

WABASH NATIONAL CORP /DE  
Form 10-Q  
April 26, 2016

**UNITED STATES**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 13  
OR 15 (d) OF

**THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE QUARTERLY  
PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31,  
2016**

**OR**  
TRANSITION REPORT UNDER  
SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF

**THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 1-10883

WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

52-1375208

Delaware

(State of Incorporation)

(IRS Employer

Identification Number)

1000 Sagamore Parkway South,

47905

Lafayette, Indiana

(Zip Code)

(Address of Principal

Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (765) 771-5300

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

Yes  No

The number of shares of common stock outstanding at April 21, 2016 was 64,831,340.



**WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION**

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**WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 168,411	\$ 178,853
Accounts receivable	159,443	152,824
Inventories	208,209	166,982
Deferred income taxes	-	22,431
Prepaid expenses and other	12,180	8,417
Total current assets	\$ 548,243	\$ 529,507
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>	138,722	140,438
<b>DEFERRED INCOME TAXES</b>	14,255	1,358
<b>GOODWILL</b>	149,768	149,718
<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>	109,548	114,616
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>	15,134	14,033
	\$ 975,670	\$ 949,670
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 2,451	\$ 37,611
Current portion of capital lease obligations	708	806
Accounts payable	123,720	79,618
Other accrued liabilities	95,256	93,042
Total current liabilities	\$ 222,135	\$ 211,077
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT</b>	277,690	274,885
<b>CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS</b>	1,748	1,875
<b>DEFERRED INCOME TAXES</b>	649	1,497
<b>OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	21,473	20,525
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</b>		

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock 200,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.01 par value, 64,827,627 and 64,929,510 shares outstanding, respectively	721	715
Additional paid-in capital	636,397	642,908
Accumulated deficit	(84,384 )	(111,907 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,597 )	(1,500 )
Treasury stock at cost, 7,340,504 and 6,638,643 common shares, respectively	(99,162 )	(90,405 )
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 451,975	\$ 439,811
	\$ 975,670	\$ 949,670

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Statements.

**WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
NET SALES	\$447,676	\$437,597
COST OF SALES	368,150	380,400
Gross profit	\$79,526	\$57,197
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	19,392	18,051
SELLING EXPENSES	6,961	6,569
AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLES	4,988	5,314
Income from operations	\$48,185	\$27,263
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Interest expense	(4,095 )	(5,173 )
Other, net	(398 )	(5,382 )
Income before income taxes	\$43,692	\$16,708
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	16,168	6,234
Net income	\$27,524	\$10,474
BASIC NET INCOME PER SHARE	\$0.42	\$0.15
DILUTED NET INCOME PER SHARE	\$0.42	\$0.15

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Statements.



**WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION**

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
NET INCOME	\$ 27,524	\$ 10,474
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(97 )	(303 )
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(97 )	(303 )
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 27,427	\$ 10,171

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Statements.

**WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$27,524	\$10,474
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation	4,176	4,138
Amortization of intangibles	4,988	5,314
Deferred income taxes	7,595	1,642
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(1,090 )	-
Loss on debt extinguishment	487	5,286
Stock-based compensation	2,470	2,420
Non-cash interest expense	948	1,185
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(6,619 )	(21,686 )
Inventories	(41,227 )	(65,843 )
Prepaid expenses and other	(3,763 )	3,216
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	46,316	57,625
Other, net	1,099	458
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$42,904	\$4,229
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(2,976 )	(2,975 )
Net cash provided by (used in) by investing activities	\$(2,976 )	\$(2,975 )
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	192	719
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	1,090	-
Borrowings under revolving credit facilities	175	163
Payments under revolving credit facilities	(175 )	(163 )
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(225 )	(432 )
Proceeds from issuance of term loan credit facility	-	192,845
Principal payments under term loan credit facility	(482 )	(192,845)
Principal payments under industrial revenue bond	(127 )	(122 )
Debt issuance costs paid	-	(1,994 )
Stock repurchase	(8,757 )	(19,929 )
Convertible senior notes repurchase	(42,061 )	-

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$(50,370 )	\$(21,758 )
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$(10,442 )	\$(20,504 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	178,853	146,113
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$168,411	\$125,609

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Statements.

**WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS**

The condensed consolidated financial statements of Wabash National Corporation (the “Company”) have been prepared without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements contain all material adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Company, its results of operations and cash flows. Certain prior year amounts were reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. These reclassifications did not materially impact the consolidated financial statements. The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

**2. INVENTORIES**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, primarily determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, or market. The cost of manufactured inventory includes raw material, labor and overhead. Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials and components	\$ 70,631	\$ 65,790
Work in progress	22,271	18,201
Finished goods	98,608	67,260
Aftermarket parts	8,902	8,714
Used trailers	7,797	7,017
	\$ 208,209	\$ 166,982

**3. DEBT**

Long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Convertible senior notes	\$ 95,835	\$ 131,000
Term loan credit agreement	190,917	191,399
Industrial revenue bond	1,021	1,149
	\$ 287,773	\$ 323,548
Less: unamortized discount and fees	(7,632 )	(11,052 )
Less: current portion	(2,451 )	(37,611 )
	\$ 277,690	\$ 274,885

*Convertible Senior Notes*

In April 2012, the Company issued Convertible Senior Notes due 2018 (the “Notes”) with an aggregate principal amount of \$150 million in a public offering. The Notes bear interest at the rate of 3.375% per annum from the date of issuance, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company ranking equally with its existing and future senior unsecured debt.

The Notes are convertible by their holders into cash, shares of the Company’s common stock or any combination thereof at the Company’s election, at an initial conversion rate of 85.4372 shares of the Company’s common stock per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$11.70 per share, only under the following circumstances: (A) before November 1, 2017 (1) during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on June 30, 2012 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price of the common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day; (2) during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price (as defined in the indenture for the Notes) per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company’s common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day; and (3) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events as described in the indenture for the Notes; and (B) at any time on or after November 1, 2017 until the close of business on the second business day immediately preceding the maturity date. As of March 31, 2016, the Notes were not convertible based on the above criteria. If the Notes outstanding at March 31, 2016 were converted as of March 31, 2016, the if-converted value would exceed the principal amount by approximately \$12 million.

It is the Company’s intent to settle conversions through a net share settlement, which involves repayment of cash for the principal portion and delivery of shares of common stock for the excess of the conversion value over the principal portion. The Company used the net proceeds of \$145.1 million from the sale of the Notes to fund a portion of the purchase price of the acquisition of Walker Group Holdings (“Walker”) in May 2012.

The Company accounts separately for the liability and equity components of the Notes in accordance with authoritative guidance for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion. The guidance required the carrying amount of the liability component to be estimated by measuring the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an associated conversion feature. The Company determined that senior, unsecured corporate bonds traded on the market represent a similar liability to the Notes without the conversion option. Based on market data available for publicly traded, senior, unsecured corporate bonds issued by companies in the same industry and with similar maturity, the Company estimated the implied interest rate of the Notes to be 7.0%, assuming no conversion option. Assumptions used in the estimate represent what market participants would use in pricing the liability component, including market interest rates, credit standing, and yield curves, all of which are defined as Level 2 observable inputs. The estimated implied interest rate was applied to the Notes, which resulted in a fair value of the liability component of \$123.8 million upon issuance, calculated as the present value of implied future payments based

on the \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount. The \$21.7 million difference between the cash proceeds before offering expenses of \$145.5 million and the estimated fair value of the liability component was recorded in additional paid-in capital. The discount on the liability portion of the Notes is being amortized over the life of the Notes using the effective interest rate method.

In December 2015, the Company executed agreements with existing holders of the Notes to repurchase \$54.2 million in principal amount of such Notes, of which \$19.0 million was acquired in that month for \$22.9 million, excluding accrued interest. The remaining \$35.2 million in principal amount of the Notes was acquired in February 2016 for \$42.1 million, excluding accrued interest. The Company recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of \$0.5 million from the February repurchase, which is included in *Other, net* on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The Company applies the treasury stock method in calculating the dilutive impact of the Notes. For the quarter ended March 31, 2016, the Notes did not have a dilutive impact as the average stock price of the Company's common stock was below the initial conversion price of approximately \$11.70 per share.

The following table summarizes information about the equity and liability components of the Notes (dollars in thousands). The fair value of the notes outstanding were measured based on quoted market prices.

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Principal amount of the Notes outstanding	\$95,835	\$ 131,000
Unamortized fees and discount of liability component	(6,513 )	(9,888 )
Net carrying amount of liability component	89,322	121,112
Less: current portion	-	(35,165 )
Long-term debt	\$89,322	\$ 85,947
Carrying value of equity component, net of issuance costs	\$6,835	\$ 15,810
Remaining amortization period of discount on the liability component	2.1 years	2.3 years

Contractual coupon interest expense and accretion of fees and discount on the liability component for the Notes for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follow (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Contractual coupon interest expense	\$ 908	\$ 1,266
Accretion of fees and discount on the liability component	\$ 808	\$ 1,053

*Revolving Credit Agreement*



In June 2015, the Company entered into a Joinder and First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, First Amendment to Amended and Restated Security Agreement and First Amendment to Amended and Restated Guaranty Agreement (the “Amendment”) by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries designated as Loan Parties (as defined in the Amendment), Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as arranger and administrative agent (the “Agent”), and the other Lenders party thereto. The Amendment amends, among other things, the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as amended, the “Credit Agreement”), dated as of May 8, 2012, among the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company from time to time party thereto (together with the Company, the “Borrowers”), the several lenders from time to time party thereto, and the Agent and provides for, among other things, a five year, \$175 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”).

The Amendment, among other things (i) increases the total commitments under the Credit Facility from \$150 million to \$175 million, and (ii) extends the maturity date of the Credit Facility from May 2017 to June 2020, but provides for an accelerated maturity in the event the Company’s outstanding Notes are not converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full on or before the date that is 121 days prior to the maturity date thereof and the Company is not then maintaining, and continues to maintain until the Notes are converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full, (x) Liquidity of at least \$125 million and (y) availability under the Credit Facility of at least \$25 million. Liquidity, as defined in the Credit Agreement, reflects the difference between (i) the sum of (A) unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and (B) availability under the Credit Facility and (ii) the amount necessary to fully redeem the Notes.

