

TORO CO
Form 10-Q
March 08, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended February 3, 2017

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 1-8649 41-0580470
(State of Incorporation) (Commission File Number) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, Minnesota 55420
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 o

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 o

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 x Accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o Smaller reporting company o
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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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 March 1, 2017 was 107,582,096.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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 | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 |
| Net sales | \$515,839 | \$486,398 |
| Cost of sales | 322,359 | 303,744 |
| Gross profit | 193,480 | 182,654 |
| Selling, general, and administrative expense | 132,910 | 128,815 |
| Operating earnings | 60,570 | 53,839 |
| Interest expense | (4,883) | (4,654) |
| Other income, net | 3,866 | 4,512 |
| Earnings before income taxes | 59,553 | 53,697 |
| Provision for income taxes | 14,563 | 14,436 |
| Net earnings | 44,990 | 39,261 |
| Basic net earnings per share of common stock | \$0.41 | \$0.36 |
| Diluted net earnings per share of common stock | \$0.41 | \$0.35 |
| Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding — Basic | 108,627 | 110,029 |
| Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding — Diluted | 110,774 | 112,326 |

Shares and per share data have been adjusted for all periods presented to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective September 16, 2016.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

| | Three Months Ended | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 |
| Net earnings | \$44,990 | \$39,261 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) , net of tax: | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 117 | (4,791) |
| Derivative instruments, net of tax of \$285 and \$338, respectively | 221 | (1,059) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | 338 | (5,850) |
| Comprehensive income | \$45,328 | \$33,411 |

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)

| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | October 31, 2016 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 158,893 | \$ 118,140 | \$ 273,555 |
| Receivables, net | 183,850 | 190,297 | 163,265 |
| Inventories, net | 402,103 | 422,036 | 307,034 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 36,470 | 36,983 | 35,155 |
| Total current assets | 781,316 | 767,456 | 779,009 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, gross | 855,826 | 811,222 | 838,036 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | 628,909 | 589,699 | 615,998 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | 226,917 | 221,523 | 222,038 |
| Long-term deferred income taxes | 56,864 | 66,000 | 57,228 |
| Other assets | 25,788 | 24,352 | 23,422 |
| Goodwill | 201,246 | 195,222 | 194,782 |
| Other intangible assets, net | 110,782 | 116,123 | 108,093 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,402,913 | \$ 1,390,676 | \$ 1,384,572 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | | |
| Current portion of long-term debt | \$ 22,960 | \$ 23,398 | \$ 22,484 |
| Short-term debt | — | 52,912 | — |
| Accounts payable | 232,440 | 211,216 | 174,668 |
| Accrued liabilities | 263,724 | 262,888 | 266,687 |
| Total current liabilities | 519,124 | 550,414 | 463,839 |
| Long-term debt, less current portion | 315,314 | 337,969 | 328,477 |
| Deferred revenue | 25,172 | 11,246 | 11,830 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 30,267 | 31,118 | 30,391 |
| 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 107,575,440 shares as of February 3, 2017, 108,965,108 shares as of January 29, 2016, and 108,427,393 shares as of October 31, 2016 | 107,575 | 108,965 | 108,427 |
| Retained earnings | 443,559 | 386,657 | 480,044 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (38,098) | (35,693) | (38,436) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 513,036 | 459,929 | 550,035 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 1,402,913 | \$ 1,390,676 | \$ 1,384,572 |

Shares and per share data have been adjusted for all periods presented to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective September 16, 2016.

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)

| | Three Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net earnings | \$44,990 | \$39,261 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Non-cash income from finance affiliate | (1,943) | (1,878) |
| Provision for depreciation, amortization, and impairment loss | 16,516 | 15,741 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 3,618 | 2,477 |
| Decrease in deferred income taxes | 393 | — |
| Other | (98) | (464) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions: | | |
| Receivables, net | (19,380) | (12,614) |
| Inventories, net | (90,560) | (92,918) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (4,272) | (4,655) |
| Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, deferred revenue, and other long-term liabilities | 66,128 | 59,581 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 15,392 | 4,531 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Purchases of property, plant, and equipment | (11,620) | (10,680) |
| Proceeds from asset disposals | — | 60 |
| Distributions from finance affiliate, net | (98) | 765 |
| Proceeds from sale of a business | — | 1,500 |
| Acquisition, net of cash acquired | (23,882) | — |
| Net cash (used in) investing activities | (35,600) | (8,355) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Increase in short-term debt | — | 51,789 |
| Repayments of long-term debt | (12,702) | (13,371) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 3,128 | 2,495 |
| Purchases of Toro common stock | (67,718) | (27,485) |
| Dividends paid on Toro common stock | (18,994) | (16,496) |
| Net cash (used in) financing activities | (96,286) | (3,068) |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | 1,832 | (1,243) |
| Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (114,662) | (8,135) |
| Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the fiscal period | 273,555 | 126,275 |
| Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the fiscal period | \$158,893 | \$118,140 |

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE TORO COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

February 3, 2017

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 three months ended February 3, 2017, cannot be annualized to determine the expected results for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2017.

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, 2016. 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 promotion and incentive 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.

