

GOODRICH CORP
Form 10-Q
April 21, 2011

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarter ended March 31, 2011

Or

**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 1-892

GOODRICH CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York

(State of incorporation)

34-0252680

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**Four Coliseum Centre
2730 West Tyvola Road**

Charlotte, North Carolina

(Address of principal executive offices)

28217

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (704) 423-7000

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes

No

At March 31, 2011, there were 124,870,523 shares of common stock outstanding (excluding 14,000,000 shares held by wholly owned subsidiary). There is only one class of common stock.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated balance sheet of Goodrich Corporation as of March 31, 2011, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Goodrich Corporation as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, not presented herein; and in our report dated February 15, 2011, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Charlotte, North Carolina
April 21, 2011

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	
Sales	\$ 1,895.9	\$ 1,695.2
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,310.5	1,204.3
Selling and administrative costs	285.1	269.9
	1,595.6	1,474.2
Operating Income	300.3	221.0
Interest expense	(34.6)	(33.5)
Interest income	0.3	0.1
Other income (expense) net	(5.8)	(6.4)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	260.2	181.2
Income tax expense	(63.6)	(68.6)
Income From Continuing Operations	196.6	112.6
Income from discontinued operations net of income taxes		1.2
Consolidated Net Income	196.6	113.8
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.8)	(2.6)
Net Income Attributable to Goodrich	\$ 194.8	\$ 111.2
Amounts attributable to Goodrich:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 194.8	\$ 110.0
Income from discontinued operations net of income taxes		1.2
Net Income Attributable to Goodrich	\$ 194.8	\$ 111.2
Earnings per common share attributable to Goodrich:		
Basic Earnings Per Share		
Continuing operations	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.87
Discontinued operations		0.01
Net Income Attributable to Goodrich	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.88
Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Continuing operations	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.86
Discontinued operations		0.01

Net Income Attributable to Goodrich	\$	1.52	\$	0.87
Dividends Declared Per Common Share	\$	0.29	\$	0.27

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

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Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)**

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions, except share amounts)	
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 811.1	\$ 798.9
Accounts and notes receivable, less allowances for doubtful receivables (\$16 at March 31, 2011 and \$16.8 at December 31, 2010)	1,267.7	1,102.7
Inventories net	2,564.5	2,449.4
Deferred income taxes	162.5	158.3
Prepaid expenses and other assets	85.4	68.1
Income taxes receivable	7.5	93.7
Total Current Assets	4,898.7	4,671.1
Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation (\$1,902.7 at March 31, 2011 and \$1,843.9 at December 31, 2010)	1,477.5	1,521.5
Goodwill	1,773.5	1,762.2
Identifiable intangible assets net	672.5	675.8
Deferred income taxes	16.8	16.4
Other assets	758.4	624.6
Total Assets	\$ 9,597.4	\$ 9,271.6
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ 5.1	\$ 4.1
Accounts payable	647.8	514.0
Accrued expenses	980.4	1,041.8
Income taxes payable	30.4	2.9
Deferred income taxes	28.4	28.1
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	1.5	1.5
Total Current Liabilities	1,693.6	1,592.4
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	2,352.7	2,352.8
Pension obligations	525.7	556.7
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	295.1	296.9
Long-term income taxes payable	136.0	150.7
Deferred income taxes	460.3	431.2
Other non-current liabilities	514.1	503.1
Shareholders Equity		
Common stock \$5 par value		
Authorized 200,000,000 shares; issued 149,233,822 shares at March 31, 2011 and 148,213,331 shares at December 31, 2010 (excluding 14,000,000 shares held by a wholly owned subsidiary)	746.2	741.1

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Additional paid-in capital	1,798.4	1,751.2
Income retained in the business	2,685.1	2,527.2
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(558.7)	(676.1)
Common stock held in treasury, at cost (24,363,299 shares at March 31, 2011 and 23,259,865 shares at December 31, 2010)	(1,093.1)	(996.5)
Total Shareholders Equity	3,577.9	3,346.9
Noncontrolling interests	42.0	40.9
Total Equity	3,619.9	3,387.8
Total Liabilities And Equity	\$ 9,597.4	\$ 9,271.6