In addition, the Amendment (i) provides that borrowings under the Credit Facility will bear interest, at the Borrowers' election, at (x) LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 150 basis points to 200 basis points (in lieu of the previous range from 175 basis points to 225 basis points), or (y) a base rate plus a margin ranging from 50 basis points to 100 basis points (in lieu of the previous range from 75 basis points to 125 basis points), in each case, based upon the monthly average excess availability under the Credit Facility, (ii) provides that the monthly unused line fee shall be equal to 25 basis points (which amount was previously 37.5 basis points) times the average unused availability under the Credit Facility, (iii) provides that if availability under the Credit Facility is less than 12.5% (which threshold was previously 15%) of the total commitment under the Credit Facility or if there exists an event of default, amounts in any of the Borrowers' and the subsidiary guarantors' deposit accounts (other than certain excluded accounts) will be transferred daily into a blocked account held by the Agent and applied to reduce the outstanding amounts under the Credit Facility, (iv) provides that the Company will be required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.1 to 1.0 as of the end of any period of 12 fiscal months when excess availability under the Credit Facility is less than 10% (which threshold was previously 12.5%) of the total commitment under the Credit Facility and (v) amends certain negative covenants in the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement is guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries (the "Revolver Guarantors") and is secured by (i) first priority security interests (subject only to customary permitted liens and certain other permitted liens) in substantially all personal property of the Borrowers and the Revolver Guarantors, consisting of accounts receivable, inventory, cash, deposit and securities accounts and any cash or other assets in such accounts and, to the extent evidencing or otherwise related to such property, all general intangibles, licenses, intercompany debt, letter of credit rights, commercial tort claims, chattel paper, instruments, supporting obligations, documents and payment intangibles (collectively, the "Revolver Priority Collateral"), and (ii) second-priority liens on and security interests in (subject only to the liens securing the Term Loan Credit Agreement, customary permitted liens and certain other permitted liens) (A) equity interests of each direct subsidiary held by the Borrower and each Revolving Guarantor (subject to customary limitations in the case of the equity of foreign subsidiaries), and (B) substantially all other tangible and intangible assets of the Borrowers and the Revolving Guarantors including equipment, general intangibles, intercompany notes, insurance policies, investment property, intellectual property and material owned real property (in each case, except to the extent constituting Revolver Priority Collateral) (collectively, the "Term Priority Collateral"). The respective priorities of the security interests securing the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Credit Agreement are governed by an Intercreditor Agreement between the Revolver Agent and the Term Agent (as defined below) (the "Intercreditor Agreement").

Subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, if the covenants under the Credit Agreement are breached, the lenders may, subject to various customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding and foreclose on collateral. Other customary events of default in the Credit Agreement include, without limitation, failure to pay obligations when due, initiation of insolvency proceedings, defaults on certain other indebtedness, and the incurrence of certain judgments that are not stayed, satisfied, bonded or discharged within 30 days.

As of March 31, 2016 the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement and was in compliance with all covenants. The Company's liquidity position, defined as cash on hand and available borrowing capacity on the revolving credit facility, amounted to \$337.8 million as of March 31, 2016.



*Term Loan Credit Agreement*

In May 2012 the Company entered into a credit agreement among the Company, the several lenders from time to time party thereto, Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc., as administrative agent, joint lead arranger and joint bookrunner (the “Term Agent”), and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as joint lead arranger and joint bookrunner (the “Term Loan Credit Agreement”), which initially provided, among other things, for a senior secured term loan facility of \$300 million. Also in May 2012, certain of the Company’s subsidiaries (the “Term Guarantors”) entered into a general continuing guarantee of the Company’s obligations under the Term Loan Credit Agreement in favor of the Term Agent (the “Term Guarantee”).

In April 2013, the Company entered into Amendment No.1 to Credit Agreement (the “Amendment”), which became effective on May 9, 2013. As of the Amendment date, there was \$297.0 million of term loans outstanding under the Term Loan Credit Agreement (the “Initial Loans”), of which the Company paid \$20.0 million in connection with the Amendment. Under the Amendment, the lenders agreed to provide to the Company term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$277.0 million, which were exchanged for and used to refinance the Initial Loans (the “Tranche B-1 Loans”).

In March 2015, the Company entered into Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement (“Amendment No. 2”). As of the Amendment No. 2 date, there was \$192.8 million of the Tranche B-1 Loans outstanding. Under Amendment No. 2, the lenders agreed to provide to the Company term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$192.8 million (the “Tranche B-2 Loans”), which were used to refinance the outstanding Tranche B-1 Loans. The Tranche B-2 Loans mature in March 2022, but provide for an accelerated maturity in the event the Company’s outstanding Notes are not converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full on or before the date that is 91 days prior to the maturity date thereof and the Company is not then maintaining, and continues to maintain until the Notes are converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full, liquidity of at least \$125 million. Liquidity, as defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, reflects the difference between (i) the sum of (A) unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and (B) the amount available and permitted to be drawn under the Company’s existing Credit Agreement and (ii) the amount necessary to fully redeem the Notes. The Tranche B-2 Loans shall amortize in equal quarterly installments in aggregate amounts equal to 0.25% of the original principal amount of the Tranche B-2 Loans, with the balance payable at maturity, and will bear interest at a rate, at the Company’s election, equal to (i) LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.00%) plus a margin of 3.25% or (ii) a base rate plus a margin of 2.25%.

Amendment No. 2 amends the Term Loan Credit Agreement by (i) removing the maximum senior secured leverage ratio test, (ii) modifying the accordion feature, as described in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, to provide for a senior secured incremental term loan facility in an aggregate amount not to exceed the greater of (A) \$75 million (less the aggregate amount of (1) any increases in the maximum revolver amount under the Company’s existing Credit Agreement and (2) certain permitted indebtedness incurred for the purpose of prepaying or repurchasing the Convertible Notes) and (B) an amount such that the senior secured leverage ratio would not be greater than 3.0 to 1.0, subject to certain conditions, including obtaining commitments from any one or more lenders, whether or not currently party to the Term Loan Credit Agreement, to provide such increased amounts. The senior secured leverage

ratio is defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement and reflects a ratio of consolidated net total secured indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA and (iii) amending certain negative covenants.

The Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, is guaranteed by the Term Guarantors and is secured by (i) first-priority liens on and security interests in the Term Priority Collateral, and (ii) second-priority security interests in the Revolver Priority Collateral. In addition, the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, contains customary covenants limiting the Company's ability to, among other things, pay cash dividends, incur debt or liens, redeem or repurchase stock, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge, dissolve, pay off subordinated indebtedness, make investments and dispose of assets.

Subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, if the covenants under the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, are breached, the lenders may, subject to various customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding and foreclose on collateral. Other customary events of default in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, include, without limitation, failure to pay obligations when due, initiation of insolvency proceedings, defaults on certain other indebtedness, and the incurrence of certain judgments that are not stayed, satisfied, bonded or discharged within 60 days.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, under the Term Loan Credit Agreement the Company paid interest of \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and principal of \$0.5 million during the 2016 period. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had \$190.6 million outstanding under the Term Loan Credit Agreement, of which \$1.9 million was classified as current on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred charges of less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for amortization of fees and original issuance discount which is included in *Interest Expense* in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### *Other Debt Facilities*

In November 2012, the Company entered into a loan agreement with GE Government Finance, Inc., as lender and the County of Trigg, Kentucky as issuer for a \$2.5 million Industrial Revenue Bond. The funds received were used to purchase the equipment needed for the expansion of the Company's Cadiz, Kentucky facility. The loan bears interest at a rate of 4.25% and matures in March 2018. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had \$1.0 million outstanding of which \$0.5 million was classified as current on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

#### **4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The Company's fair value measurements are based upon a three-level valuation hierarchy. These valuation techniques are based upon the transparency of inputs (observable and unobservable) to the valuation of an asset or liability as of

the measurement date. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 — Valuation is based on quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

- Level 2 — Valuation is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or other inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for the full term of the financial instrument; and

- Level 3 — Valuation is based upon other unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement.

*Recurring Fair Value Measurements*

The Company maintains a non-qualified deferred compensation plan which is offered to senior management and other key employees. The amount owed to participants is an unfunded and unsecured general obligation of the Company. Participants are offered various investment options with which to invest the amount owed to them, and the plan administrator maintains a record of the liability owed to participants by investment. To minimize the impact of the change in market value of this liability, the Company has elected to purchase a separate portfolio of investments through the plan administrator similar to those chosen by the participant.

The investments purchased by the Company (asset) include mutual funds, \$2.6 million of which are classified as Level 1, and life-insurance contracts valued based on the performance of underlying mutual funds, \$7.7 million of which are classified as Level 2.

*Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements*

Certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as when there is evidence of impairment.

The Company reviews for goodwill impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate its carrying value may not be recoverable. The fair value of the reporting units is determined using the income approach. The income approach focuses on the income-producing capability of an asset, measuring the current value of the asset by calculating the present value of its future economic benefits such as cash earnings, cost savings, corporate tax structure and product offerings. Value indications are developed by discounting expected cash flows to their present value at a rate of return that incorporates the risk-free rate for the use of funds, the expected rate of inflation and risks associated with the reporting unit. These assets would generally be classified within Level 3, in the event that the Company were required to measure and record such assets at fair value within its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used, including definite-lived intangible assets and property plant and equipment, when events or circumstances warrant such a review. Fair value is determined primarily using anticipated cash flows assumed by a market participant discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved and these assets would generally be classified within Level 3, in the event that the Company were required to measure and record such assets at fair value within its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.



Assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations are recorded at their fair value as of the date of acquisition.

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable reported in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets approximate fair value.

