

CIRRUS LOGIC INC
Form 10-Q
February 01, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 24, 2016

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

For the Transition Period from ____ to ____

Commission File Number 0-17795

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

800 W. 6th Street,
Austin, TX 78701

77-0024818
(I.R.S. Employer Identification
No.)

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(Address of principal executive
offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (512) 851-4000

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

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

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

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

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding as of January 27, 2017 was 64,231,952.

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.

FORM 10-Q QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 24, 2016

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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
 (in thousands)

	December 24, 2016 (unaudited)	March 26, 2016
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 310,375	\$ 168,793
Marketable securities	72,342	60,582
Accounts receivable, net	246,630	88,532
Inventories	154,128	142,015
Prepaid assets	24,223	29,924
Other current assets	17,524	16,283
Total current assets	825,222	506,129
Long-term marketable securities	-	20,631
Property and equipment, net	167,933	162,656
Intangibles, net	144,005	162,832
Goodwill	287,518	287,518
Deferred tax assets	34,737	25,772
Other assets	13,990	16,345
Total assets	\$ 1,473,405	\$ 1,181,883
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 154,930	\$ 71,619
Accrued salaries and benefits	33,122	21,239
Software license agreements	12,310	20,308
Other accrued liabilities	12,377	14,958
Total current liabilities	212,739	128,124
Long-term liabilities:		
Debt	100,000	160,439
Software license agreements	3,131	8,136
Other long-term liabilities	53,500	25,701
Total long-term liabilities	156,631	194,276

Stockholders' equity:		
Capital stock	1,247,191	1,203,496
Accumulated deficit	(141,027)	(344,345)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,129)	332
Total stockholders' equity	1,104,035	859,483
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,473,405	\$ 1,181,883

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

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CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands, except per share amounts; unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015
Net sales	\$ 523,029	\$ 347,863	\$ 1,211,076	\$ 937,252
Cost of sales	267,877	182,952	617,540	497,666
Gross profit	255,152	164,911	593,536	439,586
Operating expenses				
Research and development	76,079	70,290	225,686	203,383
Selling, general and administrative	32,884	30,632	95,513	89,854
Patent agreement and other	-	78	-	(11,670)
Total operating expenses	108,963	101,000	321,199	281,567
Income from operations	146,189	63,911	272,337	158,019
Interest income	415	165	978	634
Interest expense	(765)	(863)	(3,020)	(2,786)
Other expense	(47)	(818)	(161)	(991)
Income before income taxes	145,792	62,395	270,134	154,876
Provision for income taxes	23,751	21,011	43,983	45,258
Net income	122,041	41,384	226,151	109,618
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.91	\$ 0.65	\$ 3.59	\$ 1.73
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.83	\$ 0.63	\$ 3.41	\$ 1.66
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	63,837	63,328	63,025	63,316
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	66,748	65,761	66,378	66,184

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

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands; unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015
Net income	\$ 122,041	\$ 41,384	\$ 226,151	\$ 109,618
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax				
Foreign currency translation	(500)	(4)	(247)	174
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	40	(104)	31	(183)
Actuarial gain (loss) on pension plan	(2,646)	-	(2,646)	-
Reclassification of actuarial (gain) loss to net income	(27)	17	(80)	49
Benefit for income taxes	461	37	481	51
Comprehensive income	\$ 119,369	\$ 41,330	\$ 223,690	\$ 109,709

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

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands; unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	December	December
	24,	26,
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 226,151	\$ 109,618
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	47,989	43,254
Stock compensation expense	28,708	24,717
Deferred income taxes	5,285	8,021
Loss on retirement or write-off of long-lived assets	424	1,405
Actuarial (gain) loss amortization on defined benefit pension plan	64	-
Excess tax benefit from employee stock awards	-	(9,350)
Other non-cash charges	(2,547)	14,381
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(158,098)	(15,066)
Inventories	(12,113)	(53,527)
Other current assets	(1,279)	(4,645)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	96,673	861
Deferred income	-	(1,943)
Income taxes payable	13,636	(1,428)
Net cash provided by operating activities	244,893	116,298
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Maturities and sales of available-for-sale marketable securities	157,234	117,397
Purchases of available-for-sale marketable securities	(148,342)	(22,672)
Purchases of property, equipment and software	(26,380)	(33,720)
Investments in technology	(8,920)	(3,981)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash obtained	-	(36,788)
Increase in deposits and other assets	-	(2,012)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(26,408)	18,224
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on long-term revolver	(60,439)	(20,000)
Debt issuance costs	(2,152)	-
Payments on capital lease agreements	(699)	-
Issuance of common stock, net of shares withheld for taxes	14,869	4,958
Repurchase of stock to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations	(13,043)	(6,459)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(15,439)	(39,200)
Excess tax benefit from employee stock awards	-	9,350
Net cash used in financing activities	(76,903)	(51,351)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	141,582	83,171

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	168,793	76,401
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 310,375	\$ 159,572

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

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CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared by Cirrus Logic, Inc. (“Cirrus Logic,” “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company”) pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”). The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements do not include complete footnotes and financial presentations. As a result, these financial statements should be read along with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended March 26, 2016, included in our Annual Report as amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017. In our opinion, the financial statements reflect all material adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, operating results and cash flows for those periods presented. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States (“U.S.”) generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions. Moreover, the results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire year. Additionally, prior period amounts have been adjusted to conform to current year presentation.

2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC Topic 606). The purpose of this ASU is to converge revenue recognition requirements per U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date after public comment supported a proposal to delay the effective date of this ASU to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its financial statements and expects no material modifications.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The amendments in this ASU provide guidance about management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The Company expects no material modifications to its financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The amendments in this update require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability are presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability and that the amortization of debt issuance costs is reported as interest expense. ASU 2015-03 is to be applied retrospectively and represents a change in accounting principle. In August 2015, the FASB issued FASB ASU No. 2015-15, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements. ASU 2015-15 clarified the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. Debt issuance costs related to a line-of-credit arrangement may be presented in the balance sheet as an asset and subsequently amortized ratably over the term of the arrangement regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings. Both ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim

