-based term loan, which is subject to market risk based on changes in LIBOR rates. We have no earnings or cash flow exposure due to market risks on our fixed-rate long-term debt obligations. We generally do not use interest rate swaps to mitigate the impact of fluctuations in interest rates. See our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K (Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative

Disclosures about Market Risk). There has been no material change in this information.

Commodity Price Risk. Some raw materials used in our products are exposed to commodity price changes. The primary commodity price exposures are with steel, aluminum, petroleum and natural gas-based resins, and linerboard. In addition, we are a purchaser of components and parts containing various commodities, including steel, aluminum, copper, lead, rubber, and others that are integrated into our end products. Further information regarding rising prices for commodities is presented in Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in the section entitled Inflation.

We enter into fixed-price contracts for future purchases of natural gas in the normal course of operations as a means to manage natural gas price risks.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, we recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and we are required to apply our judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible internal controls. Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of such period to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our second quarter ended April 29, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a party to litigation in the ordinary course of business. Litigation occasionally involves claims for punitive, as well as compensatory, damages arising out of the use of our products. Although we are self-insured to some extent, we maintain insurance against certain product liability losses. We are also subject to litigation and administrative and judicial proceedings with respect to claims involving asbestos and the discharge of hazardous substances into the environment. Some of these claims assert damages and liability for personal injury, remedial investigations or clean-up, and other costs and damages. We are also typically involved in commercial disputes, employment disputes, and patent litigation cases in the ordinary course of business. To prevent possible infringement of our patents by others, we periodically review competitors' products. To avoid potential liability with respect to others' patents, we regularly review certain patents issued by the USPTO and foreign patent offices. We believe these activities help us minimize our risk of being a defendant in patent infringement litigation. We are currently involved in patent litigation cases, including cases by or against competitors, where we are asserting and defending against claims of patent infringement. Such cases are at varying stages in the litigation process.

For a description of our material legal proceedings, see Note 10 in our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Contingencies - Litigation" included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which is incorporated into this Part II. Item 1 by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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We are affected by risks specific to us as well as factors that affect all businesses operating in a global market. The significant factors known to us that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or operating results or could cause our actual results to differ materially from our anticipated results or other expectations, including those expressed in any forward-looking statement made in this report, are described in our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K (Item 1A. Risk Factors). There has been no material change in those risk factors.

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ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table shows our second quarter of fiscal 2016 stock repurchase activity.

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1,2,3)	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
January 30, 2016 through February 26, 2016	151,997	\$ 72.64	151,997	4,630,476
February 27, 2016 through April 1, 2016	17,600	80.15	17,600	4,612,876
April 2, 2016 through April, 29 2016	925	87.17		4,612,876
Total	170,522	73.50	169,597	

(1) On December 11, 2012, the company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 5,000,000 shares of the company's common stock in open-market or in privately negotiated transactions. This program has no expiration date but may be terminated by the company's Board of Directors at any time. The company repurchased 169,597 shares during the period indicated above under this program and 612,876 shares remain available to repurchase under this program.

(2) On December 3, 2015, the company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of an additional 4,000,000 shares of the company's common stock in open-market or in privately negotiated transactions. This program has no expiration date but may be terminated by the company's Board of Directors at any time. No shares were repurchased under this program during the time period indicated above.

(3) Includes 925 units (shares) of the company's common stock purchased in open-market transactions at an average price of \$87.17 per share on behalf of a rabbi trust formed to pay benefit obligations of the company to participants in deferred compensation plans. These 925 shares were not repurchased under the company's repurchase program described in 1 and 2 above.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a)

Exhibit No.