*Estimated Fair Value of Debt*

The estimated fair value of long-term debt at March 31, 2016 consists primarily of the Notes and borrowings under its Term Loan Credit Agreement (see Note 3). The fair value of the Notes, the Term Loan Credit Agreement and the revolving credit facility are based upon third party pricing sources, which generally do not represent daily market activity, nor does it represent data obtained from an exchange, and are classified as Level 2. The interest rates on the Company's borrowings under the revolving credit facility are adjusted regularly to reflect current market rates and thus carrying value approximates fair value for these borrowings. All other debt and capital lease obligations approximate their fair value as determined by discounted cash flows and are classified as Level 3.

The Company's carrying and estimated fair value of debt at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Instrument	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015				
	Carrying	Fair Value		Carrying	Fair Value			
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Convertible senior notes	\$89,322	\$-	\$122,103	\$-	\$121,112	\$-	\$155,694	\$-
Term loan credit agreement	189,867	-	189,723	-	190,311	-	190,442	-
Industrial revenue bond	984	-	-	984	1,106	-	-	1,106
Capital lease obligations	2,424	-	-	2,424	2,648	-	-	2,648
	\$282,597	\$-	\$311,826	\$3,408	\$315,177	\$-	\$346,136	\$3,754

## 5. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company recognizes all share-based payments based upon their fair value. The Company values stock option awards using a binomial option-pricing model, which incorporates various assumptions including expected volatility, expected term, dividend yield and risk-free interest rates. The expected volatility is based upon the Company's historical experience. The expected term represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free interest rate utilized for periods throughout the contractual life of the options are based upon U.S. Treasury security yields at the time of grant. The Company grants restricted stock units subject to service, performance and/or market conditions. The Company's policy is to recognize expense for awards that have service conditions only subject to graded vesting using the straight-line attribution method. The fair value of service and performance based units is based on the market price of a share of underlying common stock at the date of grant. The fair value of the market based units is based on a lattice valuation model. The amount of compensation costs related to stock options, restricted stock units and performance units not yet recognized was \$19.4 million at March 31, 2016 for which the expense will be recognized through 2019.

## 6. CONTINGENCIES

The Company is involved in a number of legal proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its business activities, and is periodically subject to governmental examinations (including by regulatory and tax authorities), and information gathering requests (collectively, "governmental examinations"). As of March 31, 2016, the Company was named as a defendant or was otherwise involved in numerous legal proceedings and governmental examinations in various jurisdictions, both in the United States and internationally.

The Company has recorded liabilities for certain of its outstanding legal proceedings and governmental examinations. A liability is accrued when it is both (a) probable that a loss with respect to the legal proceeding has occurred and (b) the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates, on a quarterly basis, developments in legal

proceedings and governmental examinations that could cause an increase or decrease in the amount of the liability that has been previously accrued. These legal proceedings, as well as governmental examinations, involve various lines of business of the Company and a variety of claims (including, but not limited to, common law tort, contract, antitrust and consumer protection claims), some of which present novel factual allegations and/or unique legal theories. While some matters pending against the Company specify the damages claimed by the plaintiff, many seek a not-yet-quantified amount of damages or are at very early stages of the legal process. Even when the amount of damages claimed against the Company are stated, the claimed amount may be exaggerated and/or unsupported. As a result, it is not currently possible to estimate a range of possible loss beyond previously accrued liabilities relating to some matters including those described below. Such previously accrued liabilities may not represent the Company's maximum loss exposure. The legal proceedings and governmental examinations underlying the estimated range will change from time to time and actual results may vary significantly from the currently accrued liabilities.

Based on its current knowledge, and taking into consideration its litigation-related liabilities, the Company believes it is not a party to, nor are any of its properties the subject of, any pending legal proceeding or governmental examination other than the matters below, which are addressed individually, that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or liquidity if determined in a manner adverse to the Company. However, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters, the ultimate outcome of a particular matter could be material to the Company's operating results for a particular period depending on, among other factors, the size of the loss or liability imposed and the level of the Company's income for that period. Costs associated with the litigation and settlements of legal matters are reported within *General and Administrative Expenses* in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### *Brazil Joint Venture*

In March 2001, Bernard Krone Indústria e Comércio de Máquinas Agrícolas Ltda. (“BK”) filed suit against the Company in the Fourth Civil Court of Curitiba in the State of Paraná, Brazil. Because of the bankruptcy of BK, this proceeding is now pending before the Second Civil Court of Bankruptcies and Creditors Reorganization of Curitiba, State of Paraná (No. 232/99).

The case grows out of a joint venture agreement between BK and the Company related to marketing of RoadRailer trailers in Brazil and other areas of South America. When BK was placed into the Brazilian equivalent of bankruptcy late in 2000, the joint venture was dissolved. BK subsequently filed its lawsuit against the Company alleging that it was forced to terminate business with other companies because of the exclusivity and non-compete clauses purportedly found in the joint venture agreement. BK asserted damages, exclusive of any potentially court-imposed interest or inflation adjustments, of approximately R\$20.8 million (Brazilian Reais). BK did not change the amount of damages it asserted following its filing of the case in 2001.

A bench (non-jury) trial was held on March 30, 2010 in Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. On November 22, 2011, the Fourth Civil Court of Curitiba partially granted BK's claims, and ordered Wabash to pay BK lost profits, compensatory, economic and moral damages in excess of the amount of compensatory damages asserted by BK. The total ordered damages amount was approximately R\$26.7 million (Brazilian Reais), which is approximately \$7.4 million U.S. dollars using current exchange rates and exclusive of any potentially court-imposed interest, fees or inflation adjustments. The Company currently estimates these adjustments to be approximately \$52 million, at current exchange rates, but this amount will change with the passage of time and may be increased or decreased at the discretion of the court at the time of final judgment in this matter. Due, in part, to the amount and type of damages awarded by the Fourth Civil Court of Curitiba, Wabash immediately filed for clarification of the judgment. The Fourth Civil Court has issued its clarification of judgment, leaving the underlying decision unchanged and referring the parties to the State of Paraná Court of Appeals for any further appeal of the decision. As such, the Company filed its notice of appeal with the Court of Appeals, as well as its initial appeal papers, on April 22, 2013. The Court of Appeals has the authority to re-hear all facts presented to the lower court, as well as to reconsider the legal questions presented in the case, and to render a new judgment in the case without regard to the lower court's findings. Pending outcome of this appeal process, the judgment is not enforceable by the plaintiff. Any ruling from the Court of Appeals

is not expected before the third quarter of 2016, at the earliest, and, accordingly, the judgment rendered by the lower court cannot be enforced prior to that time, and may be overturned or reduced as a result of this process. Furthermore, the ruling of the Court of Appeals may be further appealed to a higher court by either party. The Company believes that the claims asserted by BK are without merit and it intends to continue to vigorously defend its position. The Company has not recorded a charge with respect to this loss contingency as of March 31, 2016. Furthermore, at this time, the Company remains unable to reasonably estimate the amount of any possible loss or range of loss that it may be required to pay at the conclusion of the case. The Company will continue to reassess the need for the recognition of a loss contingency as the case proceeds through the Court of Appeals, upon a decision to settle this case with the plaintiffs or an internal decision as to an amount that the Company would be willing to settle or upon the outcome of the appeals process.

### *Intellectual Property*

In October 2006, the Company filed a patent infringement suit against Vanguard National Corporation (“Vanguard”) regarding the Company’s U.S. Patent Nos. 6,986,546 and 6,220,651 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana (Civil Action No. 4:06-cv-135). The Company amended the Complaint in April 2007. In May 2007, Vanguard filed its Answer to the Amended Complaint, along with Counterclaims seeking findings of non-infringement, invalidity, and unenforceability of the subject patents. The Company filed a reply to Vanguard’s counterclaims in May 2007, denying any wrongdoing or merit to the allegations as set forth in the counterclaims. The case has currently been stayed by agreement of the parties while the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“Patent Office”) undertakes a reexamination of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,986,546. In June 2010, the Patent Office notified the Company that the reexamination is complete and the Patent Office has reissued U.S. Patent No. 6,986,546 without cancelling any claims of the patent. The parties have not yet petitioned the Court to lift the stay, and it is unknown at this time when the parties’ petition to lift the stay may be filed or granted.

The Company believes that its claims against Vanguard have merit and that the claims asserted by Vanguard are without merit. The Company intends to vigorously defend its position and intellectual property. The Company does not believe that the resolution of this lawsuit will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, liquidity or future results of operations. However, at this stage of the proceeding, no assurance can be given as to the ultimate outcome of the case.

### *Walker Acquisition*

In connection with the Company’s acquisition of Walker in May 2012, there is an outstanding claim of approximately \$2.9 million for unpaid benefits that is currently in dispute and that is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations

### *Environmental Disputes*

In August 2014, the Company was noticed as a potentially responsible party (“PRP”) by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (“DHEC”) pertaining to the Philip Services Site located in Rock Hill, South Carolina pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”) and corresponding South Carolina statutes. PRPs include parties identified through manifest records as having contributed to deliveries of hazardous substances to the Philip Services Site between 1979 and 1999. The DHEC’s allegation that the Company was a PRP arises out of four manifest entries in 1989 under the name of a company unaffiliated with Wabash National (or any of its former or current subsidiaries) that purport to be delivering a de minimis amount of hazardous waste to the Philip Services Site “c/o Wabash National Corporation.” As such, the Philip Services Site PRP

Group (“PRP Group”) notified Wabash in August 2014 that it was offering the Company the opportunity to resolve any liabilities associated with the Philip Services Site by entering into a Cash Out and Reopener Settlement Agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”) with the PRP Group, as well as a Consent Decree with the DHEC. The Company has accepted the offer from the PRP Group to enter into the Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree, while reserving its rights to contest its liability for any deliveries of hazardous materials to the Philips Services Site. The requested settlement payment is immaterial to the Company’s financial conditions or operations, and as a result, if the Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree are finalized, the payment to be made by the Company thereunder is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