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periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company adopted these ASUs in the current fiscal year with no material impact.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-04, Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Practical Expedient for the Measurement Date of an Employer’s Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets. The ASU is part of the FASB’s “Simplification Initiative” to reduce complexity in accounting standards. The FASB decided to permit entities to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the month-end that is closest to their fiscal year-end. An entity is required to disclose the accounting policy election and the date used to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations in accordance with the amendments in this update. The amendments in this update are effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with earlier application permitted. The Company adopted this ASU in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, with no modifications to its financial statements. The Company’s plan assets and obligations are measured as of the fiscal year-end.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. This ASU requires companies to subsequently measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value versus the previous lower of cost or market. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, to be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted. The Company expects no material modifications to its financial statements as a result.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The FASB issued this update to increase transparency and comparability by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key leasing arrangement details. Lessees would recognize operating leases on the balance sheet under this ASU — with the future lease payments recognized as a liability, measured at present value, and the right-of-use asset recognized for the lease term. A single lease cost would be recognized over the lease term. For terms less than twelve months, a lessee would be permitted to make an accounting policy election to recognize lease expense for such leases generally on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. This ASU requires all excess tax benefits and deficiencies to be recognized as income tax benefit / expense in the income statement and presented as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows. Forfeitures can be calculated based on either the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest, as required by current guidance, or when forfeitures actually occur. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, but all amendments must be adopted in the same period and any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year if adopted in an interim period. The Company early adopted in the current fiscal quarter, which resulted in the following:

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- We recorded excess tax benefits within income tax expense, rather than in additional paid-in capital (“APIC”), of \$2.2 million, \$8.0 million and \$10.8 million for the first, second and third quarters of fiscal year 2017, respectively.
- We recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment as of March 27, 2016 to increase retained earnings by \$5.6 million, with a corresponding increase to deferred tax assets, to recognize net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards attributable to excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation that had not been previously recognized.
- We now include the excess tax benefits in net operating cash rather than net financing cash in our Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows.

We applied this change in presentation prospectively and thus prior years have not been adjusted.

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We elected not to change our policy on accounting for forfeitures and continue to estimate forfeitures expected to occur to determine the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period.

The adoption of this new guidance impacted our previously reported quarterly results for fiscal year 2017 as follows:

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended	
	June 25, 2016		September 24, 2016		September 24, 2016	
	As reported	As adjusted	As reported	As adjusted	As reported	As adjusted
(in thousands, except per share data)						
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income:						
Income tax expense	\$ 5,805	\$ 3,598	\$ 24,608	\$ 16,634	\$ 30,413	\$ 20,232
Net income	\$ 15,864	\$ 18,071	\$ 78,065	\$ 86,039	\$ 93,929	\$ 104,110
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.66
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.58
Weighted average shares used in diluted net income per share computation	65,232	65,723	65,717	66,410	65,521	66,101
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows:						
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 12,226	\$ 12,756	\$ 19,990	\$ 24,091	\$ 32,216	\$ 36,847
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (13,140)	\$ (13,670)	\$ (13,859)	\$ (17,960)	\$ (26,999)	\$ (31,630)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This ASU requires credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities to be presented as an allowance rather than a write-down. Unlike current U.S. GAAP, the credit losses could be reversed with changes in estimates, and recognized in current year earnings. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU with no expected material impact.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. This ASU covers several cash flow issues, including the presentation of contingent consideration payments made after a business combination. Cash payments up to the amount of the liability recognized at the acquisition date (including measurement-period adjustments) should be classified as financing

activities. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, including in an interim period, with a required retrospective transition method applied to each period presented. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This ASU relates to non-inventory intercompany asset transfers. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, as of the beginning of an annual reporting period. The guidance requires companies to apply a modified retrospective approach with a cumulative catch-up adjustment to beginning retained earnings in the period of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU.

3. Marketable Securities

The Company's investments that have original maturities greater than 90 days have been classified as available-for-sale securities in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Marketable securities are categorized on the consolidated condensed balance sheet as short- and long-term marketable securities, as appropriate.

The following table is a summary of available-for-sale securities at December 24, 2016 (in thousands):

	Amortized	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Estimated Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)
As of December 24, 2016	Cost	Gains	Losses	
Corporate debt securities	\$ 36,052	\$ -	\$ (36)	\$ 36,016
Commercial paper	36,354	-	(28)	36,326
Total securities	\$ 72,406	\$ -	\$ (64)	\$ 72,342

The Company's specifically identified gross unrealized losses of \$64 thousand related to 18 different securities with total amortized cost of approximately \$72.4 million at December 24, 2016. Four securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months as of December 24, 2016. The gross unrealized loss on these securities was less than one percent of the position value. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments at a loss and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis, it did not consider the investment in these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 24, 2016.

The following table is a summary of available-for-sale securities at March 26, 2016 (in thousands):

Estimated

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	Amortized	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)
As of March 26, 2016	Cost			
Corporate debt securities	\$ 81,310	\$ 3	\$ (100)	\$ 81,213

The Company's specifically identified gross unrealized losses of \$100 thousand related to 21 different securities with total amortized cost of approximately \$64.7 million at March 26, 2016. Two securities had been in a continuous loss position for more than 12 months as of March 26, 2016, both of which have matured in the current fiscal year. Because the Company did not intend to sell the investments at a loss and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis, it did not consider the investment in these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 26, 2016.

The cost and estimated fair value of available-for-sale securities by contractual maturities were as follows (in thousands):

	December 24, 2016		March 26, 2016	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Within 1 year	\$ 72,406	\$ 72,342	\$ 60,603	\$ 60,582
After 1 year	-	-	20,707	20,631
Total	\$ 72,406	\$ 72,342	\$ 81,310	\$ 81,213

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has determined that the only assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis are the Company's cash equivalents, investment portfolio, pension plan assets / liabilities and contingent consideration. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's cash equivalents and investment portfolio assets consist of corporate debt securities, money market funds, and commercial paper and are reflected on our consolidated condensed balance sheets under the headings cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and long-term marketable securities. The Company determines the fair value of its investment portfolio assets by obtaining non-binding market prices from its third-party portfolio managers on the last day of the quarter, whose sources may use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 inputs) or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs) in determining fair value.

In connection with one of the Company's second quarter fiscal year 2016 acquisitions, the Company reported contingent consideration based upon achievement of certain milestones. This liability is classified as Level 3 and valued using a discounted cash flow model. The assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow include discount rate estimates and cash flow amounts. See additional details below.

The Company's long-term revolving facility, described in Note 7, bears interest at a base rate plus applicable margin or LIBOR plus applicable margin. As of December 24, 2016, the fair value of the Company's long-term revolving facility approximates carrying value.

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As of December 24, 2016 and March 26, 2016, the Company classified all of its investment portfolio and pension plan assets and liabilities as Level 1 or Level 2 assets and liabilities. The only Level 3 liability is the contingent consideration described above and below. The Company has no Level 3 assets. There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 measurements for the nine months ending December 24, 2016.