New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-03, Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. This amended 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. This amended guidance was retrospectively adopted in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Prior periods have been retrospectively adjusted for the

adoption of this amended guidance and are reclassified in the consolidated balance sheets presentation as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

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. This amended guidance was adopted in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Stock-based Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting. This amended guidance 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 company elected to early adopt this amended guidance effective November 1, 2016, which is the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

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The impact of the early adoption resulted in the following:

The company recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$4.9 million related to the excess tax benefit on share-based awards within income tax expense for the three months ended February 3, 2017. Prior to the adoption of this standard, these tax benefits were included in additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets. Adoption of this standard could add increased volatility to the company's provision for income taxes mainly due to timing of stock option exercises, vesting of restricted stock units and common stock price.

The company elected not to change its policy on accounting for forfeitures and will continue to estimate a requisite forfeiture rate.

The company has elected to change its policy on tax withholding requirements and will allow participants to withhold up to the maximum statutory rate prospectively on new awards. As of November 1, 2016, the company did not have any outstanding liabilities on awards which would require a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings.

The company no longer presents the cash received from excess tax benefits within cash flows from financing activities as this benefit is now reflected within cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The company elected to apply this change retrospectively and the change resulted in a \$4.9 million and \$3.4 million increase in cash flows from operating activities for the three months ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016, respectively.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This amended guidance removes the prohibition against the immediate recognition of the current and deferred tax effects of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. This amended guidance was early adopted in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 using a modified retrospective basis. The company recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to the beginning balance of its retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 for remaining unamortized deferred tax expense of intra-entity transfers of fixed assets totaling \$2.4 million.

Note 2 — Acquisition

Effective January 1, 2017, during the first quarter of fiscal 2017, the company completed the acquisition of all the outstanding shares of Regnerbau Calw GmbH (Perrot), a privately held manufacturer of professional irrigation equipment. The addition of these products broadens and strengthens the company's irrigation solutions for the sport, agricultural, and industrial markets. The acquisition was funded with existing foreign cash and cash equivalents.

The purchase price of this acquisition was allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimates of their fair value, with the excess purchase price recorded as goodwill. As of February 3, 2017, the company has not yet finalized the purchase accounting for the acquisition, but expects to finalize such purchase accounting in fiscal 2017. This acquisition was immaterial 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 primarily provides inventory financing to certain distributors and dealers of the company's products in the U.S. On November 29, 2016, the company entered into amended agreements for its Red Iron joint venture with TCFIF. As a result, the amended term of Red Iron will continue until October 31, 2024, subject to two-year extensions thereafter. Either the company or TCFIF may elect not to extend the amended term or any subsequent term by giving one-year written notice to the other party.

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 \$550 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 February 3, 2017 was \$20.8 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.

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

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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 receivables financed for dealers and distributors under this arrangement for the three months ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016 was \$375.0 million and \$336.1 million, respectively.

As of January 31, 2017, Red Iron's total assets were \$403.0 million and total liabilities were \$356.9 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:

| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | October 31, 2016 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (Dollars in thousands) | | | |
| Raw materials and work in process | \$ 107,170 | \$ 115,373 | \$ 90,463 |
| Finished goods and service parts | 353,290 | 370,703 | 274,929 |
| Total FIFO value | 460,460 | 486,076 | 365,392 |
| Less: adjustment to LIFO value | 58,357 | 64,040 | 58,358 |
| Total inventories, net | \$ 402,103 | \$ 422,036 | \$ 307,034 |

Note 5 — Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the net carrying amount of goodwill for the first three months of fiscal 2017 were as follows:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Professional Segment | Residential Segment | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Balance as of October 31, 2016 | \$ 184,338 | \$ 10,444 | \$ 194,782 |
| Goodwill acquired | 6,151 | — | 6,151 |
| Translation adjustments | 268 | 45 | 313 |
| Balance as of February 3, 2017 | \$ 190,757 | \$ 10,489 | \$ 201,246 |

The components of other intangible assets as of February 3, 2017 were as follows:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Patents | \$ 15,142 | \$ (11,040) | \$ 4,102 |
| Non-compete agreements | 6,879 | (6,742) | 137 |
| Customer-related | 87,285 | (15,517) | 71,768 |
| Developed technology | 30,058 | (24,519) | 5,539 |
| Trade names | 29,469 | (4,575) | 24,894 |
| Other | 800 | (800) | — |
| Total amortizable | 169,633 | (63,193) | 106,440 |
| Non-amortizable - trade names | 4,342 | — | 4,342 |
| Total other intangible assets, net | \$ 173,975 | \$ (63,193) | \$ 110,782 |

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The components of other intangible assets as of October 31, 2016 were as follows:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Patents | \$ 15,151 | \$ (10,866) | \$ 4,285 |
| Non-compete agreements | 6,886 | (6,681) | 205 |
| Customer-related | 84,353 | (14,434) | 69,919 |
| Developed technology | 28,648 | (23,712) | 4,936 |
| Trade names | 28,715 | (4,235) | 24,480 |
| Other | 800 | (800) | — |
| Total amortizable | 164,553 | (60,728) | 103,825 |
| Non-amortizable - trade names | 4,268 | — | 4,268 |
| Total other intangible assets, net | \$ 168,821 | \$ (60,728) | \$ 108,093 |

Amortization expense for intangible assets during the first three months of fiscal 2017 was \$2.4 million, compared to \$3.2 million for the same period last fiscal year. Estimated amortization expense for the remainder of fiscal 2017 and succeeding fiscal years is as follows: fiscal 2017 (remainder), \$7.5 million; fiscal 2018, \$8.0 million; fiscal 2019, \$7.1 million; fiscal 2020, \$6.5 million; fiscal 2021, \$6.1 million; fiscal 2022, \$6.0 million; and after fiscal 2022, \$65.2 million.