Bulk Tank International, S. de R.L. de C.V. (“Bulk”) entered into agreements in 2011 with the Mexican federal environmental agency, PROFEPA, and the applicable state environmental agency, PROPAEG, pursuant to PROFEPA’s and PROPAEG’s respective environmental audit programs to resolve noncompliance with federal and state environmental laws at Bulk’s Guanajuato facility. Bulk completed all required corrective actions and received a Certification of Clean Industry from PROPAEG, and is seeking the same certification from PROFEPA, which the Company expects it will receive in 2016, following the conclusion of a final audit process that commenced in December 2014. As a result, the Company does not expect that this matter will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

In January 2012, the Company was noticed as a PRP by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (“LDEQ”) pertaining to the Marine Shale Processors Site located in Amelia, Louisiana (“MSP Site”) pursuant to CERCLA and corresponding Louisiana statutes. PRPs include current and former owners and operators of facilities at which hazardous substances were allegedly disposed. The EPA’s allegation that the Company is a PRP arises out of one alleged shipment of waste to the MSP Site in 1992 from the Company’s branch facility in Dallas, Texas. As such, the MSP Site PRP Group notified the Company in January 2012 that, as a result of a March 18, 2009 Cooperative Agreement for Site Investigation and Remediation entered into between the MSP Site PRP Group and the LDEQ, the Company was being offered a “De Minimis Cash-Out Settlement” to contribute to the remediation costs, which would remain open until February 29, 2012. The Company chose not to enter into the settlement and has denied any liability. In addition, the Company has requested that the MSP Site PRP Group remove the Company from the list of PRPs for the MSP Site, based upon the following facts: the Company acquired this branch facility in 1997 – five years after the alleged shipment - as part of the assets the Company acquired out of the Fruehauf Trailer Corporation (“Fruehauf”) bankruptcy (Case No. 96-1563, United States Bankruptcy Court, District of Delaware (“Bankruptcy Court”)); as part of the Asset Purchase Agreement regarding the Company’s purchase of assets from Fruehauf, the Company did not assume liability for “Off-Site Environmental Liabilities,” which are defined to include any environmental claims arising out of the treatment, storage, disposal or other disposition of any Hazardous Substance at any location other than any of the acquired locations/assets; the Bankruptcy Court, in an Order dated May 26, 1999, also provided that, except for those certain specified liabilities assumed by the Company under the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company and its subsidiaries shall not be subject to claims asserting successor liability; and the “no successor liability” language of the Asset Purchase Agreement and the Bankruptcy Court Order form the basis for the Company’s request that it be removed from the list of PRPs for the MSP Site. The MSP Site PRP Group is currently considering the Company’s request, but has provided no timeline to the Company for a response. However, the MSP Site PRP Group has agreed to indefinitely extend the time period by which the Company must respond to the De Minimis Cash-Out Settlement offer. The Company does not expect that this proceeding will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.



In September 2003, the Company was noticed as a PRP by the EPA pertaining to the Motorola 52nd Street, Phoenix, Arizona Superfund Site (the "Superfund Site") pursuant to CERCLA. The EPA's allegation that the Company was a PRP arises out of the Company's acquisition of a former branch facility located approximately five miles from the original Superfund Site. The Company acquired this facility in 1997, operated the facility until 2000, and sold the facility to a third party in 2002. In June 2010, the Company was contacted by the Roosevelt Irrigation District ("RID") informing it that the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ") had approved a remediation plan in excess of \$100 million for the RID portion of the Superfund Site, and demanded that the Company contribute to the cost of the plan or be named as a defendant in a CERCLA action to be filed in July 2010. The Company initiated settlement discussions with the RID and the ADEQ in July 2010 to provide a full release from the RID, and a covenant not-to-sue and contribution protection regarding the former branch property from the ADEQ, in exchange for payment from the Company. If the settlement is approved by all parties, it will prevent any third party from successfully bringing claims against the Company for environmental contamination relating to this former branch property. The Company has been awaiting approval from the ADEQ since the settlement was first proposed in July 2010. In March 2016, the Company received tentative approval of our settlement offer from the ADEQ and the RID. Pursuant to statute, the settlement agreements will not be finalized until the passage of a 30-day public comment period, which commenced on April 22, 2016. We do not anticipate opposition to the settlement agreements and believe they will be finalized during the second quarter of 2016, however, no assurances as to the finality of this matter can be given at this time. The proposed settlement terms have been accrued and did not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations, and the Company believes that any ongoing proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In January 2006, the Company received a letter from the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources indicating that a site that the Company formerly owned near Charlotte, North Carolina has been included on the state's October 2005 Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites Priority List. The letter states that the Company was being notified in fulfillment of the state's "statutory duty" to notify those who own and those who at present are known to be responsible for each Site on the Priority List. Following receipt of this notice, no action has ever been requested from the Company, and since 2006 the Company has not received any further communications regarding this matter from the state of North Carolina. The Company does not expect that this designation will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

## **7.NET INCOME PER SHARE**

Per share results have been calculated based on the average number of common shares outstanding. The calculation of basic and diluted net income per share is determined using net income applicable to common stockholders as the numerator and the number of shares included in the denominator as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Basic net income per share:		
Net income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 27,524	\$ 10,474
Weighted average common shares outstanding	65,037	68,731
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.15
Diluted net income per share:		
Net income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 27,524	\$ 10,474
Weighted average common shares outstanding	65,037	68,731
Dilutive shares from assumed conversion of convertible senior notes	-	1,729
Dilutive stock options and restricted stock	1,187	1,095
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	66,224	71,555
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.15

Average diluted shares outstanding for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 exclude options to purchase common shares totaling 748 and 557, respectively, because the exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares. In addition, the calculation of diluted net income per share for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 includes the impact of the Company's Notes as the average stock price of the Company's common stock during these periods was above the initial conversion price of approximately \$11.70 per share.

## 8. INCOME TAXES

The Company recognized income tax expense of \$16.2 million in the first three months of 2016 compared to \$6.2 million for the same period in the prior year. The effective tax rate for the first three months of 2016 and 2015 were 37.0% and 37.3%, respectively. These differ from the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the impact of state and local taxes and the benefit of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code domestic manufacturing deduction.

## 9. OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The following table presents major components of *Other Accrued Liabilities* (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Payroll and related taxes	\$ 22,435	\$ 34,427
Warranty	21,590	19,709
Customer deposits	17,800	14,877

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Accrued taxes	15,710	8,075
Self-insurance	8,748	7,677
All other	8,973	8,277
	\$ 95,256	\$ 93,042

The following table presents the changes in the product warranty accrual included in *Other Accrued Liabilities* (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Balance as of January 1	\$19,709	\$15,462
Provision for warranties issued in current year	1,640	1,681
Recovery of pre-existing warranties	1,682	(260 )
Payments	(1,441 )	(1,346 )
Balance as of March 31	\$21,590	\$15,537

The Company offers a limited warranty for its products with a coverage period that ranges between one and five years, except that the coverage period for DuraPlate® trailer panels is ten years. The Company passes through component manufacturers' warranties to our customers. The Company's policy is to accrue the estimated cost of warranty coverage at the time of the sale.

## 10. SEGMENTS

### *a. Segment Reporting*

The Company manages its business in three segments: Commercial Trailer Products, Diversified Products and Retail. The Commercial Trailer Products segment produces and sells new trailers to the Retail segment and to customers who purchase trailers directly from the Company or through independent dealers. The Diversified Products segment focuses on the Company's commitment to expand its customer base, diversify its product offerings and revenues and extend its market leadership by leveraging its proprietary DuraPlate® panel technology, drawing on its core manufacturing expertise and making available products that are complementary to truck and tank trailers and transportation equipment. The Retail segment includes the sale of new and used trailers, as well as the sale of after-market parts and service, through its retail branch network.

The Company has not allocated certain corporate related administrative costs, interest and income taxes included in the corporate and eliminations segment to the Company's other reportable segments. The Company accounts for intersegment sales and transfers at cost plus a specified mark-up. Reportable segment information is as follows (in thousands):

Commercial	Diversified	Corporate and
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Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Trailer Products	Products	Retail	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net Sales					
External Customers	\$ 337,195	\$ 76,638	\$33,843	\$ -	\$ 447,676
Intersegment Sales	17,653	2,786	194	(20,633)	) -
Total Net Sales	\$ 354,848	\$ 79,424	\$34,037	\$ (20,633)	) \$ 447,676
Income (Loss) from operations	\$ 52,060	\$ 6,622	\$(149)	) \$ (10,348)	) \$ 48,185
Assets	\$ 332,516	\$ 378,160	\$67,032	\$ 197,963	\$ 975,670
2015					
Net Sales					
External Customers	\$ 293,742	\$ 101,041	\$42,814	\$ -	\$ 437,597
Intersegment Sales	20,762	2,951	326	(24,039)	) -
Total Net Sales	\$ 314,504	\$ 103,992	\$43,140	\$ (24,039)	) \$ 437,597
Income (Loss) from operations	\$ 22,770	\$ 10,611	\$1,126	\$ (7,244)	) \$ 27,263
Assets	\$ 354,975	\$ 404,888	\$68,285	\$ 156,825	\$ 984,972

**b. Product Information**

The Company offers products primarily in four general categories: (1) new trailers, (2) used trailers, (3) components, parts and service and (4) equipment and other. The following table sets forth the major product categories and their percentage of consolidated net sales (dollars in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 31,	Commercial Trailer Products	Diversified Products	Retail	Corporate and Eliminations	Consolidated	
2016	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
New Trailers	347,582	29,776	11,839	(17,388)	371,809	83.1
Used Trailers	1,715	901	2,393	(256)	4,753	1.1
Components, parts and service	1,630	20,522	19,768	(2,985)	38,935	8.7
Equipment and other	3,921	28,225	37	(4)	32,179	7.1
Total net sales	354,848	79,424	34,037	(20,633)	447,676	100.0
2015						
New Trailers	307,680	54,018	19,857	(20,283)	361,272	82.6
Used Trailers	2,170	1,169	2,571	(327)	5,583	1.3
Components, parts and service	1,391	23,463	19,941	(3,282)	41,513	9.5
Equipment and other	3,263	25,342	771	(147)	29,229	6.6
Total net sales	314,504	103,992	43,140	(24,039)	437,597	100.0