The following summarizes the fair value of our financial instruments at December 24, 2016, exclusive of pension plan assets and liabilities (in thousands):

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The following summarizes the fair value of our financial instruments, exclusive of pension plan assets and liabilities, at December 24, 2016, (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	\$ 224,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 224,094
Available-for-sale securities				
Corporate debt securities	\$ -	\$ 36,016	\$ -	\$ 36,016
Commercial paper	-	36,326	-	36,326
	\$ -	\$ 72,342	\$ -	\$ 72,342
Liabilities:				
Other accrued liabilities				
Contingent consideration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,239
Other long-term liabilities				
Contingent consideration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,608	\$ 4,608

The following summarizes the fair value of our financial instruments at March 26, 2016, exclusive of pension plan assets and liabilities (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	\$ 79,256	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,256
Available-for-sale securities				
Corporate debt securities	\$ -	\$ 81,213	\$ -	\$ 81,213
Liabilities:				
Other accrued liabilities				

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Contingent consideration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,709	\$ 4,709
Other long-term liabilities				
Contingent consideration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,359	\$ 4,359

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Contingent consideration

The following summarizes the fair value of the liability for contingent consideration at December 24, 2016:

	Maximum Value if Milestones Achieved (in thousands)	Estimated Discount Rate (%)	Fair Value (in thousands)
Tranche A - 18 month earn out period	\$ 5,000	7.0	\$ 1,239
Tranche B - 30 month earn out period	5,000	7.7	4,608
	\$ 10,000		\$ 5,847

The valuation of contingent consideration was initially based on a weighted-average discounted cash flow model. The fair value is reviewed and estimated on a quarterly basis based on the probability of achieving defined milestones and current interest rates. Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of contingent consideration could result in a significantly lower or higher fair value. An increase or decrease in the probability of achieving certain milestones within the earn out period would be accompanied by a directionally similar change in the fair value of the recorded liability. A change in discount rate would be accompanied by a directionally opposite change in fair value. Changes in the fair value of the recorded liability are reported in research and development expense in the consolidated condensed statements of income. In the current fiscal year, changes in milestone estimates in Tranche A above occurred following the review of product shipment forecasts within the earn out period. The revised estimates reduced the fair value of the liability as of December 24, 2016 as shown in the table below.

	Nine Months Ended December 24, 2016 (in thousands)
Beginning balance	\$ 9,068
Adjustment to estimates (research and development expense)	(3,554)
Fair value charge recognized in earnings (research and development expense)	333
Ending balance	\$ 5,847

5. Accounts Receivable, net

The following are the components of accounts receivable, net (in thousands):

	December 24, 2016	March 26, 2016
Gross accounts receivable	\$ 247,081	\$ 89,007
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(451)	(475)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 246,630	\$ 88,532

The significant increase in accounts receivable is due primarily to the volume and timing of shipments in the current fiscal year.

6. Inventories

Inventories are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 24, 2016	March 26, 2016
Work in process	\$ 118,513	\$ 67,827
Finished goods	35,615	74,188
	\$ 154,128	\$ 142,015

7. Revolving Credit Facilities

On August 29, 2014, Cirrus Logic entered into a credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto. The Credit Agreement provided for a \$250 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”). Borrowings under the Credit Facility were used for general corporate purposes.

On July 12, 2016, Cirrus Logic entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the “Amended Credit Agreement”) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lender party thereto, for the purpose of refinancing the Credit Facility and providing ongoing working capital. The Amended Credit Agreement provides for a \$300 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Amended Facility”) with a \$25 million letter of credit sublimit. The Amended Facility matures on July 12, 2021. Cirrus Logic must repay the outstanding principal amount of all borrowings, together with all accrued but unpaid interest thereon, on the maturity date. The Amended Facility is required to be guaranteed by all of Cirrus Logic’s material domestic subsidiaries (the “Subsidiary Guarantors”). The Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Cirrus Logic and any Subsidiary Guarantors, except for certain excluded assets.

Borrowings under the Amended Facility may, at our election, bear interest at either (a) a base rate plus the applicable margin (“Base Rate Loans”) or (b) a LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (“LIBOR Rate Loans”). The applicable

margin ranges from 0% to 0.50% per annum for Base Rate Loans and 1.25% to 2.00% per annum for LIBOR Rate Loans based on the Leverage Ratio (as defined below). A commitment fee accrues at a rate per annum ranging from 0.20% to 0.30% (based on the Leverage Ratio) on the average daily unused portion of the commitment of the lenders. The Amended Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants providing that (a) the ratio of consolidated funded indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA for the prior four fiscal quarters must not be greater than 3.00 to 1.00 (the "Leverage Ratio") and (b) the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters to consolidated fixed charges (including amounts paid in cash for consolidated interest expenses, capital expenditures, scheduled principal payments of indebtedness, and income taxes) for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters must not be less than 1.25 to 1.00 as of the end of each fiscal quarter. The Amended Credit Agreement also contains negative covenants limiting the Company's or any Subsidiary's ability to, among other things, incur debt, grant liens, make investments, effect certain fundamental changes, make certain asset dispositions, and make certain restricted payments.

At December 24, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company had borrowed \$100.0 million under this facility as of December 24, 2016, which is included in long-term liabilities on the consolidated condensed balance sheets under the caption "Debt."

8. Patent Agreement and Other

On May 8, 2015, we entered into a patent purchase agreement for the sale of certain Company-owned patents relating to our LED lighting products. As a result of this agreement, on June 22, 2015, the Company received cash consideration of \$12.5 million from the purchaser. Under the agreement, the Company undertook to no longer be engaged in LED lighting and received a license under the sold patents for all other fields of use. The proceeds were recorded during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 as a recovery of costs previously incurred and are reflected as a separate line item on the consolidated

condensed statements of income in operating expenses under the caption “Patent agreement and other.” Additionally, in the second and third quarter of fiscal year 2016, the Company recorded \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in expense related to a negotiated adjustment to a legal settlement, which is reflected under the same caption.

9. Pension Plan

As a result of the fiscal year 2015 acquisition of Wolfson Microelectronics, the Company fully funds a defined benefit pension scheme (“the Scheme”) for certain current and former employees in the United Kingdom, which was closed to new participants as of July 2, 2002. The participants in the Scheme no longer accrue benefits and therefore the Company will not be required to make contributions in respect of future accruals.