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 2010 (Dollars in millions)	
Operating Activities		
Consolidated net income	\$ 196.6	\$ 113.8
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
(Income) loss from discontinued operations		(1.2)
Pension and postretirement benefits:		
Expenses	26.6	47.6
Contributions and benefit payments	(75.4)	(112.7)
Depreciation and amortization	72.4	67.1
Excess tax benefits related to share-based payment arrangements	(8.6)	(8.0)
Share-based compensation expense	17.9	18.2
Deferred income taxes	(5.2)	5.8
Change in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and divestitures:		
Receivables	(157.3)	(100.5)
Inventories, net of pre-production and excess-over-average	(41.0)	(7.4)
Pre-production and excess-over-average inventories	(55.8)	(50.3)
Other current assets	1.8	(2.3)
Accounts payable	90.5	68.0
Accrued expenses	(68.3)	(20.7)
Income taxes payable/receivable	105.8	37.5
Other assets and liabilities	(3.6)	(25.4)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	96.4	29.5
Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(35.6)	(20.9)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.1	0.1
Payments received (made) in connection with acquisitions, net of cash acquired	8.3	
Investments in and advances to equity investees	(0.5)	(0.5)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(27.7)	(21.3)
Financing Activities		
Increase (decrease) in short-term debt, net	0.8	1.1
Proceeds (repayments) of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(0.5)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	27.1	35.2
Purchases of treasury stock	(96.6)	(42.8)
Dividends paid	(0.5)	(34.1)
Excess tax benefits related to share-based payment arrangements	8.6	8.0
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(0.7)	(0.6)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(61.8)	(33.2)

Discontinued Operations

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	(0.1)	(0.2)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5.4	(7.4)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12.2	(32.6)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	798.9	811.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 811.1	\$ 778.4

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)****Note 1. Basis of Interim Financial Statements**

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Goodrich Corporation and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. Unless indicated otherwise or the context requires, the terms we, our, us, Goodrich or Company refer to Goodrich Corporation and its subsidiaries. The Company believes that all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Certain amounts in prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011. Unless otherwise noted, disclosures pertain to the Company's continuing operations. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts recognized. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed and updated regularly as new information becomes available. During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company changed its estimates of revenues and costs on certain long-term contracts primarily in its aerostructures and aircraft wheels and brakes businesses. The changes in estimates increased income from continuing operations before income taxes during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 by \$20.7 million and \$16 million (\$13.1 million and \$10 million after tax, or \$0.10 and \$0.08 per diluted share, respectively). These changes were primarily related to favorable cost and operational performance, changes in volume expectations and sales pricing improvements and finalization of contract terms on current and/or follow-on contracts.

Accrued Expenses. Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Deferred revenue	\$ 327.1	\$ 274.9
Wages, vacations, pensions and other employment costs	223.5	313.2
Warranties	95.3	90.0
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	29.6	29.7
Accrued taxes	39.5	31.1
Foreign currency hedges	11.9	22.5
Other	253.5	280.4
Total	\$ 980.4	\$ 1,041.8

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Note 2. New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

As of March 31, 2011, there were no new standards applicable to the Company that have not yet been adopted.

Note 3. Business Segment Information

The Company's business segments are as follows:

The Actuation and Landing Systems segment provides systems, components and related services pertaining to aircraft taxi, take-off, flight control, landing and stopping, and engine components, including fuel delivery systems and rotating assemblies.

The Nacelles and Interior Systems segment produces products and provides maintenance, repair and overhaul services associated with aircraft engines, including thrust reversers, cowlings, nozzles and their components, and aircraft interior products, including slides, seats, cargo and lighting systems.

The Electronic Systems segment produces a wide array of systems and components that provide flight performance measurements, flight management, fuel controls, electrical systems, control and safety data, reconnaissance and surveillance systems and precision guidance systems.