Note 6 — Stockholders' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

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

| (Dollars in thousands) | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | October 31, 2016 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | \$ 31,177 | \$ 29,393 | \$ 31,430 |
| Pension and post-retirement benefits | 6,495 | 5,112 | 6,359 |
| Derivative instruments | 426 | 1,188 | 647 |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive loss | \$ 38,098 | \$ 35,693 | \$ 38,436 |

The components and activity of AOCL for the first three months of fiscal 2017 are as follows:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments | Pension and Postretirement Benefits | Cash Flow Derivative Instruments | Total |
|--|--|---|--|-----------|
| Balance as of October 31, 2016 | \$ 31,430 | \$ 6,359 | \$ 647 | \$ 38,436 |
| Other comprehensive loss (income) before reclassifications | (253) | 136 | 102 | (15) |
| Amounts reclassified from AOCL | — | — | (323) | (323) |
| Net current period other comprehensive loss (income) | (253) | 136 | (221) | (338) |
| Balance as of February 3, 2017 | \$ 31,177 | \$ 6,495 | \$ 426 | \$ 38,098 |

The components and activity of AOCL for the first three 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 | 5,065 | (274) | 165 | 4,956 |
| Amounts reclassified from AOCL | — | — | 894 | 894 |

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| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Net current period other comprehensive loss (income) | 5,065 | (274 |) 1,059 | 5,850 |
| Balance as of January 29, 2016 | \$ 29,393 | \$ 5,112 | \$ 1,188 | \$35,693 |

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Note 7 — Stock-Based Compensation

Stock Option Awards

Under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (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 generally 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 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 and non-employee directors 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.

The following table illustrates the weighted-average valuation assumptions for options granted in the following fiscal periods:

| | Fiscal 2017 | Fiscal 2016 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Expected life of option in years | 6.02 | 5.98 |
| Expected stock price volatility | 22.15% | 24.06% |
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.03% | 1.81% |
| Expected dividend yield | 1.01% | 1.24% |
| Weighted-average fair value at date of grant | \$12.55 | \$8.79 |

Performance Share Awards

Under the 2010 Plan, 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 three months of each of fiscal 2017 and 2016 was \$54.52 and \$38.89, respectively.

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

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per share weighted-average fair value of restricted stock unit awards granted during the first three months of fiscal 2017 and 2016 was \$56.67 and \$38.62, respectively.

Note 8 — Per Share Data

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

| (Shares in thousands) | Three Months Ended | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 |
| Basic | | |
| Weighted-average number of shares of common stock | 108,585 | 109,955 |
| Assumed issuance of contingent shares | 42 | 74 |
| Weighted-average number of shares of common stock and assumed issuance of contingent shares | 108,627 | 110,029 |
| Diluted | | |
| Weighted-average number of shares of common stock and assumed issuance of contingent shares | 108,627 | 110,029 |
| Effect of dilutive securities | 2,147 | 2,297 |
| Weighted-average number of shares of common stock, assumed issuance of contingent shares, and effect of dilutive securities | 110,774 | 112,326 |

Shares and per share data have been adjusted for all periods presented to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective September 16, 2016.

Incremental shares from options and restricted stock units are computed by the treasury stock method. Options to purchase 317,757 and 398,562 shares of common stock during the first three months of fiscal 2017 and 2016, 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 the 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 February 3, 2017 | Professional | Residential | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Net sales | \$ 371,809 | \$ 140,390 | \$ 3,640 | \$ 515,839 |
| Intersegment gross sales | 4,556 | 74 | (4,630) | — |
| Earnings (loss) before income taxes | 68,166 | 16,558 | (25,171) | 59,553 |
| Total assets | 854,384 | 243,145 | 305,384 | 1,402,913 |

(Dollars in thousands)

| Three months ended January 29, 2016 | Professional | Residential | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Net sales | \$ 338,836 | \$ 144,284 | \$ 3,278 | \$ 486,398 |
| Intersegment gross sales | 5,717 | 68 | (5,785) | — |
| Earnings (loss) before income taxes | 61,592 | 16,739 | (24,634) | 53,697 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Total assets | 854,106 | 263,407 | 273,163 | 1,390,676 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|

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

| | Three Months Ended | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | February 3, | January 29, |
| (Dollars in thousands) | 2017 | 2016 |
| Corporate expenses | \$(23,961) | \$(24,783) |
| Interest expense, net | (4,883) | (4,654) |
| Other | 3,673 | 4,803 |
| Total | \$(25,171) | \$(24,634) |

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 generally 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 the company’s 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. Service support outside of the warranty period is provided by authorized distributors and dealers at the customer’s expense. The company sells extended warranty coverage on select products for a prescribed period after

the original warranty period expires.