The Company initiated an Enhanced Transfer Value (ETV) offer to 49 Scheme participants in the current fiscal quarter. The ETV offer expired on December 23, 2016, and nine participants accepted. As a result, the Company accrued the required ETV contribution of \$0.5 million (included within the caption “Other accrued liabilities” in the consolidated condensed balance sheet) and recorded the associated pension expense of \$0.4 million. As of December 24, 2016, the Scheme was in an underfunded position of \$1.1 million (included within “Other long-term liabilities” in the consolidated condensed balance sheet). See additional details related to the Scheme within Note 10 of the Company’s fiscal year 2016 Annual Report as amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017.

10. Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes is based on estimated effective tax rates derived from an estimate of annual consolidated earnings before taxes, adjusted for nondeductible expenses, other permanent items and any applicable credits.

The following table presents the provision for income taxes (in thousands) and the effective tax rates:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December	December	December	December
	24,	26,	24,	26,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income before income taxes	\$ 145,792	\$ 62,395	\$ 270,134	\$ 154,876
Provision for income taxes	\$ 23,751	\$ 21,011	\$ 43,983	\$ 45,258
Effective tax rate	16.3%	33.7%	16.3%	29.2%

Our income tax expense was \$23.8 million and \$44.0 million for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2017, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 16.3% for both the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2017. Our income tax expense was \$21.0 million and \$45.3 million for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 33.7% and 29.2% for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016, respectively. Our income tax expense includes \$2.2 million, \$8.0 million, and \$10.8 million of tax benefit for the first, second, and third quarters of fiscal year 2017, respectively, from the early adoption of the ASU 2016-09 accounting standard. Please refer to Note 2 for further information.

Our effective tax rate for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2017 was lower than the federal statutory rate primarily due to income earned in certain foreign jurisdictions taxed below the federal statutory rate and the recognition of tax benefits in the period in which they occur for early adoption of the ASU 2016-09 accounting standard. Our effective tax rate for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was below the federal statutory rate primarily due to the permanent extension of the U.S. R&D credit in the third quarter of fiscal 2016. Our effective tax rate for the first nine months of fiscal 2016 was further reduced by a one-time tax benefit associated with deferred taxes related to U.S. R&D credit carryforwards recorded in the second quarter of fiscal year 2016.

The Company records unrecognized tax benefits for the estimated risk associated with tax positions taken on tax returns. At December 24, 2016, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of \$29.0 million, all of which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized. The Company's total unrecognized tax benefits are classified as either "Other long-term liabilities" in the consolidated condensed balance sheets or as a reduction to deferred tax assets to the extent that the unrecognized tax benefit relates to deferred tax assets.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. The Company recognized \$0.2 million of interest in the provision for income taxes during the first nine months of fiscal year 2017. As of December 24, 2016, the balance of accrued interest and penalties, net of tax was \$0.2 million. No interest or penalties were recognized during the first nine months of fiscal year 2016.

The Company believes it is reasonably possible that the gross unrecognized tax benefits could decrease by approximately \$2.3 million in the next 12 months due to the lapse of the statute of limitations applicable to a tax deduction claimed on a prior year tax return.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax in multiple state and foreign jurisdictions. Fiscal years 2014 through 2016 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject, although carry forward attributes that were generated in tax years prior to fiscal year 2014 may be adjusted upon examination by the tax authorities if they have been, or will be, used in a future period. The Company is not currently under an income tax audit in any major taxing jurisdiction.

11. Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is based on the weighted effect of common shares issued and outstanding and is calculated by dividing net income by the basic weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares used in the basic net income per share calculation, plus the equivalent number of common shares that would be issued assuming exercise or conversion of all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding. Prior to fiscal year 2017, these potentially dilutive items consisted primarily of the tax affected outstanding stock options and awards (including restricted stock units and market stock units). As mentioned previously, the Company adopted ASU 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting in the current fiscal quarter. All adjustments related to the adoption are shown as of the beginning of the fiscal year. Therefore, in the current fiscal year, these potentially dilutive items consist primarily of outstanding stock options and awards (including restricted stock units and market stock units), without any estimated excess tax benefits and deficiencies in the calculation of assumed proceeds under the Treasury Stock Method, as such amounts are now recognized in the income statement.

The following table details the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended December 24, 2016 and December 26, 2015 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December	December	December	December
	24,	26,	24,	26,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 122,041	\$ 41,384	\$ 226,151	\$ 109,618
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding	63,837	63,328	63,025	63,316
Effect of dilutive securities	2,911	2,433	3,353	2,868
Weighted average diluted shares	66,748	65,761	66,378	66,184
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.91	\$ 0.65	\$ 3.59	\$ 1.73
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.83	\$ 0.63	\$ 3.41	\$ 1.66

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The weighted outstanding shares excluded from our diluted calculation for the three and nine months ended December 24, 2016 were 157 thousand and 208 thousand, respectively, as the shares were anti-dilutive. The weighted outstanding shares excluded from our diluted calculation for the three and nine months ended December 26, 2015 were 563 thousand and 374 thousand, respectively, as the shares were anti-dilutive.

12. Legal Matters

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of our business activities. We regularly evaluate the status of legal proceedings in which we are involved in order to assess whether a loss is probable or there is a reasonable possibility that a loss or additional loss may have been incurred, and to determine if accruals are appropriate. We further evaluate each legal proceeding to assess whether an estimate of possible loss or range of loss can be made.

Based on current knowledge, management does not believe that there are any pending matters that could potentially have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, we are engaged in various legal actions in the normal course of business. There can be no assurances in light of the inherent uncertainties involved in any potential legal proceedings, some of which are beyond our control, and an adverse outcome in any legal proceeding could be material to our results of operations or cash flows for any particular reporting period.

13. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

The Company issued a net 0.9 million and 2.0 million shares of common stock during the three and nine month periods ending December 24, 2016, respectively, primarily pursuant to the Company's 2006 Stock Incentive Plan. The Company issued a net 0.6 million and 1.4 million shares of common stock during the three and nine month periods ending December 26, 2015, respectively, in connection with stock issuances primarily pursuant to the Company's 2006 Stock Incentive Plan.

Share Repurchase Program

Since inception, \$24.2 million of the Company's common stock has been repurchased under the Company's 2015 \$200 million share repurchase program, leaving \$175.8 million available for repurchase under this plan as of December 24, 2016. During the three and nine months ended December 24, 2016, the Company repurchased no shares and 0.5

million shares of its common stock, respectively, for \$15.4 million, at an average cost of \$32.13. All of these shares were repurchased in the open market and were funded from existing cash. All shares of our common stock that were repurchased were retired as of December 24, 2016.