**11. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 605, *Revenue Recognition*. This ASU is based on the principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 using one of two retrospective application methods. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on its financial statements and related disclosures and has not yet decided on a transition method.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern*, which requires management to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and provide related footnote disclosures. The guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been

previously issued. The standard allows for either a full retrospective or modified retrospective transition method. The Company does not expect this standard to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, *Imputation of Interest*. Also, in August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-15, *Imputation of Interest, Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Agreements*. These ASUs simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of debt liability, consistent with debt discounts or premiums. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by these ASUs. The guidance provided in ASU No. 2015-03 did not address presentation or subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements, therefore, ASU No. 2015-15 provided authoritative guidance permitting an entity to defer and present debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. These ASUs were effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and required a retrospective approach. The Company adopted the guidance effective with the first quarter of 2016 and, as a result, it did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, *Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. This ASU, which applies to inventory that is measured using any method other than the last-in, first-out (LIFO) or retail inventory method, requires that entities measure inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016 and should be applied on a prospective basis. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of adopting this guidance, but does not, at this time, anticipate a material impact to its consolidated results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. This amendment changes how deferred taxes are recognized by eliminating the requirement of presenting deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and noncurrent on the balance sheet. Instead, the requirement will be to classify all deferred tax liabilities and assets as noncurrent. ASU 2015-17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period, with earlier adoption permitted. ASU 2015-17 can be adopted either prospectively or retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company has adopted ASU 2015-17 prospectively beginning with the current quarter and, therefore, all deferred income taxes are now presented as non-current items. Prior year balances have not been restated to reflect the impact of ASU 2015-17.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. This update requires lessees to recognize, on the balance sheet, assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by leases of greater than twelve months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. This guidance will be effective for the Company as of January 1, 2019. A modified retrospective transition method is required. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This update is intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 using one of two retrospective application methods. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-08 on its financial statements and related disclosures and has not yet decided on a transition method.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. This update simplifies the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. This guidance will be effective for the Company as of January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.



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

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report of Wabash National Corporation (the "Company", "Wabash" or "we") contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements may include the words "may," "will," "estimate," "intend," "continue," "believe," "expect," "plan" or "anticipate" and other similar words. Our "forward-looking statements" include, but are not limited to, statements regarding:

- our business plan;
- our expected revenues, income or loss;
- our ability to manage our indebtedness;
- our strategic plan and plans for future operations;
- financing needs, plans and liquidity, including for working capital and capital expenditures;
  - our ability to achieve sustained profitability;
  - reliance on certain customers and corporate relationships;
  - availability and pricing of raw materials;
  - availability of capital and financing;
  - dependence on industry trends;
- the outcome of any pending litigation or notice of environmental dispute;

- export sales and new markets;
- engineering and manufacturing capabilities and capacity;
- acceptance of new technology and products;
- government regulation; and
- assumptions relating to the foregoing.

Although we believe that the expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, such as those disclosed in this Quarterly Report. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations include the factors that are disclosed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. Each forward-looking statement contained in this Quarterly Report reflects our management’s view only as of the date on which that forward-looking statement was made. We are not obligated to update forward-looking statements or publicly release the result of any revisions to them to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table sets forth certain operating data as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

	Percentage of Net Sales			
	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,			
	2016		2015	
Net sales	100.0	%	100.0	%
Cost of sales	82.2		86.9	
Gross profit	17.8		13.1	
General and administrative expenses	4.3		4.1	
Selling expenses	1.6		1.6	
Amortization of intangibles	1.1		1.2	
Income from operations	10.8		6.2	
Interest expense	(0.9	)	(1.2	)
Other, net	(0.1	)	(1.2	)
Income before income taxes	9.8		3.8	
Income tax expense	3.7		1.4	
Net Income	6.1	%	2.4	%

For the three month period ended March 31, 2016, we recorded net sales of \$447.7 million compared to \$437.6 million in the prior year period. Net sales for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased \$10.1 million, or 2.3%, compared to the prior year period due to an increase in new trailer shipments of approximately 150 units, or 1.0%, as well as improved pricing. Gross profit margin increased to 17.8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 13.1% in the prior year period driven by an improved pricing environment, higher volumes and continued manufacturing efficiencies. We continue to be encouraged by the strong market demand within the dry and refrigerated trailer segment throughout the first three months of 2016 as well as the expectation that overall industry shipment and production levels will remain above replacement demand for the remainder of 2016 as many key structural and market drivers continue to support healthy demand for new trailers. In addition, we expect to continue to deliver improvements in our financial and operational results as we further optimize our production facilities, continue to expand our customer base and focus on developing innovative new products that both add value to our customers' operations and allow us to continue to differentiate our products from the competition.

For the three month period ended March 31, 2016, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.7 million as compared to the same period in 2015. This increase is due to higher salaries and employee related costs, including employee incentive programs. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 5.9% in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to 5.7% in the prior year period.



Our management team continues to be focused on increasing overall shareholder value by optimizing our manufacturing and retail operations to match the current demand environment, implementing cost savings initiatives and lean manufacturing techniques, strengthening our capital structure, developing innovative products that enable our customers to succeed, improving earnings and continuing diversification of the business into higher margin opportunities that leverage our intellectual and process capabilities.

### **Three Months Ended March 31, 2016**

#### Net Sales

Net sales in the first quarter of 2016 increased \$10.1 million, or 2.3%, compared to the first quarter of 2015. By business segment, prior to the elimination of intercompany sales, sales and related units sold were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	(prior to elimination of intersegment sales) 2016	2015	\$	%
<b>Sales by Segment</b>				
Commercial Trailer Products	\$ 354,848	\$ 314,504	\$ 40,344	12.8
Diversified Products	79,424	103,992	(24,568)	(23.6)
Retail	34,037	43,140	(9,103 )	(21.1)
Eliminations	(20,633 )	(24,039 )		
Total	\$ 447,676	\$ 437,597	\$ 10,079	2.3
<b>New Trailers</b>				
	(units)			
Commercial Trailer Products	14,300	13,600	700	5.1
Diversified Products	500	850	(350 )	(41.2)
Retail	400	750	(350 )	(46.7)
Eliminations	(700 )	(850 )		
Total	14,500	14,350	150	1.0
<b>Used Trailers</b>				
	(units)			
Commercial Trailer Products	150	100	50	50.0
Diversified Products	50	50	-	-
Retail	150	200	(50 )	(25.0)
Eliminations	(50 )	-		
Total	300	350	(50 )	(14.3)

Commercial Trailer Products segment sales prior to the elimination of intersegment sales were \$354.8 million for the first quarter of 2016, an increase of \$40.3 million, or 12.8%, compared to the first quarter of 2015. Trailers shipped during the first quarter of 2016 totaled 14,300 trailers compared to 13,600 trailers in the prior year period, a 5.1% increase, due to strong customer demand. The increase in trailer shipments and an approximate 7.0% increase in the average selling price of trailers driven by improved pricing and mix as compared to the prior year period explains the increase in sales. Used trailer sales decreased \$0.5 million, or 21.0%, compared to the previous year period primarily due to product mix of shipments as approximately 50 more used trailers shipped in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the prior year period.

Diversified Products segment sales prior to the elimination of intersegment sales were \$79.4 million for the first quarter of 2016, down \$24.6 million, or 23.6%, compared to the first quarter of 2015 primarily due to lower tank trailer shipments. New trailer sales decreased \$24.2 million, or 44.9%, from the prior year period as new trailer shipments during the first quarter of 2016 totaled 500 units, a decrease from the 850 trailers shipped during the prior year period due to lower demand for tank trailers within the chemical and energy end markets. Sales of our composite and parts product offerings decreased \$1.0 million, or 16.9%, as compared to the previous year period due to lower volume. Equipment sales increased \$1.5 million, or 15.3%, compared to the prior year period as a result of higher demand for our non-trailer truck mounted equipment and other engineered products.

Retail segment sales prior to the elimination of intersegment sales were \$34.0 million in the first quarter of 2016 down \$9.1 million, or 21.1%, compared to the prior year period primarily due to fewer new trailer shipments. New trailer sales decreased \$8.0 million, or 40.4%, as compared to the prior year period as new trailer shipments decreased 350 trailers, or 46.7%, to 400 new trailer shipments in the current year period due primarily to timing of customer shipments. Parts and service sales were down \$0.2 million, or 0.9%, compared to the prior year period. Used trailer sales were down \$0.2 million, or 6.9%, as 50 fewer used trailers shipped in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the prior year period.

#### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for the first quarter of 2016 was \$368.1 million, a decrease of \$12.3 million, or 3.2%, compared to the first quarter of 2015. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales was 82.2% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 86.9% in the first quarter of 2015.

Commercial Trailer Products segment cost of sales, prior to the elimination of intersegment sales, as detailed in the following table, was \$295.3 million for the first quarter of 2016, an increase of \$10.4 million, or 3.6%, compared to the first quarter of 2015. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales was 83.2% for the current quarter compared to 90.6% in the prior year period.

Commercial Trailer Products Segment (prior to elimination of intersegment sales)	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2016	2015	(dollars in thousands)			
			% of Net Sales		% of Net Sales	
Material Costs	\$223,311	\$223,023	62.9 %		70.9 %	
Other Manufacturing Costs	71,955	61,849	20.3 %		19.7 %	
	\$295,266	\$284,871	83.2 %		90.6 %	

Cost of sales is comprised of material costs, a variable expense, and other manufacturing costs, comprised of both fixed and variable expenses, including direct and indirect labor, outbound freight, and overhead expenses. Commercial Trailer Products material costs were 62.9% of net sales in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 70.9% for the same period in 2015. The 800 basis point decrease was primarily driven by improved pricing, favorable commodity costs and continued material cost optimization through product design and sourcing as compared to the prior year period. Other manufacturing costs increased \$10.1 million in the current year period as compared to the prior year period, resulting from increased variable costs related to increases in new trailer production volumes. As a percentage of sales, other manufacturing costs increased from 19.7% in the first quarter of 2015 to 20.3% in the 2016 period primarily due to current year period provisions incurred for pre-existing warranty claims.