Description

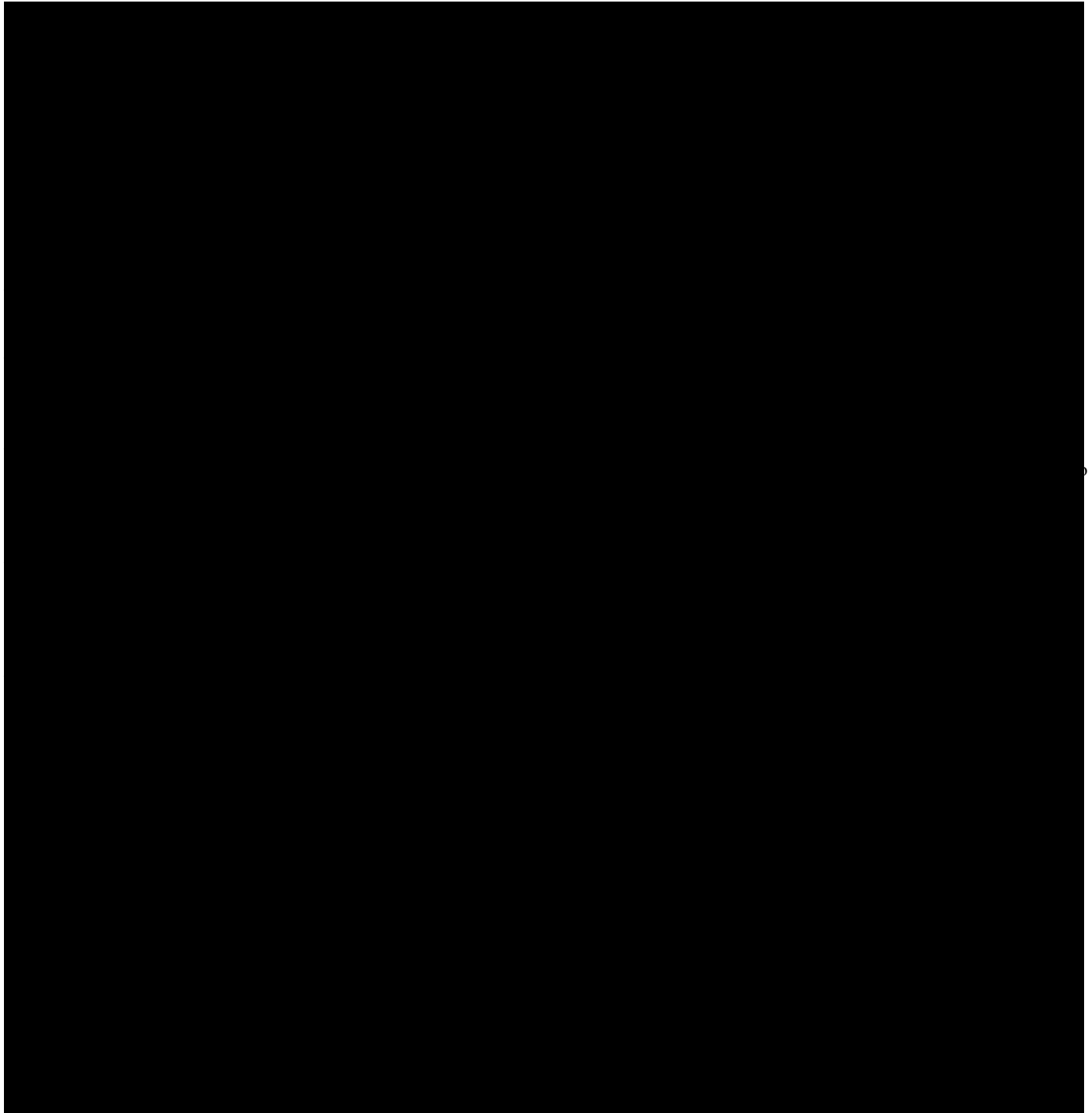
A large black rectangular redaction box covers the entire table content, obscuring all exhibit numbers and descriptions.

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SIGNATURES

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

THE TORO COMPANY

(Registrant)

Date: June 2, 2016

By */s/ Renee J. Peterson*
Renee J. Peterson
Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
(duly authorized officer and principal financial officer)