14. Segment Information

We determine our operating segments in accordance with FASB guidelines. Our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) has been identified as the chief operating decision maker under these guidelines.

The Company operates and tracks its results in one reportable segment, but reports revenue performance in two product lines, which, currently are Portable Audio and Non-Portable Audio and Other. Our CEO receives and uses enterprise-wide financial information to assess financial performance and allocate resources, rather than detailed information at a product line level. Additionally, our product lines have similar characteristics and customers. They share support functions such as sales, public relations, supply chain management, various research and development and engineering support, in addition to the general and administrative functions of human resources, legal, finance and information technology. Therefore, no complete, discrete financial information is maintained for these product lines.

Revenues from our product lines are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015
Portable Audio Products	\$ 483,712	\$ 308,803	\$ 1,083,190	\$ 801,821
Non-Portable Audio and Other Products	39,317	39,060	127,886	135,431
	\$ 523,029	\$ 347,863	\$ 1,211,076	\$ 937,252

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

The following discussion should be read along with the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended March 26, 2016, contained in our fiscal year 2016 Annual Report as amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017. We maintain a web site at investor.cirrus.com, which makes available free of charge our most recent annual report and all other filings we have made with the Commission.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and certain information incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. In some cases, forward-looking statements are identified by words such as "expect," "anticipate," "target," "project," "believe," "goals," "estimate," "intend," and variations of these types of words and similar expressions which are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to our plans, expectations, strategies or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statement for any reason.

For additional information regarding known material factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our projected results, please see "Item 1A – Risk Factors" in our 2016 Annual Report as amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017, and in Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors" within this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Readers should carefully review these risk factors, as well as those identified in other documents filed by us with the Commission.

Overview

Cirrus Logic, Inc. (“Cirrus Logic,” “We,” “Us,” “Our,” or the “Company”) is a leader in high-performance, low-power integrated circuits (“ICs”) for audio and voice signal processing applications. Cirrus Logic’s products span the entire audio signal chain, from capture to playback, providing innovative products for the world’s top smartphones, tablets, digital headsets, wearables and emerging smart home applications.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations are based upon the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements included in this report, which have been prepared in accordance with U. S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to

make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts. We evaluate the estimates on an on-going basis. We base these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

We recognize revenue when all of the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery of goods has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We evaluate our distributor arrangements, on a distributor by distributor basis, with respect to each of the four criteria above.

Prior to the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016, we had a number of arrangements with distributors whereby we deferred revenue at the time of shipment of our products to those distributors. As part of those arrangements, when a distributor resold those products to an end customer, the Company would credit the distributor the difference between (1) the original distributor price and the distributor's agreed upon margin and (2) the final sales price to the end customer (known as the "Ship and Debit Arrangement"). For those transactions, revenue was deferred until the product was resold by the distributor and we determined that the final sales price to the distributor was fixed or determinable. For certain of our smaller distributors, we did not have similar Ship and Debit Arrangements and the distributors were billed at a fixed upfront price. For those transactions, revenue was recognized upon delivery to the distributor based upon the distributor's individual shipping terms, less an allowance for estimated returns, as the Company determined that the revenue recognition criteria were met.

In light of the fact that the distributor program had been declining as a portion of the overall business for several years, in fiscal year 2016 the Company performed a review of all distributor arrangements in an effort to streamline our distribution program and reduce overhead costs. Based upon this review, the Company terminated its Ship and Debit Arrangements with Distributors during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016. Subsequent to the termination of the Ship and Debit Arrangements, the Company began recognizing revenue for all distributors upon delivery to the distributor based upon the distributor's individual shipping terms, less an allowance for estimated returns, as the Company's final sales price to the distributor was fixed and determinable and the Company determined that all four criteria for revenue recognition were met.

There were no material changes in the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 to the information provided under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies" included in our fiscal year 2016 Annual Report as amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC Topic 606). The purpose of this ASU is to converge revenue recognition requirements per U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic

606): Deferral of the Effective Date after public comment supported a proposal to delay the effective date of this ASU to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its financial statements and expects no material modifications.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The amendments in this ASU provide guidance about management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The Company expects no material modifications to its financial statements.

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In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The amendments in this update require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability are presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability and that the amortization of debt issuance costs is reported as interest expense. ASU 2015-03 is to be applied retrospectively and represents a change in accounting principle. In August 2015, the FASB issued FASB ASU No. 2015-15, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements. ASU 2015-15 clarified the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. Debt issuance costs related to a line-of-credit arrangement may be presented in the balance sheet as an asset and subsequently amortized ratably over the term of the arrangement regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings. Both ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company adopted these ASUs in the current fiscal year with no material impact.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-04, Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Practical Expedient for the Measurement Date of an Employer’s Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets. The ASU is part of the FASB’s “Simplification Initiative” to reduce complexity in accounting standards. The FASB decided to permit entities to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the month-end that is closest to their fiscal year-end. An entity is required to disclose the accounting policy election and the date used to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations in accordance with the amendments in this update. The amendments in this update are effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with earlier application permitted. The Company adopted this ASU in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, with no modifications to its financial statements. The Company’s plan assets and obligations are measured as of the fiscal year-end.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. This ASU requires companies to subsequently measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value versus the previous lower of cost or market. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, to be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted. The Company expects no material modifications to its financial statements as a result.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The FASB issued this update to increase transparency and comparability by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key leasing arrangement details. Lessees would recognize operating leases on the balance sheet under this ASU — with the lease payment recognized as a liability, measured at present value, and the right-of-use asset recognized for the lease term. A single lease cost would be recognized over the lease term. For terms less than twelve months, a lessee would be permitted to make an accounting policy election to recognize lease expense for such leases generally on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. This ASU requires all excess tax benefits and deficiencies to be recognized as income tax benefit / expense in the income statement and presented as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows. Forfeitures can be calculated based on either the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest, as required by current guidance or when forfeitures actually occur. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, but all amendments must be adopted in the same period and any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year if adopted in an interim period. The Company early adopted in the current fiscal quarter, which resulted in the following:

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- We recorded excess tax benefits within income tax expense, rather than in APIC, of \$2.2 million, \$8.0 million and \$10.8 million for the first, second and third quarters of fiscal year 2017, respectively.
- We recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment as of March 27, 2016 to increase retained earnings by \$5.6 million, with a corresponding increase to deferred tax assets, to recognize net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards attributable to excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation that had not been previously recognized.
- We now include the excess tax benefits in net operating cash rather than net financing cash in our Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows.