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Warranty provisions, claims, and changes in estimates for the first three months of fiscal 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Three Months Ended | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | February 3, | January 29, |
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| Beginning balance | \$72,158 | \$ 70,734 |
| Warranty provisions | 9,615 | 8,940 |
| Warranty claims | (9,794) | (8,527) |
| Changes in estimates | 594 | — |
| Ending balance | \$72,573 | \$ 71,147 |

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 involves the use of forward currency contracts, that are intended to offset intercompany loan exposures. The company may also utilize cross currency swaps 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 fluctuations. 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 first quarter of fiscal 2017, there were immaterial losses on forward contracts reclassified into earnings as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges. As of February 3, 2017, the notional amount outstanding of forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges was \$104.2 million.

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Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments. The company also enters into foreign currency contracts that include forward currency contracts 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.

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

| (Dollars in thousands) | Fair Value at February 3, 2017 | Fair Value at January 29, 2016 | Fair Value at October 31, 2016 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Asset Derivatives | | | |
| Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments | | | |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | \$ 1,552 | \$ 3,393 | \$ 1,535 |
| Cross currency contract | — | 142 | — |
| Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments | | | |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | 795 | 1,347 | 432 |
| Cross currency contract | — | 2,218 | — |
| Total Assets | \$ 2,347 | \$ 7,100 | \$ 1,967 |
| Liability Derivatives | | | |
| Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments | | | |
| Accrued liabilities | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | \$ 1,363 | \$ 2,967 | \$ 973 |
| Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments | | | |
| Accrued liabilities | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | 141 | 235 | 792 |
| Total Liabilities | \$ 1,504 | \$ 3,202 | \$ 1,765 |

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 months ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016, respectively.

| | Effective Portion | | Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCL into Income | Ineffective Portion and excluded from Effectiveness Testing | | Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives | Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---------------------|
| | Gain (Loss) Recognized in Derivatives | Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCL into Income | | Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives | Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives | | | |
| (Dollars in thousands) | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 |
| For the three months ended | | | | | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | \$(372) | \$565 | Net sales | \$439 | \$1,080 | Other income, net | \$397 | \$(12) |
| Forward currency contracts | (152) | (1,659) | Cost of sales | (762) | (314) | | | |

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Cross currency contracts | — | 34 | Other income, net | — | 128 | | |
| Total derivatives designated as cash flow hedges | \$(524) | \$(1,060) | Total | \$(323) | \$894 | Total | \$397 \$(12) |

As of February 3, 2017, 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 gain/(loss) 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) | Three Months Ended | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | February 2017 | January 29, 2016 |
| Forward currency contracts | Other income, net | \$1,144 | \$ 1,337 |
| Cross currency contracts | Other income, net | — | 130 |
| Total derivatives not designated as hedges | | \$1,144 | \$ 1,467 |

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 table shows 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) | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | October 31, 2016 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | | | |
| Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets | \$ 2,347 | \$4,740 | \$2,264 |
| Gross Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheets | — | — | (297) |
| Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets | 2,347 | 4,740 | 1,967 |
| Cross currency contracts | | | |
| Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets | — | 2,360 | — |
| Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets | — | 2,360 | — |
| Total Assets | \$ 2,347 | \$7,100 | \$1,967 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | | | |
| Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities | \$ (1,614) | \$(3,202) | \$(1,765) |
| Gross Assets Offset in the Balance Sheets | 110 | — | — |
| Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheets | (1,504) | (3,202) | (1,765) |
| Total Liabilities | \$ (1,504) | \$(3,202) | \$(1,765) |

Note 13 — Fair Value Measurements

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 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.

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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 February 3, 2017, January 29, 2016, and October 31, 2016 are summarized below:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as: | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------|---------|
| February 3, 2017 | Fair Value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 158,893 | \$ 158,893 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Forward currency contracts | 2,347 | — | 2,347 | — |
| Total Assets | \$ 161,240 | \$ 158,893 | \$ 2,347 | \$ — |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | \$ 1,504 | \$ — | \$ 1,504 | \$ — |
| Deferred compensation liabilities | 1,017 | — | 1,017 | — |
| Total Liabilities | \$ 2,521 | \$ — | \$ 2,521 | \$ — |
| (Dollars in thousands) | Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as: | | | |
| January 29, 2016 | Fair Value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 118,140 | \$ 118,140 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Forward currency contracts | 4,740 | — | 4,740 | — |
| Cross currency contracts | 2,360 | — | 2,360 | — |
| Total Assets | \$ 125,240 | \$ 118,140 | \$ 7,100 | \$ — |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | \$ 3,202 | \$ — | \$ 3,202 | \$ — |
| Deferred compensation liabilities | 1,524 | — | 1,524 | — |
| Total Liabilities | \$ 4,726 | \$ — | \$ 4,726 | \$ — |
| (Dollars in thousands) | Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as: | | | |
| October 31, 2016 | Fair Value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 273,555 | \$ 273,555 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Forward currency contracts | 1,967 | — | 1,967 | — |
| Total Assets | \$ 275,522 | \$ 273,555 | \$ 1,967 | \$ — |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | \$ 1,765 | \$ — | \$ 1,765 | \$ — |
| Deferred compensation liabilities | 1,149 | — | 1,149 | — |
| Total Liabilities | \$ 2,914 | \$ — | \$ 2,914 | \$ — |

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016, or the twelve months ended October 31, 2016.