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The Company measures each reporting segment's profit based upon operating income. Accordingly, the Company does not allocate net interest expense, other income (expense) net and income taxes to its reporting segments. The company-wide Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) costs that are not directly associated with a specific business were not allocated to the segments. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those for the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Sales:		
Actuation and Landing Systems	\$ 684.3	\$ 613.1
Nacelles and Interior Systems	656.4	555.8
Electronic Systems	555.2	526.3
	\$ 1,895.9	\$ 1,695.2
Intersegment sales:		
Actuation and Landing Systems	\$ 9.8	\$ 6.8
Nacelles and Interior Systems	2.8	1.9
Electronic Systems	10.9	6.7
	\$ 23.5	\$ 15.4
Operating income:		
Actuation and Landing Systems	\$ 86.5	\$ 69.4
Nacelles and Interior Systems	157.3	118.8
Electronic Systems	91.0	70.8
	334.8	259.0
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(30.9)	(33.9)
ERP costs	(3.6)	(4.1)
Total operating income	\$ 300.3	\$ 221.0

Note 4. Other Income (Expense) Net

Other Income (Expense) Net consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Retiree health care expenses related to previously owned businesses	\$ (2.6)	\$ (2.7)
Expenses related to previously owned businesses	(1.6)	(1.2)
Equity in affiliated companies	(0.9)	(1.9)
Other net	(0.7)	(0.6)
Other income (expense) net	\$ (5.8)	\$ (6.4)

Table of Contents**Note 5. Share-Based Compensation**

During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company expensed share-based compensation awards under the Goodrich Equity Compensation Plan and the Goodrich Corporation 2008 Global Employee Stock Purchase Plan for employees and under the Outside Director Deferral and Outside Director Phantom Share plans for non-employee directors. A detailed description of the awards under these plans is included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The compensation cost recorded for share-based compensation plans during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$17.9 million and \$18.2 million, respectively.

Grants

A summary of the Company's grants during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and the weighted-average fair value per share are as follows:

Stock Options		Restricted Stock Units		Performance Units	
	Weighted Average Fair Value Per Share		Weighted Average Fair Value Per Share		Weighted Average Fair Value Per Unit
Shares		Shares		Units	
733,400	\$ 28.35	497,950	\$ 88.64	140,600	\$ 102.67

The grant date fair value for the stock options with the three-year service condition was estimated under the Black-Scholes-Merton formula using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2011	2010
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.2	2.9
Expected dividend yield (%)	1.3	1.6
Historical volatility factor (%)	35.6	35.0
Weighted-average expected life of the options (years)	5.6	5.7

Employee Stock Purchase Plan Shares Issued

There were 236,855 and 406,778 shares of common stock issued during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Employee contributions of \$13.2 million and \$12.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were used to purchase the Company's stock during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents**Note 6. Earnings Per Share**

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for income from continuing operations is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions, except per share amounts)	
Numerator		
Numerator for basic and diluted EPS income from continuing operations attributable to Goodrich	\$ 194.8	\$ 110.0
Percentage allocated to common shareholders (1)	98.6%	98.6%
Numerator for basic and diluted EPS	\$ 192.1	\$ 108.4
Denominator		
Denominator for basic EPS weighted-average shares	125.3	125.0
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options, employee stock purchase plan and other deferred compensation shares	1.1	1.3
Denominator for diluted EPS adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversion	126.4	126.3
Per common share income from continuing operations		
Basic	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.87
Diluted	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.86
(1) Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	125.3	125.0
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding and unvested restricted share units expected to vest	127.0	126.7
Percentage allocated to common shareholders	98.6%	98.6%

The Company's unvested restricted share units contain rights to receive nonforfeitable dividend equivalents, and thus, are participating securities requiring the two-class method of computing EPS. The calculation of EPS for common stock shown above excludes the income attributable to the unvested restricted share units from the numerator and excludes the dilutive impact of those units from the denominator.

At March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had 3.6 million and 4.7 million, respectively, of outstanding stock options. Stock options are included in the diluted earnings per share calculation using the treasury stock method, unless the effect of including the stock options would be anti-dilutive. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, 0.7 million and 1.6 million anti-dilutive stock options, respectively, were excluded from the diluted EPS calculation. During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company issued 1 million and 1.5 million, respectively, of shares of common stock pursuant to stock option exercises and other share-based compensation plans.

The Company's share repurchase program was approved by the Board of Directors for \$1.1 billion in total. During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company repurchased 0.9 million and 0.5 million shares,

respectively. From inception of the program through March 31, 2011, the Company has repurchased 9.8 million shares for approximately \$618 million under its share repurchase program.