We applied this change in presentation prospectively and thus prior years have not been adjusted.

We elected not to change our policy on accounting for forfeitures and continue to estimate forfeitures expected to occur to determine the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period.

The adoption of this new guidance impacted our previously reported quarterly results for fiscal year 2017 as follows:

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended	
	June 25, 2016		September 24, 2016		September 24, 2016	
	As reported	As adjusted	As reported	As adjusted	As reported	As adjusted
(in thousands, except per share data)						
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income:						
Income tax expense	\$ 5,805	\$ 3,598	\$ 24,608	\$ 16,634	\$ 30,413	\$ 20,232
Net income	\$ 15,864	\$ 18,071	\$ 78,065	\$ 86,039	\$ 93,929	\$ 104,110
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.66
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.58
Weighted average shares used in diluted net income per share computation	65,232	65,723	65,717	66,410	65,521	66,101
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows:						
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 12,226	\$ 12,756	\$ 19,990	\$ 24,091	\$ 32,216	\$ 36,847
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (13,140)	\$ (13,670)	\$ (13,859)	\$ (17,960)	\$ (26,999)	\$ (31,630)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This ASU requires credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities to be presented as an allowance rather than a write-down. Unlike current U.S. GAAP, the credit losses could be reversed with changes in estimates, and recognized in current year earnings. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for annual

periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU with no expected material impact.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. This ASU covers several cash flow issues, including the presentation of contingent consideration payments made after a business combination. Cash payments up to the amount of the liability recognized at the acquisition date (including measurement-period adjustments) should be classified as financing activities. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is

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permitted, including in an interim period, with a required retrospective transition method applied to each period presented. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This ASU relates to non-inventory intercompany asset transfers. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, as of the beginning of an annual reporting period. The guidance requires companies to apply a modified retrospective transition approach with a cumulative catch-up adjustment to beginning retained earnings in the period of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the three and nine months of fiscal years 2017 and 2016 as a percentage of net sales. All percentage amounts were calculated using the underlying data in thousands, unaudited:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015	December 24, 2016	December 26, 2015
Net sales	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gross margin	49%	47%	49%	47%
Research and development	15%	20%	19%	22%
Selling, general and administrative	6%	9%	7%	9%
Patent agreement and other	0%	0%	0%	-1%
Income from operations	28%	18%	22%	17%
Interest income	0%	0%	0%	0%
Interest expense	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other expense	0%	0%	0%	0%
Income before income taxes	28%	18%	22%	17%
Provision for income taxes	5%	6%	4%	5%
Net income	23%	12%	19%	12%

Net Sales

Net sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2017 increased \$175.1 million, or 50 percent, to \$523.0 million from \$347.9 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016. Net sales from our portable audio products increased \$174.9 million, or 57 percent, primarily due to volume shipments of our new boosted amplifiers and HiFi digital headset codec. Non-portable audio and other product sales were relatively flat for the quarter versus the comparable prior

fiscal year quarter.

Net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 increased \$273.8 million, or 29 percent, to \$1.2 billion from \$937.3 million for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016. Net sales from our portable audio products increased \$281.4 million, or 35 percent, primarily due to volume shipments of our HiFi digital headset solution and new boosted amplifiers, partially offset by decreased shipments due to a known shift in market share at a large Android® customer as they reverted to a dual sourcing strategy on core chipsets. Non-portable audio and other product sales decreased \$7.5 million, or 6 percent, during the current fiscal year versus the comparable period of the prior fiscal year, primarily due to decreased DAC sales.

Sales outside of the Americas, principally located in Asia, including sales to U.S.-based customers with manufacturing plants overseas, were 98 percent and 93 percent of net sales during the third quarter of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 97 percent and 95 percent of net sales during the first nine months of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our sales are denominated primarily in U.S. dollars. No foreign currency hedging contracts were entered into in the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 or 2016.

Since the components we produce are largely proprietary, we consider our end customer to be the entity specifying the use of our component in their design. These end customers may purchase our products directly from us, from an external sales representative or distributor, or through a third party manufacturer contracted to produce their designs. For the third quarter of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, our ten largest end customers represented approximately 94 percent and 92 percent of our net sales, respectively. For the first nine months of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, our ten largest end customers represented approximately 92 percent and 90 percent of our net sales, respectively.

We had one end customer, Apple Inc. that purchased through multiple contract manufacturers and represented approximately 85 percent and 76 percent of the Company's total net sales for the third quarter of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. This same customer represented approximately 79 percent and 67 percent of the Company's total net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 and 2016, respectively. Samsung Electronics represented 11 percent of the Company's total net sales for the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, and 15 percent for the first nine months of fiscal years 2016.

No other end customer or distributor represented more than 10 percent of net sales for the three or nine months ending December 24, 2016 and December 26, 2015.

For more information, please see Part II—Item 1A—Risk Factors— “We depend on a limited number of customers and distributors for a substantial portion of our sales, and the loss of, or a significant reduction in orders from, or pricing on products sold to, any key customer or distributor could significantly reduce our sales and our profitability.”

Gross Margin

Gross margin was 48.8 percent in the third quarter of fiscal year 2017, up from 47.4 percent in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, primarily due to a favorable shift in product mix.

Gross margin was 49.0 percent for the first nine months of fiscal year 2017, up from 46.9 percent for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016, primarily due to a favorable shift in product mix.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expense for the third quarter of fiscal year 2017 was \$76.1 million, an increase of \$5.8 million, or 8 percent, from \$70.3 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016. The primary drivers were increases in salary and employee-related expenses following a 16 percent increase in headcount, facilities-related costs and product development costs, partially offset by a sales tax refund in the current fiscal quarter and the UK's Research and

Development Expenditure Credit (RDEC).

Research and development expense for the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 was \$225.7 million, an increase of \$22.3 million, or 11 percent, from \$203.4 million for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016. The primary drivers were increases in salary and employee-related expenses following a 16 percent increase in headcount, higher facilities-related costs and depreciation and amortization costs, as well as software and hardware tool increases, partially offset by the adjustment to the contingent consideration liability discussed in Note 4, the UK's RDEC which went into effect beginning in fiscal year 2017 and a sales tax refund in the current fiscal quarter.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expense for the third quarter of fiscal year 2017 was \$32.9 million, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 7 percent, from \$30.6 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016. The increase was due primarily to increased salary and employee-related costs following a 6 percent increase in headcount as well as increases in marketing costs, partially offset by a building write-off recorded in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016.