Diversified Products segment cost of sales was \$60.9 million in the first quarter of 2016, a decrease of \$19.7 million, or 24.5%, compared to the same period in 2015. As a percentage of net sales, prior to the elimination of intersegment sales, cost of sales was 76.7% in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to 77.5% in 2015. This 80 basis point decrease as a percentage of net sales was due primarily to product mix and continued operational efficiencies.



Retail segment cost of sales was \$30.3 million in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to \$38.3 million in the prior year period. As a percentage of net sales, prior to the elimination of intersegment sales, cost of sales was 88.9% for the first quarter of 2016 compared to 88.8% for the same period in 2015. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales remained relatively consistent compared to prior year period.

## Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$79.5 million in the first quarter of 2016, an increase of \$22.3 million from the prior year period. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 17.8% for the current quarter and 13.1% for the same period in 2015. Gross profit by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2016	2015	Change \$	%
Gross Profit by Segment				
Commercial Trailer Products	\$59,583	\$29,633	\$29,950	101.1
Diversified Products	18,524	23,373	(4,849)	(20.7)
Retail	3,785	4,853	(1,068)	(22.0)
Corporate	(2,366)	(662)	(1,704)	
Total	\$79,526	\$57,197	\$22,329	39.0

Commercial Trailer Products segment gross profit was \$59.6 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$29.6 million for the first quarter of 2015. Gross profit prior to the elimination of intersegment sales, as a percentage of net sales, was 16.8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 9.4% in the same period in 2015. The increase in gross profit margin as compared to the prior year period was primarily driven by an improved pricing environment, an increase in new trailer volumes and continued operational efficiencies.

Diversified Products segment gross profit was \$18.5 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$23.4 million in the same quarter of 2015. Gross profit prior to the elimination of intersegment sales, as a percentage of net sales, was 23.3% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 22.5% in the same period in 2015. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales compared to the prior year period was due primarily to the shipment of a more favorable mix of products as well as operational efficiencies.

Retail segment gross profit was \$3.8 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$4.9 million in the first quarter of 2015. Gross profit prior to the elimination of intersegment sales, as a percentage of sales, for the first quarter of 2016 was 11.1% compared to 11.2% for the same period in 2015.

### **General and Administrative Expenses**

General and administrative expenses for the first quarter of 2016 increased \$1.3 million, or 7.4%, from the prior year period as a result of a \$0.9 million increase in information technology costs, higher salaries and employee related costs, including employee incentive programs, of \$0.2 million and a various other expenses totaling \$0.2 million. As a percentage of sales, general and administrative expenses were 4.3% for the current quarter as compared to 4.1% for the first quarter of 2015.

## **Selling Expenses**

Selling expenses were \$7.0 million in the first quarter of 2016, an increase of \$0.4 million, or 6.0%, compared to the prior year period as a result of a \$0.2 million increase in employee incentive programs as well as a \$0.2 million increase in advertising and promotional efforts. As a percentage of net sales, selling expenses were 1.6% for the first quarter of 2016, up slightly from 1.5% for the first quarter of 2015.

## **Amortization of Intangibles**

Amortization of intangibles was \$5.0 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$5.3 million in the prior year period. Amortization of intangibles for both periods primarily includes amortization expense recognized for intangible assets recorded from the acquisition of Walker in May 2012 and certain assets of Beall in February 2013.

## **Other Income (Expense)**

*Interest expense* for the first quarter of 2016 totaled \$4.1 million compared to \$5.2 million in the first quarter of 2015. Interest expense for both periods is primarily related to interest and non-cash accretion charges on our Convertible Senior Notes and Term Loan Credit Agreement. The decrease from the previous year period is primarily due to Convertible Senior Notes repurchases completed in the fourth quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

*Other, net* for the first quarter of 2016 represented an expense of \$0.4 million as compared to an expense of \$5.4 million for the prior year period. The current year period primarily consists of loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$0.5 million related to the Convertible Senior Notes repurchase in February 2016. The prior year period includes a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$5.3 million representing the charge for the accelerated amortization and related fees in connection with the refinancing of our Term Loan Credit Agreement in March 2015.

## **Income Taxes**

We recognized income tax expense of \$16.2 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$6.2 million for the same period in the prior year. The effective tax rate for the first three months of 2016 was 37.0%, which differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the impact of state and local taxes and the benefit of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code domestic manufacturing deduction.

## **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

### **Capital Structure**

Our capital structure is comprised of a mix of debt and equity. As of March 31, 2016, our debt to equity ratio was approximately 0.6:1.0. Our long-term objective is to generate operating cash flows sufficient to support the growth within our businesses and increase shareholder value. This objective will be achieved through a balanced capital allocation strategy of maintaining strong liquidity, deleveraging our balance sheet, investing in the business, both organically and strategically, and returning capital to our shareholders. For the remainder of 2016, we expect to continue our commitment to fund our working capital requirements and capital expenditures while also returning capital to our shareholders and deleveraging our balance sheet through cash flows from operations as well as available borrowings under our existing Credit Agreement.

## Debt Agreements and Related Amendments

### Convertible Senior Notes

In April 2012, we issued Convertible Senior Notes due 2018 (the “Notes”) with an aggregate principal amount of \$150 million in a public offering. The Notes bear interest at the rate of 3.375% per annum from the date of issuance, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations and rank equally with our existing and future senior unsecured debt.

The Notes are convertible by their holders into cash, shares of our common stock or any combination thereof at our election, at an initial conversion rate of 85.4372 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$11.70 per share, only under the following circumstances: (A) before November 1, 2017 (1) during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on June 30, 2012 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price of the common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day; (2) during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price (as defined in the indenture for the Notes) per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day; and (3) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events as described in the indenture for the Notes; and (B) at any time on or after November 1, 2017 until the close of business on the second business day immediately preceding the maturity date. As of March 31, 2016, the Notes were not convertible based on the above criteria. If the Notes outstanding at March 31, 2016 were converted as of March 31, 2016, the if-converted value would exceed the principal amount by approximately \$12 million.

It is our intent to settle conversions through a net share settlement, which involves repayment of cash for the principal portion and delivery of shares of common stock for the excess of the conversion value over the principal portion. We used the net proceeds of \$145.1 million from the sale of the Notes to fund a portion of the purchase price of the acquisition of Walker Group Holdings (“Walker”) in May 2012.

We account separately for the liability and equity components of the Notes in accordance with authoritative guidance for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion. The guidance required the carrying amount of the liability component to be estimated by measuring the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an associated conversion feature. We determined that senior, unsecured corporate bonds traded on the market represent a similar liability to the Notes without the conversion option. Based on market data available for publicly traded, senior, unsecured corporate bonds issued by companies in the same industry and with similar maturity, we estimated the implied interest rate of the Notes to be 7.0%, assuming no conversion option. Assumptions used in the

estimate represent what market participants would use in pricing the liability component, including market interest rates, credit standing, and yield curves, all of which are defined as Level 2 observable inputs. The estimated implied interest rate was applied to the Notes, which resulted in a fair value of the liability component of \$123.8 million upon issuance, calculated as the present value of implied future payments based on the \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount. The \$21.7 million difference between the cash proceeds before offering expenses of \$145.5 million and the estimated fair value of the liability component was recorded in additional paid-in capital. The discount on the liability portion of the Notes is being amortized over the life of the Notes using the effective interest rate method.

In December 2015, we executed agreements with existing holders of the Notes to repurchase \$54.2 million in principal amount of such Notes, of which \$19.0 million was acquired in that month for \$22.9 million, excluding accrued interest. The remaining \$35.2 million in principal amount of the Notes was acquired in February 2016 for \$42.1 million, excluding accrued interest. We recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of \$0.5 million from the February repurchase, which is included in *Other, net* on our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

## Revolving Credit Agreement

In June 2015, we entered into a Joinder and First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, First Amendment to Amended and Restated Security Agreement and First Amendment to Amended and Restated Guaranty Agreement (the “Amendment”) by and among us, certain of our subsidiaries designated as Loan Parties (as defined in the Amendment), Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as arranger and administrative agent (the “Agent”), and the other Lenders party thereto. The Amendment amends, among other things, the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as amended, the “Credit Agreement”), dated as of May 8, 2012, among us, certain of our subsidiaries from time to time party thereto (together with us, the “Borrowers”), the several lenders from time to time party thereto, and the Agent and provides for, among other things, a five year, \$175 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”).

The Amendment, among other things (i) increases the total commitments under the Credit Facility from \$150 million to \$175 million, and (ii) extends the maturity date of the Credit Facility from May 2017 to June 2020, but provides for an accelerated maturity in the event our outstanding Notes are not converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full on or before the date that is 121 days prior to the maturity date thereof and we are not then maintaining, and continue to maintain until the Notes are converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full, (x) Liquidity of at least \$125 million and (y) availability under the Credit Facility of at least \$25 million. Liquidity, as defined in the Credit Agreement, reflects the difference between (i) the sum of (A) unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and (B) availability under the Credit Facility and (ii) the amount necessary to fully redeem the Notes.

In addition, the Amendment (i) provides that borrowings under the Credit Facility will bear interest, at the Borrowers’ election, at (x) LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 150 basis points to 200 basis points (in lieu of the previous range from 175 basis points to 225 basis points), or (y) a base rate plus a margin ranging from 50 basis points to 100 basis points (in lieu of the previous range from 75 basis points to 125 basis points), in each case, based upon the monthly average excess availability under the Credit Facility, (ii) provides that the monthly unused line fee shall be equal to 25 basis points (which amount was previously 37.5 basis points) times the average unused availability under the Credit Facility, (iii) provides that if availability under the Credit Facility is less than 12.5% (which threshold was previously 15%) of the total commitment under the Credit Facility or if there exists an event of default, amounts in any of the Borrowers’ and the subsidiary guarantors’ deposit accounts (other than certain excluded accounts) will be transferred daily into a blocked account held by the Agent and applied to reduce the outstanding amounts under the Credit Facility, (iv) provides that we will be required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.1 to 1.0 as of the end of any period of 12 fiscal months when excess availability under the Credit Facility is less than 10% (which threshold was previously 12.5%) of the total commitment under the Credit Facility and (v) amends

certain negative covenants in the Credit Agreement.