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Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The company evaluated all subsequent events and concluded that no 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

This 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 Position
- 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, 2016. This discussion contains various “Forward-Looking Statements” within the meaning of 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 products, 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. Shares and per share data have been adjusted for all periods presented to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective September 16, 2016.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

For the first quarter of fiscal 2017, our net sales increased 6.1 percent with a net earnings increase of 14.6 percent, each as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2016. Professional segment net sales increased 9.7 percent for the first quarter of fiscal 2017, primarily due to new product releases in our landscape contractor business, increased demand for our professional snow and ice management products, along with continued growth in our golf and grounds, micro-irrigation, and specialty construction businesses. Residential segment net sales were down 2.7 percent for the first quarter of fiscal 2017, primarily due to zero-turn radius riding mowers returning to a more normal shipment pattern, partially offset by higher demand of residential snow products.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates resulted in a reduction of our net sales of approximately \$3.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

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Our net earnings growth in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 was primarily attributable to leveraging our selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses over higher sales volumes, which resulted in a reduction of SG&A expense as a percentage of net sales of 70 basis points for the first quarter comparison.

We increased our first quarter of fiscal 2017 cash dividend by 16.7 percent to \$0.175 per share compared to the \$0.15 per share quarterly cash dividend paid in the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

Inventory levels decreased \$19.9 million, or 4.7 percent, as of the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2017 due primarily to better inventory control initiatives during the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Receivables decreased \$6.4 million, or 3.4 percent, largely due to timing of sales for the first quarter comparison. Field inventory levels were up slightly as of the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2017, due to strong demand and anticipated increased sales of new products as we move into our key selling season.

Our current multi-year initiative, “Destination PRIME,” which began with our 2015 fiscal year, continues our journey into our second century. This is our final 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 13 percent or less by the end of fiscal 2017. We define average net working capital as net accounts receivable plus net inventory less accounts payable as a percentage of net sales for a twelve month period.

Net Sales

Worldwide consolidated net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 were \$515.8 million, up 6.1 percent compared \$486.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016. This increase was driven primarily by new product releases of Professional segment landscape contractor equipment, favorable snowfalls and icy weather conditions which increased demand of Professional segment snow and ice management products and Residential segment snow thrower products, and continued growth in our golf and grounds, micro-irrigation, and specialty construction businesses. This increase in net sales was partially offset by lower Residential segment shipments of zero-turn radius riding mowers, as shipments returned to a more normal pattern in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

International net sales were up 3.1 percent for the first quarter of fiscal 2017, mainly due to new project wins for our golf business, as well as growth of our micro-irrigation business. This increase was partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

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

| | Three Months Ended | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| | February 29, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | % |
| Net sales | 100.0% | 100.0 | % |
| Cost of sales | 62.5 | 62.4 | |
| Gross margin | 37.5 | 37.6 | |
| SG&A expense | 25.8 | 26.5 | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--|
| Operating earnings | 11.7 | 11.1 | | |
| Interest expense | (0.9) | (1.0) | | |
| Other income, net | 0.7 | 0.9 | | |
| Provision for income taxes | 2.8 | 2.9 | | |
| Net earnings | 8.7 | % 8.1 | % | |

Gross Profit

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 decreased 10 basis points to 37.5 percent compared to 37.6 percent in the first quarter of fiscal 2016. The decrease for the first quarter fiscal 2017 comparison was primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and higher commodity prices, partially offset by productivity improvements and segment mix.

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Selling, General, and Administrative Expense

SG&A expense increased \$4.1 million, or 3.2 percent, for the first quarter of fiscal 2017. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expense decreased 70 basis points for the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The decrease as a percentage of net sales for the first quarter comparison was primarily due to the leveraging of expenses over higher sales volumes.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 increased slightly by \$0.2 million.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 decreased \$0.6 million compared to the same period last fiscal year. The decrease for the first quarter comparison was primarily due to a prior year litigation recovery and the sale of our Northwestern U.S. distribution company in the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 was 24.5 percent compared to 26.9 percent in the first quarter of 2016. The decrease was primarily driven by the adoption of ASU 2016-09 Stock-based Compensation in the first quarter of fiscal 2017, which resulted in a discrete tax benefit of \$4.9 million related to stock-based compensation. The favorable impact of this benefit was partially offset by the retroactive reenactment of the domestic research tax credit of \$2.3 million in the prior year.