SG&A expense for the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 was \$95.5 million, an increase of \$5.6 million, or 6 percent, from \$89.9 million for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016. The increase was

due primarily to increased marketing costs and salary and employee-related costs following a 6 percent increase in headcount, partially offset by a building write-off recorded in the third quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Patent agreement and other

On May 8, 2015, we entered into a patent purchase agreement for the sale of certain Company-owned patents relating to our LED lighting products. As a result of this agreement, on June 22, 2015, the Company received cash consideration of \$12.5 million from the purchaser. Under the agreement, the Company undertook to no longer be engaged in LED lighting and received a license under the sold patents for all other fields of use. The proceeds were recorded during fiscal year 2016 as a recovery of costs previously incurred and are reflected as a separate line item on the consolidated condensed statements of income in operating expenses under the caption "Patent agreement and other."

Additionally, in the second and third quarter of fiscal year 2016, the Company recorded \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in expense related to a negotiated adjustment to a legal settlement, which is reflected under the same caption.

Interest income

The Company reported interest income of \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million for the three and nine months ended December 24, 2016, respectively, and \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for the three and nine months ended December 26, 2015, respectively, due to higher average cash and cash equivalent balances for the periods presented.

Interest expense

The Company reported interest expense of \$0.8 million and \$3.0 million for the three and nine months ended December 24, 2016, respectively and \$0.9 million and \$2.8 million for the three and nine months ended December 26, 2015, respectively. Interest expense was recorded on the revolving credit facilities described in Note 7 for the periods presented.

Other expense

For the three and nine months ended December 24, 2016, the Company reported less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$1.0 million for the three and nine months ended December 26, 2015, respectively, in other expense, primarily net losses on foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities.

Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes is based on estimated effective tax rates derived from an estimate of annual consolidated earnings before taxes, adjusted for nondeductible expenses, other permanent items and any applicable credits.

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The following table presents the provision for income taxes (in thousands) and the effective tax rates:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December	December	December	December
	24,	26,	24,	26,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income before income taxes	\$ 145,792	\$ 62,395	\$ 270,134	\$ 154,876
Provision for income taxes	\$ 23,751	\$ 21,011	\$ 43,983	\$ 45,258
Effective tax rate	16.3%	33.7%	16.3%	29.2%

Our effective tax rate for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2017 was lower than the federal statutory rate primarily due to income earned in certain foreign jurisdictions taxed below the federal statutory rate and the recognition of tax benefits in the period in which they occur for early adoption of the

ASU 2016-09 accounting standard. Our effective tax rate for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2016 was below the federal statutory rate primarily due to the permanent extension of the U.S. R&D credit in the third quarter of fiscal 2016, with our effective tax rate for the first nine months of fiscal 2016 being further reduced by a one-time tax benefit associated with deferred taxes related to U.S. R&D credit carryforwards recorded in the second quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We require cash to fund our operating expenses and working capital requirements, including outlays for research and development, capital expenditures, share repurchase, investments in marketable securities, and strategic acquisitions. Our principal sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash generated from operations, cash generated from the sale and maturity of marketable securities, and borrowings under our \$300 million senior secured revolving credit facility.

Cash provided by operating activities is net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in certain current assets and current liabilities. Our operating cash flow is affected by the ability of our operations to generate cash, and our management of working capital. Cash flow generated from operations was \$244.9 million for the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 as compared to \$116.3 million generated from operations for the corresponding period of fiscal year 2016. The cash flow from operations during the current period of fiscal year 2017 was related to the cash components of our net income, partially offset by a \$61.2 million unfavorable change in working capital, primarily as a result of increases in accounts receivable and inventories. The cash flow from operations during the corresponding period of fiscal year 2016 was related to the cash components of our net income, offset by a \$75.7 million unfavorable change to working capital, primarily in inventories and accounts receivable.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$26.4 million during the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 as compared to \$18.2 million provided by investing activities during the first nine months of fiscal year 2016. The cash used in investing activities in the current period is primarily related to capital expenditures and technology investments of \$35.3 million, offset by net maturities and sales of marketable securities of \$8.9 million. The cash provided by investing activities in the corresponding fiscal year 2016 period is primarily related to net maturities and sales of marketable securities of \$94.7 million, partially offset by acquisitions of \$36.8 million, and capital expenditures and technology investments of \$37.7 million.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$76.9 million during the first nine months of fiscal year 2017. The cash used during the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 was primarily associated with \$60.4 million in payments against the long-term revolver, discussed in Note 7, stock repurchases of \$15.4 million and debt issuance costs of \$2.2 million, partially offset by \$1.8 million for the issuance of common stock, net of tax withholdings. The cash used in financing activities was \$51.4 million for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016. The use of cash was primarily associated with \$20.0 million in principal payments against the long-term revolver, stock repurchases during the period of \$39.2 million, and the issuance of common stock, net of tax withholdings of \$1.5 million, offset by excess tax benefit from employee stock awards of \$9.4 million.

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock and currently intend to continue our policy of retaining any earnings for reinvestment in our business. Although we cannot give assurance that we will be able to generate cash in the future, we anticipate that our future cash earnings, existing cash, cash equivalents, investments and borrowings available under our Credit Facility (as defined below) are sufficient to meet our capital requirements for at least the next 12 months, although we could be required, or could elect, to seek additional funding prior to that time.

Revolving Credit Facilities

On August 29, 2014, Cirrus Logic entered into a credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto. The Credit Agreement provided for a \$250 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”). The Credit Facility was used for general corporate purposes.

On July 12, 2016, Cirrus Logic entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the “Amended Credit Agreement”) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lender party thereto, for the purpose of refinancing the Credit Facility and providing ongoing working capital. The Amended Credit Agreement provides for a \$300 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Amended Facility”) with a \$25 million letter of credit sublimit. The Amended Facility matures on July 12, 2021. Cirrus Logic must repay the outstanding principal amount of all borrowings, together with all accrued but unpaid interest thereon, on the maturity date. The Amended Facility is required to be guaranteed by all of Cirrus Logic’s material domestic subsidiaries (the “Subsidiary Guarantors”). The Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Cirrus Logic and any Subsidiary Guarantors, except for certain excluded assets.