Table of Contents**Note 7. Fair Value Measurements**

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The following three levels of inputs are used to measure fair value:

Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 3 unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data available, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company's financial assets and (liabilities) measured at fair value on a recurring basis were, in millions, as follows:

	Fair Value			Level 3	Fair Value December 31,			Level 3
	2011	Level 1	Level 2		2010	Level 1	Level 2	
Cash Equivalents (1)	\$ 207.6	\$207.6	\$	\$	\$ 596.2	\$596.2	\$	\$
Derivative Financial Instruments (2)								
Cash Flow Hedges	99.9		99.9		30.6		30.6	
Other Forward Contracts	(1.0)		(1.0)		(0.2)		(0.2)	
Rabbi Trust Assets (3)	61.2	61.2			55.3	55.3		
Long-term debt (4)	(2,559.9)		(2,559.9)		(2,531.8)		(2,531.8)	

(1) Because of their short maturities, the carrying value of these assets approximates fair value.

(2) See Note 17, "Derivatives and Hedging Activities". Estimates of the fair value of the derivative financial instruments represent the Company's best estimates based on its valuation models, which incorporate industry data and trends and relevant market rates and transactions.

(3) Rabbi trust assets include mutual funds and cash equivalents for payment of certain non-qualified benefits for retired, terminated and active employees. The fair value of these assets was based on quoted market prices.

(4) The carrying amount of the Company's long-term debt was \$2,339.7 million and \$2,339.6 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The fair value of long-term debt is based on quoted market prices or on rates available to the Company for debt with similar terms and maturities.

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Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Average or actual cost (which approximates current costs):		
Finished products	\$ 223.8	\$ 224.4
In-process	1,977.1	1,866.1
Raw materials and supplies	710.2	692.8
	2,911.1	2,783.3
Less:		
Reserve to reduce certain inventories to LIFO basis	(53.2)	(52.7)
Progress payments and advances	(293.4)	(281.2)
Total	\$ 2,564.5	\$ 2,449.4

In-process inventory included \$1,224 million and \$1,154.2 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, for the following: (1) pre-production and excess-over-average inventory accounted for under long-term contract accounting; and (2) engineering costs recoverable under long-term contractual arrangements. The March 31, 2011 balance of \$1,224 million included \$604.2 million related to the Boeing 787, \$252.7 million related to the Airbus A350 XWB and \$186.9 million related to the Pratt and Whitney PurePower® PW 1000G engine contracts. The Company uses the last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost method of valuing inventory for certain of the Company's legacy aerospace manufacturing businesses, primarily the aircraft wheels and brakes business in the Actuation and Landing Systems segment. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method can be made only at the end of each year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time.

Progress payments and advances represent (1) non-refundable payments for work-in-process and (2) cash received from government customers where the government has legal title to the work-in-process.

Note 9. Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment were as follows:

	Balance December 31, 2010	Business Combinations	Foreign Currency Translation/ Other	Balance March 31, 2011
	(Dollars in millions)			
Actuation and Landing Systems	\$ 327.7	\$	\$ 6.2	\$ 333.9
Nacelles and Interior Systems(1)	591.6	(2.9)	5.0	593.7
Electronic Systems	842.9		3.0	845.9
	\$ 1,762.2	\$ (2.9)	\$ 14.2	\$ 1,773.5

- (1) On September 22, 2010, the Company acquired the cabin management assets of DeCrane Holdings Co. In the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company finalized the purchase price which resulted in a decrease in goodwill.

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Note 10. Financing Arrangements

The Company has a \$500 million committed global syndicated revolving credit facility, which expires in May 2012. Interest rates under this facility vary depending upon:

The amount borrowed;

The Company's public debt rating by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch; and

At the Company's option, rates tied to the agent bank's prime rate or, for U.S. Dollar and Great Britain Pounds Sterling borrowings, the London Interbank Offered Rate and for Euro Dollar borrowings, the Euro Interbank Offered Rate.

At March 31, 2011, there were no borrowings and \$62.7 million in letters of credit outstanding under the facility. At December 31, 2010, there were no borrowings and \$62.5 million in letters of credit outstanding under the facility. The level of unused borrowing capacity varies from time to time depending, in part, upon the Company's compliance with financial and other covenants set forth in the related agreement, including the consolidated net worth requirement and maximum leverage ratio. The Company is currently in compliance with all such covenants. Under the most restrictive of these covenants, \$2,090 million of income retained in the business and additional paid-in capital was free from such limitations at March 31, 2011. At March 31, 2011, the Company had borrowing capacity under this facility of \$437.3 million, after reductions for letters of credit outstanding under the facility.