Net Earnings

Net earnings for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 were \$45.0 million, or \$0.41 per diluted share, compared to \$39.3 million, or \$0.35 per diluted share, for the first quarter of fiscal 2016, resulting in a net earnings per diluted share increase of 17.1 percent. The primary factors contributing to the net earnings increase for the first quarter comparison included increased net sales, a decrease in our SG&A expense as a percentage of net sales, and a lower effective tax rate. In addition, as a result of reduced shares outstanding from repurchases of our common stock, first quarter fiscal 2017 net earnings per diluted share were benefited by approximately \$0.01 per share.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

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 | | \$ Change | % Change | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|---|
| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | | | |
| Professional | \$371,809 | \$ 338,836 | \$32,973 | 9.7 | % |
| Residential | 140,390 | 144,284 | (3,894) | (2.7) | % |

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| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|------|---|
| Other | 3,640 | 3,278 | 362 | 11.0 | % |
| Total* | \$515,839 | \$ 486,398 | \$29,441 | 6.1 | % |
| * Includes international sales of: | \$ 131,242 | \$ 127,246 | \$3,996 | 3.1 | % |

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

| (Dollars in thousands) | Three Months Ended | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| | February 3, 2017 | January 29, 2016 | \$ Change | % Change |
| Professional | \$68,166 | \$ 61,592 | \$ 6,574 | 10.7 % |
| Residential | 16,558 | 16,739 | (181) | (1.1)% |
| Other | (25,171) | (24,634) | (537) | (2.2)% |
| Total | \$59,553 | \$ 53,697 | \$ 5,856 | 10.9 % |

Professional Segment

Net Sales. Worldwide net sales for our Professional segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 increased 9.7 percent. Professional segment net sales were positively impacted by the release of new products in our landscape contractor business, including the Toro-branded TITAN® HD and the Exmark-branded Radius® zero-turn radius riding mowers. We also experienced increased demand for our BOSS® snow and ice management products driven by more favorable snowfalls and icy weather conditions in many of our key markets. Additionally, we saw higher growth in our golf and grounds business with increased shipments of our GTX utility vehicle, as well as the success of our Aqua-Traxx® micro-irrigation tape products with flow control and our specialty construction compact utility loaders. This net sales increase for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 was slightly offset by the impact of unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Operating Earnings. Operating earnings for the Professional segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 increased by 10.7 percent compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2016, and increased slightly to 18.3 percent as a percentage of net sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 compared to 18.2 percent in the first quarter of fiscal 2016. This increase was primarily due to leveraging SG&A expenses over higher sales volumes, but was partially offset by lower gross margins mainly due to unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and slightly higher commodity prices.

Residential Segment

Net Sales. Worldwide net sales for the Residential segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 decreased 2.7 percent. The sales decrease in the first quarter comparison was primarily impacted by a shift in demand for zero-turn radius riding mowers that was experienced in the comparable period last year. Demand for zero-turn radius riding mowers returned to a more normal shipment pattern in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. This decrease in net sales was partially offset by increased demand of our snow products due to more favorable snowfalls across the Midwest and increased shipments of our walk power mowers in southern climates of the U.S, when compared to the prior year.

Operating Earnings. Operating earnings for the Residential segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 decreased 1.1 percent. Expressed as a percentage of net sales, Residential segment operating earnings increased to 11.8 percent from 11.6 percent when compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2016. The operating earnings decrease for the first quarter comparison was primarily driven by higher SG&A expenses, which were partially offset by higher gross margins. Gross margins increased for the quarter comparison, mainly due to productivity improvements, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and slightly higher commodity prices.

Other Segment

Net Sales. Net sales for the Other segment include sales from our wholly owned domestic distribution company less sales from the Professional and Residential segments to the distribution company. The Other segment net sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 increased slightly by \$0.4 million.

Operating Loss. Operating loss for the Other segment for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 increased \$0.5 million. The increase in operating loss for the first quarter fiscal 2017 comparison was primarily attributable to the sale of our Northwestern U.S. distribution company early in the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Working Capital

During the remainder of fiscal 2017, we plan to place continued 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

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and service levels to end users. Our average net working capital as a percentage of net sales for the twelve months ended February 3, 2017, was 15.1 percent compared to 16.4 percent for the twelve months ended January 29, 2016. We calculate our average net working capital as net receivables plus net inventories, less accounts payable for a twelve month period as percentage of rolling twelve month net sales.

Inventory levels were down \$19.9 million, or 4.7 percent, as of the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2017 compared to the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2016 due to inventory control initiatives centered on production management, increased emphasis on finished goods inventory and improved monitoring of product replenishment to our end users. Receivables as of the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2017 decreased \$6.4 million, or 3.4 percent, compared to the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2016 primarily due to timing of sales for channels not financed with Red Iron. Our average days sales outstanding for receivables decreased to 30.8 days based on sales for the last twelve months ended February 3, 2017, compared to 33.4 days for the twelve months ended January 29, 2016. In addition, accounts payable increased as of the end of our first quarter of fiscal 2017 compared to the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2016 by \$21.2 million, or 10.0 percent, due to working capital initiatives and increased purchases of commodities and components.

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. As of February 3, 2017, cash and short-term investments held by our foreign subsidiaries was approximately \$98.4 million.