Borrowings under the Amended Facility may, at our election, bear interest at either (a) a base rate plus the applicable margin (“Base Rate Loans”) or (b) a LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (“LIBOR Rate Loans”). The applicable margin ranges from 0% to 0.50% per annum for Base Rate Loans and 1.25% to 2.00% per annum for LIBOR Rate Loans based on the Leverage Ratio (as defined below). A commitment fee accrues at a rate per annum ranging from 0.20% to 0.30% (based on the Leverage Ratio) on the average daily unused portion of the commitment of the lenders. The Amended Credit Agreement also contains certain financial covenants providing that (a) the ratio of consolidated funded indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA for the prior four fiscal quarters must not be greater than 3.00 to 1.00 (the “Leverage Ratio”) and (b) the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters to consolidated fixed charges (including amounts paid in cash for consolidated interest expenses, capital expenditures, scheduled principal payments of indebtedness, and income taxes) for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters must not be less than 1.25 to 1.00 as of the end of each fiscal quarter. The Amended Credit Agreement also contains negative covenants limiting the Company’s or any Subsidiary’s ability to, among other things, incur debt, grant liens, make investments, effect certain fundamental changes, make certain asset dispositions, and make certain restricted payments.

At December 24, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company had borrowed \$100.0 million under this facility as of December 24, 2016, which is included in long-term liabilities on the consolidated condensed balance sheets under the caption “Debt.”

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks associated with interest rates on our debt securities, currency movements on non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities, and the effect of market factors on the value of our marketable securities.

We assess these risks on a regular basis and have established policies that are designed to protect against the adverse effects of these and other potential exposures. For a description of our market risks, see “Part II – Item 7A – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” in our fiscal year 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K originally filed with the Commission on May 25, 2016 and amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017. There have been no significant changes to our exposure to market risks since we filed our fiscal year 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, we have evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO), the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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Based upon the evaluation, our management, including our CEO and CFO, has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 24, 2016.

Changes in control over financial reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 24, 2016, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information regarding legal proceedings to which the Company is a party is set forth in Note 12 – Legal Matters to our unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In evaluating all forward-looking statements, you should specifically consider risk factors that may cause actual results to vary from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Various risk factors associated with our business are included in our Annual Report as amended on Form 10-K/A on February 1, 2017, and available at www.sec.gov. Other than as set forth below, there have been no material changes to those risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 26, 2016.

We depend on a limited number of customers and distributors for a substantial portion of our sales, and the loss of, or a significant reduction in orders from, or pricing on products sold to, any key customer or distributor could significantly reduce our sales and our profitability.

While we generate sales from a broad base of customers worldwide, the loss of any of our key customers, or a significant reduction in sales or selling prices to any key customer, or reductions in selling prices made to retain key customer relationships, would significantly reduce our revenue, margins and earnings and adversely affect our business. For the first nine months of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, our ten largest end customers represented approximately 92 percent and 90 percent, respectively, of our net sales. We had one end customer, Apple Inc. that purchased through multiple contract manufacturers and represented approximately 79 percent and 67 percent of the Company's total net sales for the first nine months of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Additionally, Samsung Electronics represented approximately 15 percent of the Company's net sales for the first nine months of fiscal year 2016.

We had no distributors that represented more than 10 percent of our sales for the nine month periods ending December 24, 2016 or December 26, 2015. No other end customer or distributor represented more than 10 percent of net sales for the nine month periods ending December 24, 2016 or December 26, 2015.

We may not be able to maintain or increase sales to certain of our key customers for a variety of reasons, including the following:

- § most of our customers can stop incorporating our products into their own products with limited notice to us and suffer little or no penalty;
- § our agreements with our customers typically do not require them to purchase a minimum quantity of our products;
- § many of our customers have pre-existing or concurrent relationships with our current or potential competitors that may affect the customers' decisions to purchase our products;
- § our customers face intense competition from other manufacturers that do not use our products; and

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§ our customers regularly evaluate alternative sources of supply in order to diversify their supplier base, which increases their negotiating leverage with us and their ability to obtain components from alternative sources.

In addition, our dependence on a limited number of key customers may make it easier for key customers to pressure us to reduce the prices of the products we sell to them. We have experienced pricing pressure from certain key customers, and we expect that the average selling prices for certain of our products will decline, reducing our revenue, our margins, and our earnings.

Our key customer relationships often require us to develop new products that may involve significant technological challenges. Our customers frequently place considerable pressure on us to meet their tight development schedules. In addition, we may from time to time enter into customer agreements providing for exclusivity periods during which we may only sell specified products or technologies to that customer. Accordingly, we may have to devote a substantial amount of resources to strategic relationships, which could detract from or delay our completion of other important development projects or the development of next generation products and technologies.

Our international operations subject our business to additional political and economic risks that could have an adverse impact on our business.

In addition to international sales constituting a large portion of our net sales, we maintain international operations, sales, and technical support personnel. International expansion has required, and will continue to require, significant management attention and resources. There are risks inherent in expanding our presence into non-U.S. regions, including, but not limited to:

- § difficulties in staffing and managing non-U.S. operations;
- § failure of non-U.S. laws to adequately protect our U.S. intellectual property, patent, trademarks, copyrights, know-how, and other proprietary rights;
- § global health conditions and potential natural disasters;
- § political and economic instability in international regions;
- § international currency controls and exchange rate fluctuations;
- § vulnerability to terrorist groups targeting American interests abroad; and
- § legal uncertainty regarding liability and compliance with non-U.S. laws and regulatory requirements.

If we are unable to successfully manage the demands of our international operations, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom (U.K.) held a referendum in which voters approved an exit from the European Union (the “E.U.”), commonly referred to as “Brexit.” As a result of the referendum, it is expected that the British government will begin negotiating the terms of the U.K.’s withdrawal from the E.U. and the U.K.’s future relationships with E.U. member states. Although it is unknown what those terms will be, it is possible that there will be greater restrictions on immigration between the U.K. and E.U. countries that make it more difficult to staff our U.K. operations, changes in tax laws that negatively impact our effective tax rate, restrictions on imports and exports

between the U.K. and E.U. member states, and increased regulatory complexities. These changes may adversely affect our operations and financial results.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of or incorporated by reference into this Report:

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant, filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on August 26, 1998. (1)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Registrant. (2)
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference from Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, filed with the Commission on June 22, 2001 (Registration No. 000-17795).
- (2) Incorporated by reference from Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on September 20, 2013 (Registration No. 000-17795).

The exhibits required to be filed pursuant to the requirements of Item 601 of Regulation S-K are set forth in the Exhibit Index list noted above and are incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

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

CIRRUS LOGIC, INC.

Date: February 1, 2017 By: /s/ Thurman K. Case
Thurman K. Case
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

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