The Credit Agreement is guaranteed by the Revolver Guarantors and is secured by (i) first priority security interests (subject only to customary permitted liens and certain other permitted liens) in substantially all personal property of the Borrowers and the Revolver Guarantors, consisting of accounts receivable, inventory, cash, deposit and securities accounts and any cash or other assets in such accounts and, to the extent evidencing or otherwise related to such property, all general intangibles, licenses, intercompany debt, letter of credit rights, commercial tort claims, chattel paper, instruments, supporting obligations, documents and payment intangibles (collectively, the “Revolver Priority Collateral”), and (ii) second-priority liens on and security interests in (subject only to the liens securing the Term Loan Credit Agreement customary permitted liens and certain other permitted liens) (A) equity interests of each direct subsidiary held by the Borrower and each Revolving Guarantor (subject to customary limitations in the case of the equity of foreign subsidiaries), and (B) substantially all other tangible and intangible assets of the Borrowers and the Revolving Guarantors including equipment, general intangibles, intercompany notes, insurance policies, investment property, intellectual property and material owned real property (in each case, except to the extent constituting Revolver Priority Collateral) (collectively, the “Term Priority Collateral”). The respective priorities of the security interests securing the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Credit Agreement are governed by an Intercreditor Agreement between the Revolver Agent and the Term Agent (as defined below) (the “Intercreditor Agreement”).

Subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, if the covenants under the Credit Agreement are breached, the lenders may, subject to various customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding and foreclose on collateral. Other customary events of default in the Credit Agreement include, without limitation, failure to pay obligations when due, initiation of insolvency proceedings, defaults on certain other indebtedness, and the incurrence of certain judgments that are not stayed, satisfied, bonded or discharged within 30 days.

As of March 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all covenants of the Credit Agreement.

### **Term Loan Credit Agreement and Related Amendments**

In May 2012 we entered into a credit agreement among us, the several lenders from time to time party thereto, Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc., as administrative agent, joint lead arranger and joint bookrunner (the “Term Agent”), and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as joint lead arranger and joint bookrunner (the “Term Loan Credit Agreement”), which initially provided, among other things, for a senior secured term loan facility of \$300 million. Also in May 2012, certain of our subsidiaries (the “Term Guarantors”) entered into a general continuing guarantee of our obligations under the Term Loan Credit Agreement in favor of the Term Agent (the “Term Guarantee”).

In April 2013, we entered into Amendment No.1 to Credit Agreement (the “Amendment”), which became effective on May 9, 2013. As of the Amendment date, there was \$297.0 million of term loans outstanding under the Term Loan Credit Agreement (the “Initial Loans”), of which we paid \$20.0 million in connection with the Amendment. Under the Amendment, the lenders agreed to provide us term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$277.0 million, which were exchanged for and used to refinance the Initial Loans (the “Tranche B-1 Loans”).

In March 2015, we entered into Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement (“Amendment No. 2”). As of the Amendment No. 2 date, there was \$192.8 million of the Tranche B-1 Loans outstanding. Under Amendment No. 2, the lenders agreed to provide to us term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$192.8 million (the “Tranche B-2 Loans”), which were used to refinance the outstanding Tranche B-1 Loans. The Tranche B-2 Loans mature in March 2022, but provide for an accelerated maturity in the event our outstanding Notes are not converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full on or before the date that is 91 days prior to the maturity date thereof and we are not then maintaining, and continue to maintain until the Notes are converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full, liquidity of at least \$125 million. Liquidity, as defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, reflects the difference between (i) the sum of (A) unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and (B) the amount available and permitted to be drawn under our existing Credit Agreement and (ii) the amount necessary to fully redeem the Notes. The Tranche B-2 Loans shall amortize in equal quarterly installments in aggregate amounts equal to 0.25% of the original principal amount of the Tranche B-2 Loans, with the balance payable at maturity, and will bear interest at a rate, at our election, equal to (i) LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.00%) plus a margin of 3.25% or (ii) a base rate plus a margin of 2.25%.

Amendment No. 2 also amends the Term Loan Credit Agreement by (i) removing the maximum senior secured leverage ratio test, (ii) modifying the accordion feature, as defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, to provide for a senior secured incremental term loan facility in an aggregate amount not to exceed the greater of (A) \$75 million (less the aggregate amount of (1) any increases in the maximum revolver amount under the existing Credit Agreement and (2) certain permitted indebtedness incurred for the purpose of prepaying or repurchasing the Notes) and (B) an amount such that the senior secured leverage ratio would not be greater than 3.0 to 1.0, subject to certain conditions, including obtaining commitments from any one or more lenders, whether or not currently party to the Term Loan Credit Agreement, to provide such increased amounts. The senior secured leverage ratio is defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement and reflects a ratio of consolidated net total secured indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA and (iii) amending certain negative covenants.

The Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, is guaranteed by the Term Guarantors and is secured by (i) first-priority liens on and security interests in the Term Priority Collateral, and (ii) second-priority security interests in the Revolver Priority Collateral. In addition, the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, contains customary covenants limiting our ability to, among other things, pay cash dividends, incur debt or liens, redeem or repurchase stock, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge, dissolve, pay off subordinated indebtedness, make investments and dispose of assets.

Subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, if the covenants under the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, are breached, the lenders may, subject to various customary cure rights, require the immediate payment of all amounts outstanding and foreclose on collateral. Other customary events of default in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, include, without limitation, failure to pay obligations when due, initiation of insolvency proceedings, defaults on certain other indebtedness, and the incurrence of certain judgments that are not stayed, satisfied, bonded or discharged within 60 days.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, under the Term Loan Credit Agreement we paid interest of \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and principal of \$0.5 million during the 2016 period. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$190.6 million outstanding under the Term Loan Credit Agreement, of which \$1.9 million was classified as current on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we incurred charges of less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for amortization of fees and original issuance discount which is included in *Interest Expense* in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

## **Cash Flow**

Cash provided by operating activities for the first three months of 2016 totaled \$42.9 million, compared to \$4.2 million during the same period in 2015. Cash provided by operations during the current year period was the result of net income adjusted for various non-cash activities, including depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes, stock-based compensation, non-cash interest expense and loss on debt extinguishment of \$47.1 million, partially offset by a \$4.2 million increase in working capital. Increases in working capital for the current year period can be attributed primarily to increased production of finished goods as well as an increase in purchasing activities resulting from higher raw material requirements necessary to meet current production demand partially offset by an increase in accounts payable activity. Changes in key working capital accounts for the first three months of 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015 are summarized below (in millions):

Source (Use) of cash:	2016	2015	Change
Accounts receivable	\$(6,619 )	\$(21,686)	\$15,067
Inventories	(41,227)	(65,843)	24,616
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	46,317	57,625	(11,308)
Net use of cash	(1,529 )	(29,904)	28,375

Accounts receivable increased by \$6.6 million in the first three months of 2016 as compared to an increase of \$21.7 million in the prior year period. Days sales outstanding, a measure of working capital efficiency that measures the amount of time a receivable is outstanding, was 32 days in both the 2016 and 2015 periods. The increase in accounts receivable during the first three months of 2016 was primarily due to the increase in demand as well as the timing of shipments and customer collections during the quarter. Inventory increased by \$41.2 million during the first three months of 2016 as compared to an increase of \$65.8 million in the 2015 period. The increase in inventory for the 2016 period was primarily due to higher finished goods inventory resulting from production levels exceeding shipments for the first three months of 2016. Our inventory turns, a commonly used measure of working capital efficiency that measures how quickly inventory turns per year, was approximately 8 times in the 2016 period compared to approximately 7 times in the 2015 period. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by \$46.3 million in 2016 compared to an increase of \$57.6 million for the same period in 2015. The increase during the first three months of 2016 was primarily due to increased production levels and increased purchasing activities required to meet current demand. Days payable outstanding, a measure of working capital efficiency that measures the amount of time a payable is outstanding, was 30 days in 2016 as compared to 34 days in the same period in 2015.

Investing activities used \$3.0 million during the first three months of 2016, the same as the 2015 period. Investing activities for the first three months of 2016 and 2015 were solely comprised of capital expenditures.

Financing activities used \$50.4 million during the first three months of 2016 as compared to \$21.8 million used in the same period in 2015. Cash used in financing activities during the current year period primarily relates to the repurchase of Notes totaling \$42.1 million and common stock repurchases through our share repurchase program of \$6.3 million. Cash used in financing activities in the first three months of 2015 was primarily related to the repurchase of common stock through our share repurchase program of \$18.3 million. In addition, during the first quarter of 2015 we entered into Amendment No. 2 to our Term Loan Credit Agreement which resulted in debt issuance payments of \$2.0 million.

As of March 31, 2016, our liquidity position, defined as cash on hand and available borrowing capacity, amounted to \$337.8 million, representing an increase of \$68.4 million compared to March 31, 2015 and a decrease of \$10.1 million compared to December 31, 2015. Total debt and capital lease obligations amounted to \$282.6 million as of March 31, 2016. In February 2016, we repurchased \$35.2 million in principal of the Notes for \$42.1 million. As we continue to see strong demand in the overall trailer industry, as well as our operating performance metrics, we believe our liquidity is adequate to fund operations, working capital needs and capital expenditures for the remainder of 2016.



**Capital Expenditures**

Capital spending amounted to \$3.0 million for the first three months of 2016 and is anticipated to be approximately \$30 million for 2016. Capital spending for 2016 has been and is expected to continue to be primarily utilized to support maintenance and productivity improvement projects within our facilities as well as growth initiatives such as new products and material technologies.

**Off-Balance Sheet Transactions**

As of March 31, 2016, we had approximately \$7.9 million in operating lease commitments. We did not enter into any material off-balance sheet debt or operating lease transactions during the quarter ended March 31, 2016.

**Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments**

A summary of payments of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments, both on and off balance sheet, as of March 31, 2016 for the remaining nine months of 2016 and the calendar years thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
<b>DEBT:</b>							
Revolving Facility (due 2020)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Convertible Senior Notes (due 2018)	-	-	95,835	-	-	-	95,835
Term Loan Credit Facility (due 2022)	1,446	1,928	1,928	1,928	1,928	181,759	190,917
Industrial Revenue Bond	390	538	93	-	-	-	1,021
Capital Leases (including principal and interest)	678	594	461	361	361	390	2,845
<b>TOTAL DEBT</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>98,317</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>182,149</b>	<b>290,618</b>
<b>OTHER:</b>							
Operating Leases	2,700	2,901	1,474	732	137	-	7,944
<b>TOTAL OTHER</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,944</b>
<b>OTHER COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS:</b>							
Letters of Credit	5,652	-	-	-	-	-	5,652
Raw Material Purchase Commitments	63,390	5,740	-	-	-	-	69,130

TOTAL OTHER COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS	69,042	5,740	-	-	-	-	74,782
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	74,256	11,701	99,791	3,021	2,426	182,149	373,344

Scheduled payments for our Revolving Facility exclude interest payments as rates are variable. Borrowings under the Revolving Facility bear interest at a variable rate based on the London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) or a base rate determined by the lender's prime rate plus an applicable margin, as defined in the agreement. Outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Facility bear interest at a rate, at our election, equal to (i) LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.00% or (ii) a base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.00%, in each case depending upon the monthly average excess availability under the Revolving Facility. We are required to pay a monthly unused line fee equal to 0.25% times the average daily unused availability along with other customary fees and expenses of our agent and lenders.

Scheduled payments for our Convertible Senior Notes exclude interest payments which bear interest at the rate of 3.375% per annum from the date of issuance, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1.

Scheduled payments for our Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, exclude interest payments as rates are variable. Borrowings under the Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, bear interest at a variable rate, at our election, equal to (i) LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.00%) plus a margin of 3.25% or (ii) a base rate plus a margin of 2.25%. The Term Loan Credit Agreement matures in March 2022, but provides for an accelerated maturity in the event our outstanding Convertible Senior Notes are not converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full on or before the date that is 91 days prior to the maturity date thereof and we are not then maintaining, and continue to maintain until the Convertible Senior Notes are converted, redeemed, repurchased or refinanced in full, liquidity of at least \$125 million.



Capital leases represent future minimum lease payments including interest. Operating leases represent the total future minimum lease payments.

We have standby letters of credit totaling \$5.7 million issued in connection with workers compensation claims and surety bonds.

We have \$69.1 million in purchase commitments through March 2017 for various raw material commodities, including aluminum, steel and nickel as well as other raw material components which are within normal production requirements.

### **Backlog**

Orders that have been confirmed by customers in writing and can be produced during the next 18 months are included in our backlog. Orders that comprise our backlog may be subject to changes in quantities, delivery, specifications and terms. Our backlog of orders was approximately \$1,130 million at March 31, 2016 compared to \$1,209 million at December 31, 2015 and \$1,222 million at March 31, 2015. We expect to complete the majority of our existing backlog orders within the next 12 months.

### **OUTLOOK**

The demand environment for trailers remained healthy through the first three months of 2016, as evidenced by our strong backlog, a trailer demand forecast by industry forecasters significantly above replacement demand levels for the next several years and our ability to increase prices and improve margins. Recent estimates from industry analysts, ACT Research Company (“ACT”) and FTR Associates (“FTR”), forecast demand for 2016 and beyond to remain strong. ACT currently estimates demand to be approximately 298,000 trailers for 2016, representing a decrease of 2.9% as compared to 2015, and forecasting continued strong demand levels into the foreseeable future with estimated annual average demand for the four year period ending 2020 to be approximately 264,000 new trailers. FTR anticipates new trailer demand to be approximately 279,000 new trailers in 2016, representing a decrease of 8.5% as compared to 2015 as well as projecting a decrease in 2017 with demand totaling 250,000 trailers. In spite of strong forecasted demand, there remain downside risks relating to issues with both the domestic and global economies, including the housing and construction-related markets in the U.S.

Other potential risks we face as we proceed further into 2016 will primarily relate to our ability to manage the cost and supply of raw materials, commodities and components. Significant increases in the cost of certain commodities, raw

materials or components could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. As has been our practice, we will endeavor to pass raw material and component price increases to our customers in addition to continuing our cost management and hedging activities in an effort to minimize the risk changes in material costs could have on our operating results. In addition, we rely on a limited number of suppliers for certain key components and raw materials in the manufacturing of our products, including tires, landing gear, axles, suspensions aluminum extrusions and specialty steel coil. At the current and expected demand levels, there may be shortages of supplies of raw materials or components which would have an adverse impact on our ability to meet demand for our products.

We believe we continue to be well-positioned for long-term growth in the trailer industry because: (1) our core customers remain among the dominant participants in the trucking industry; (2) our DuraPlate<sup>®</sup> and other industry leading brand trailers continue to have increased market acceptance; (3) our focus is on developing solutions that reduce our customers' trailer maintenance and operating costs providing the best overall value; and (4) our presence throughout North America utilizing both our extensive independent dealer network in addition to the Company-owned branch locations to market and sell our products.

Based on the published industry demand forecasts, customer feedback regarding their current requirements, our existing backlog of orders and our continued efforts to be selective in our order acceptance to ensure we obtain appropriate value for our products, we estimate that for the full year 2016 total new trailers sold will be between 60,000 and 62,000, which reflects trailer volumes 4% to 7% lower than 2015 demand levels, primarily the result of a road construction project which is expected to negatively impact the production of our dry van trailers in 2016. While our expectations for trailer volumes are similar to the demand levels forecasted by industry analysts, through our commitment to continue to favor margin over volume within our Commercial Trailer Products segment and the continued productivity and cost optimization initiatives through all of our businesses, we expect to see continued improvements during 2016.

We are not relying solely on strong new trailer volumes and the solid pricing environment to improve operations and enhance our profitability. We believe our strategic initiative to become a diversified industrial manufacturer will provide us the opportunity to address new markets, enhance our financial profile and reduce the cyclicality within our business. While demand for some of these products is dependent on the development of new products, customer acceptance of our product solutions and the general expansion of our customer base and distribution channels, we remain committed to enhancing and diversifying our business model through organic and strategic initiatives. Through our three operating segments we offer a wide array of products and customer-specific solutions that we believe provide a good foundation for achieving these goals. In addition, we have been and will continue to focus on developing innovative new products that both add value to our customers' operations and allow us to continue to differentiate our products from the competition.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We have included a summary of our Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. There have been no material changes to the summary provided in that report.

#### **ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS**

In addition to the risks inherent in our operations, we have exposure to financial and market risk resulting from volatility in commodity prices and interest rates. The following discussion provides additional detail regarding our exposure to these risks.

##### Commodity Prices

We are exposed to fluctuation in commodity prices through the purchase of various raw materials that are processed from commodities such as aluminum, steel, lumber, nickel, copper and polyethylene. Given the historical volatility of certain commodity prices, this exposure can significantly impact product costs. We manage some of our commodity price changes by entering into fixed price contracts with our suppliers. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$69.1 million in raw material purchase commitments through March 2017 for materials that will be used in the production process, as compared to \$72.4 million as of December 31, 2015. We typically do not set prices for our products more than 45-90 days in advance of our commodity purchases and can, subject to competitive market conditions, take into account the cost of the commodity in setting our prices for each order. To the extent that we are unable to offset the increased commodity costs in our product prices, our results would be materially and adversely affected.

## Interest Rates

As of March 31, 2016, we had no floating rate debt outstanding under our revolving facility. During the three month period ended March 31, 2016, we maintained an average floating rate borrowing level of less than \$0.1 million under our revolving line of credit. In addition, as of March 31, 2016, we had outstanding borrowings under our Term Loan Credit Agreement, as amended, totaling \$190.9 million that bear interest at a floating rate, subject to a minimum interest rate. Based on the average borrowings under our revolving facility and the outstanding indebtedness under our Term Loan Credit Agreement, a hypothetical 100 basis-point change in the floating interest rate would result in a corresponding change in interest expense over a one-year period of \$0.8 million. This sensitivity analysis does not account for the change in the competitive environment indirectly related to the change in interest rates and the potential managerial action taken in response to these changes.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

We are subject to fluctuations in the British pound sterling and Mexican peso exchange rates that impact transactions with our foreign subsidiaries, as well as U.S. denominated transactions between these foreign subsidiaries and unrelated parties. A five percent change in the British pound sterling or Mexican peso exchange rates would have an immaterial impact on results of operations. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

## **ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) were effective as of March 31, 2016.

### Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 that have materially affected or are

reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## **PART II - OTHER INFORMATION**

### **ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

See Item 3 of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. See also Note 6, "Contingencies", to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

**ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

You should carefully consider the risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2015, including those under the heading “Risk Factors” appearing in Item 1A of Part I of the Form 10-K and other information contained in this Quarterly Report before investing in our securities. Realization of any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

**ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS****Purchases of Our Equity Securities**

On February 1, 2016, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing management to repurchase up to \$100 million of its common stock over a two year period. Stock repurchases under this program may be made in open market or in private transactions at times and in amounts that management deems appropriate. For the quarter ended March 31, 2016 we repurchased 493,110 shares pursuant to this repurchase program. Additionally, during this period there were a total of 212,204 shares forfeited to the Company to cover minimum employee tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock awards.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Amount
				That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
(\$ in millions)				
January 2016	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 100.0
February 2016	208,751	\$ 11.81	0	\$ 100.0
March 2016	493,110	\$ 12.76	493,110	\$ 93.7
Total	701,861	\$ 12.48	493,110	\$ 93.7

**ITEM 6. EXHIBITS**(a) Exhibits:

31.01 Certification of Principal Executive Officer

31.02 Certification of Principal Financial Officer

32.01

Written Statement of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350)  
101 Interactive Data File Pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T

**SIGNATURE**

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

WABASH NATIONAL CORPORATION

Date: April 26, 2016 By: /s/ Jeffery L. Taylor  
Jeffery L. Taylor  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)