Our Board of Directors approved a cash dividend of \$0.175 per share for the first quarter of fiscal 2017 that was paid on January 12, 2017. This was an increase of 16.7 percent over our cash dividend of \$0.15 per share for the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

Cash Flow. Cash provided by operating activities for the first three months of fiscal 2017 increased \$10.9 million compared to the first three months of fiscal 2016. This three month comparison change was mainly due to improved working capital. Cash used for investing activities increased \$27.2 million during the first three months of fiscal 2017 compared to the first three months of fiscal 2016, primarily due to cash utilized for an acquisition in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Cash used for financing activities for the first three months of fiscal 2017 increased \$93.2 million compared to the first three months of fiscal 2016 mainly due to more cash used for common stock repurchases and common stock dividends paid, partially offset by fiscal 2016 short-term borrowings.

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 and the election of the lenders to fund such increase, 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 \$9.1 million. These facilities bear interest at various rates depending on the rates in their respective countries of operation. As of February 3, 2017, we had no outstanding short-term debt under these lines of credit compared to \$52.9 million outstanding short-term debt as of January 29, 2016. As of February 3, 2017, we had \$6.8 million of outstanding letters of credit and \$152.3 million of unutilized availability under our credit agreements.

As of February 3, 2017, we had \$338.3 million outstanding in long-term debt that includes \$100.0 million of 7.8% debentures due June 15, 2027, \$123.7 million of 6.625% senior notes due May 1, 2037, a \$107.3 million term loan, and partially offsetting debt issuance costs and deferred charges of \$2.9 million related to our outstanding long-term debt. The term loan bears interest

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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 \$10.2 million in a note due 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 before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (“EBITDA”) 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 common stock repurchases as long as our debt to EBITDA ratio from the previous quarter compliance certificate is less than or equal to 3.25, provided that immediately after giving effect of any such proposed action, no default or event of default would exist. As of February 3, 2017, 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 February 3, 2017, and we expect to be in compliance with all covenants during the remainder of fiscal 2017. 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 first quarter of fiscal 2017 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 to certain distributors and dealers of our products in the U.S. that enables them 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 \$7.4 million of receivables from us during the first three months of fiscal 2017. As of February 3, 2017, \$11.1 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 three months of fiscal 2017, average prices paid for commodities and components we purchase were slightly higher compared to the average prices paid for commodities and components in the first three months of fiscal 2016. 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 higher for the remainder of fiscal 2017 as compared to fiscal 2016. 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, 2016 for a discussion of our critical accounting policies.

New Accounting Pronouncements to be Adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued 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

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retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We have not yet selected a transition method but plan to select a transition method no later than the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. We are currently assessing our contracts with customers and related financial disclosures to evaluate the impact of the amended guidance on our existing revenue recognition policies and procedures.

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 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 August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which amends guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new standard on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which clarifies the definition of a business in Accounting Standards Codification 805. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new standard.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, which simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairments by eliminating step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new standard.

We believe that all other recently issued accounting pronouncements from the FASB that we have not noted above, will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements or do not apply to our operations.

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,” “may,” “likely,” “intend,” “can,” “seek,” “potential,” “pro forma,” or the negative thereof and similar expressions or future data

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.

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:

Adverse 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

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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 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 or increased tariffs, duties or other charges as a result of changes to international trade agreements may adversely affect our profit margins and business. 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 property owners who outsource their lawn care and snow and ice removal activities; the level of residential and commercial construction; continued acceptance of and demand for micro-irrigation solutions for agricultural markets; the timing and occurrence of winter weather conditions; 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 mass retailers and home centers; 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, strong customer relations, and new joint ventures and partnerships, which could be risky and harm our business reputation, financial condition, and operating results, 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 customers' 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, regulatory, accounting, and business factors, including implications of withdrawal by the U.S. from, or revision to, international trade agreements, foreign policy changes between the U.S. and other countries, weakened international economic conditions, or the United Kingdom's process for exiting the European Union; 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, 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 net sales and 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.

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Our production labor needs fluctuate throughout the year, with a sharp increase in the number of production staff, some of which may be new to our manufacturing processes and safety protocols, during periods of peak manufacturing activity and any failure by our production labor force to adequately and safely perform their jobs 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, phishing, 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 in the U.S. or other countries in which we conduct business 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, (ii) healthcare laws or regulations, which may cause us to incur higher employee healthcare and other costs, or (iii) changes to international trade agreements that could result in additional duties or other charges on raw materials, whole goods or components we import.

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 could raise 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 executive officers or other key employees, attract and retain other qualified personnel, or successfully implement executive officer, key employee or other qualified personnel transitions, 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 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.

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 or any quarterly financial guidance; 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

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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; new or revised accounting standards, including standards related to stock-based compensation and revenue recognition; 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 actual results, events or circumstances occurring or existing after the date any forward-looking statement is made, or changes in factors or assumptions affecting such forward-looking statements. 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

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 may 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 fluctuations 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 dollar, the British pound, the Mexican peso, the Japanese yen, the Chinese Renminbi, the Romanian New Leu against the U.S. dollar, and the Romanian New Leu against the Euro, including exposure as a result of the volatility and uncertainty that may arise as a result of the United Kingdom's process for exiting the European Union.

We enter into various contracts, primarily forward contracts that change in value as foreign currency exchange rates fluctuate, 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."