At March 31, 2011, the Company also maintained \$75 million of uncommitted U.S. working capital facilities and \$156.8 million of uncommitted and committed foreign working capital facilities with various banks to meet short-term borrowing requirements. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were \$5.1 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, in borrowings and \$23 million in letters of credit and bank guarantees outstanding under these facilities. These credit facilities are provided by a small number of commercial banks that also provide the Company with committed credit through the syndicated revolving credit facility described above and with various cash management, trust and other services.

At March 31, 2011, the Company had letters of credit and bank guarantees of \$123 million, inclusive of letters of credit outstanding under the Company's syndicated revolving credit facility, uncommitted U.S. working capital facilities and uncommitted and committed foreign working capital facilities, as discussed above.

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Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, excluding current maturities, consisted of:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Medium-term notes payable (interest rates from 6.8% to 8.7%)	\$ 398.9	\$ 398.9
6.29% senior notes, maturing in 2016	294.8	295.0
6.125% senior notes, maturing in 2019	298.2	298.1
4.875% senior notes, maturing in 2020	299.4	299.4
3.6% senior notes, maturing in 2021	598.8	598.8
6.80% senior notes, maturing in 2036	233.9	233.7
7.0% senior notes, maturing in 2038	199.2	199.2
Other debt, maturing through 2020 (interest rates from 0.3% to 4.5%)	16.5	16.5
	2,339.7	2,339.6
Capital lease obligations	13.0	13.2
Total	\$ 2,352.7	\$ 2,352.8

Lease Commitments

The Company leases certain of its office and manufacturing facilities, machinery and equipment and corporate aircraft under various committed lease arrangements provided by financial institutions. Future minimum lease payments under operating leases were \$214.5 million at March 31, 2011.

Note 11. Pensions and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions**Pensions**

The following table sets forth the components of net periodic benefit cost and the weighted-average assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost. The net periodic benefit cost for divested or discontinued operations retained by the Company is included in the amounts below:

	U.S. Plans Three Months Ended March 31,		U.K. Plans Three Months Ended March 31,		Other Plans Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)					
Service cost	\$ 12.2	\$ 11.7	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.2
Interest cost	43.1	42.2	10.8	9.8	2.0	1.8
Expected return on plan assets	(52.6)	(45.9)	(15.4)	(13.2)	(2.1)	(1.7)
Amortization of prior service cost	1.6	1.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	
Amortization of actuarial loss	15.6	30.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 19.9	\$ 40.0	\$ (0.1)	\$ 1.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 1.7
Termination benefit charge	\$	\$	\$ 0.7	\$	\$	\$

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The following table provides the weighted-average assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost.

	U.S. Plans		U.K. Plans		Other Plans	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Discount rate	5.67%	5.90%	5.81%	5.88%	5.19%	5.75%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	8.25%	8.75%	8.25%	8.50%	8.08%	8.32%
Rate of compensation increase	4.10%	4.10%	3.75%	3.75%	3.40%	3.38%

We generally amortize the actuarial gains and losses for our pension plans over the average future service period of the active participants. However, in 2011, we are amortizing the actuarial losses in our U.S. salaried plan over the remaining life of the inactive plan participants since almost all of the plan participants are now inactive. This results in a reduction in the amortization of actuarial losses from 2010 in the U.S. salaried plan.

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

The following table sets forth the components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost other than pensions. Other postretirement benefits related to the divested and discontinued operations retained by the Company are included in the amounts below.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Service cost	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.4
Interest cost	4.2	4.3
Amortization of prior service cost		
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss		
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 4.5	\$ 4.7

The following table provides the assumptions used to determine the net periodic postretirement benefit cost.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Discount rate	5.29%	5.55%
Healthcare trend rate	7.5% in 2011 to 5% in 2017	7.3% in 2010 to 5% in 2015

Note 12. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive income (loss) consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Net income attributable to Goodrich	\$ 194.8	\$ 111.2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses) during the period	60.6	(53.3)
Pension/OPEB liability adjustments during the period, net of tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 of (\$5.7) and (\$13.1), respectively	8.8	21.7