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The following foreign currency exchange contracts held by us have maturity dates in fiscal 2017 and 2018. 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 February 3, 2017 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 | 0.7478 | 41,817.7 | 14.9 | (676.1) |
| Buy US dollar/Sell Canadian dollar | 1.3008 | 6,342.4 | 18.1 | 82.8 |
| Buy US dollar/Sell Euro | 1.1178 | 67,334.4 | 1,312.9 | 1,537.1 |
| Buy US dollar/Sell British pound | 1.2928 | 38,345.9 | 311.0 | 484.5 |
| Buy Mexican peso/Sell US dollar | 20.1013 | 21,035.9 | (1,345.7) | (620.1) |

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. 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.

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 first quarter ended February 3, 2017 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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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

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.

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

The following table shows our first quarter of fiscal 2017 stock repurchase activity.

| Period | Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1,2) | Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit) | Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1,2) | Maximum Number of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1,2) |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| November 1, 2016 through December 2, 2016 | 296,400 | \$ 48.22 | 296,400 | 7,396,315 |
| December 3, 2016 through December 30, 2016 | 445,661 | 55.90 | 445,661 | 6,950,654 |
| December 31, 2016 through February 3, 2017 | 493,883 | 57.42 | 492,124 | 6,458,530 |
| Total | 1,235,944 | 54.67 | 1,234,185 | |

⁽¹⁾ On December 3, 2015, the company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of an additional 8,000,000 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 1,234,185 shares during the period indicated above under this program and 6,458,530 shares remain available to

repurchase under this program.

⁽²⁾ Includes 1,759 units (shares) of the company's common stock purchased in open-market transactions at an average price of \$56.34 per share on behalf of a rabbi trust formed to pay benefit obligations of the company to participants in deferred compensation plans. These 1,759 shares were not repurchased under the company's repurchase program described in 1 above.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibit No. Description

- 2.1 (1) Second Amendment to Agreement to Form Joint Venture dated November 29, 2016 by and between The Toro Company and TCF Inventory Finance, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 29, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).*
- 2.2 (1) Third Amendment to Limited Liability Company Agreement of Red Iron Acceptance, LLC dated November 29, 2016 by and between Red Iron Holding Corporation and TCFIF Joint Venture I, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 29, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).*
- 2.3 (1) Fourth Amended and Restated Program and Repurchase Agreement dated as of November 29, 2016 by and between The Toro Company and Red Iron Acceptance, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 29, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 3.1 and 4.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of The Toro Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 17, 2008, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 3.2 and 4.2 Certificate of Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation of The Toro Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 12, 2013, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 3.3 and 4.3 Amended and Restated Bylaws of The Toro Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 4.4 Specimen Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(c) to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended August 1, 2008, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 4.5 Indenture dated as of January 31, 1997, between Registrant and First National Trust Association, as Trustee, relating to The Toro Company's 7.80% Debentures due June 15, 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 1997, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 4.6 Indenture dated as of April 20, 2007, between Registrant and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to The Toro Company's 6.625% Notes due May 1, 2037 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 23, 2007, Registration No. 333-142282).
- 4.7 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 26, 2007, between Registrant and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to The Toro Company's 6.625% Notes due May 1, 2037 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 23, 2007, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 4.8 Form of The Toro Company 6.625% Note due May 1, 2037 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 23, 2007, Commission File No. 1-8649).

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- 10.1 The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 10.2 Form of Nonemployee Director Stock Option Agreement between The Toro Company and its Non-Employee Directors under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).

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- 10.3 Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement between The Toro Company and its officers and other employees under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 10.4 Form of Performance Share Award Agreement between The Toro Company and its officers and other employees under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 10.5 Form of Annual Performance Award Agreement between The Toro Company and its officers and other employees under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 10.6 Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement between The Toro Company and its officers and other employees under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 10.7 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between The Toro Company and its officers and other employees under The Toro Company Amended and Restated 2010 Equity and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 10.8 The Toro Company Supplemental Benefit Plan, Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2017 (filed herewith).
- 10.9 The Toro Company Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2017 (filed herewith).
- 10.10 The Toro Company Deferred Compensation Plan for Officers, Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2017 (filed herewith).
- 10.11 The Toro Company Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2017 (filed herewith).
- 10.12 Second Amendment to Credit and Security Agreement dated November 29, 2016 by and between Red Iron Acceptance, LLC and TCF Inventory Finance, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 29, 2016, Commission File No. 1-8649).
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) (Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002) (filed herewith).
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) (Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002) (filed herewith).
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

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101 The following financial information from The Toro Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended February 3, 2017, filed with the SEC on March 8, 2017, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the three-month periods ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three-month periods ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 3, 2017, January 29, 2016, and October 31, 2016, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three-month periods ended February 3, 2017 and January 29, 2016, and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (filed herewith).

(1) Portions of this exhibit have been redacted and are subject to an order granting confidential treatment under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (File No. 001-08649, CF # 34521). The redacted material was filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

* All exhibits and schedules to this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. Toro will furnish the omitted exhibits and schedules to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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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: March 8, 2017 By: /s/ Renee
J. Peterson
Renee J.
Peterson
Vice
President,
Treasurer
and Chief
Financial
Officer
(duly
authorized
officer and
principal
financial
officer)