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Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 of (\$22.7) and \$18, respectively	48.0	(30.6)
Less: Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests		
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 312.2	\$ 49.0

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Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Cumulative unrealized foreign currency translation gains, net of deferred taxes of \$1.7 and \$1.7, respectively	\$ 200.2	\$ 139.6
Pension/OPEB liability adjustments, net of deferred taxes of \$489.4 and \$495.1, respectively	(822.7)	(831.5)
Accumulated gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of deferred taxes of \$27.3 and \$4.6, respectively	63.8	15.8
TOTAL	\$ (558.7)	\$ (676.1)

Note 13. Noncontrolling Interests

The changes in the Company's noncontrolling interests were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 40.9	\$ 46.6
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(0.7)	(0.6)
Comprehensive income:		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.8	2.6
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Comprehensive income	1.8	2.6
Balance at March 31	\$ 42.0	\$ 48.6

Note 14. Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was 24.4%. Significant items that impacted the Company's effective tax rate as compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% included a tax settlement with the IRS for the remaining unresolved issue for tax years prior to 2000 which reduced the effective tax rate by approximately 8 percentage points, earnings in foreign jurisdictions taxed at rates different from the statutory U.S. federal rate which reduced the effective tax rate by approximately 2 percentage points, foreign and domestic tax credits and benefits related to domestic manufacturing which reduced the effective tax rate by approximately 4 percentage points, state income taxes (net of related federal tax benefit) which increased the effective tax rate by approximately 1 percentage point and adjustments to reserves for tax contingencies, including interest thereon (net of related tax benefit), which increased the effective tax rate by approximately 1 percentage point.

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The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was 37.9%. A significant item impacting the Company's effective tax rate as compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% was a charge of approximately \$10 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010 due to the passage of health care reform legislation, which increased the effective tax rate by approximately 6 percentage points. Other items that impacted the effective tax rate included foreign and domestic tax credits and benefits related to domestic manufacturing which reduced the effective tax rate by approximately 4 percentage points, earnings in foreign jurisdictions taxed at rates different from the statutory U.S. federal rate which reduced the effective tax rate by approximately 3 percentage points, deemed repatriation of non-U.S. earnings which increased the effective tax rate by approximately 2 percentage points, adjustments to reserves for tax contingencies, including interest thereon (net of related tax benefit), which increased the effective tax rate by approximately 1 percentage point and state income taxes (net of related tax benefit) which increased the effective tax rate by approximately 2 percentage points.

At March 31, 2011, the Company had \$150.3 million of unrecognized tax benefits; however, the total amount of unrecognized benefits that, if recognized, would have affected the effective tax rate was \$193.9 million. The difference relates to the impact of indirect effects including the federal benefit of state taxes and interest and penalties net of any related federal benefit as well as temporary differences which do not affect the effective tax rate. The Company reported interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

At December 31, 2010, the Company had \$147.1 million of unrecognized tax benefits; however, the total amount of unrecognized benefits that, if recognized, would have affected the effective tax rate was \$203.9 million. The difference relates to the impact of indirect effects including the federal benefit of state taxes and interest and penalties net of any related federal benefit as well as temporary differences which do not affect the effective tax rate.

Note 15. Contingencies

General

There are various pending or threatened claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings against the Company or its subsidiaries, arising from the ordinary course of business which seek remedies or damages. Although no assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of these matters, the Company believes that any liability that may finally be determined with respect to commercial and non-asbestos product liability claims should not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Legal costs are expensed as incurred.

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Environmental

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations which may require that the Company investigate and remediate the effects of the release or disposal of materials at sites associated with past and present operations. At certain sites, the Company has been identified as a potentially responsible party under the federal Superfund laws and comparable state laws. The Company is currently involved in the investigation and remediation of a number of sites under applicable laws.

Estimates of the Company's environmental liabilities are based on current facts, laws, regulations and technology. These estimates take into consideration the Company's prior experience and professional judgment of the Company's environmental specialists. Estimates of the Company's environmental liabilities are further subject to uncertainties regarding the nature and extent of site contamination, the range of remediation alternatives available, evolving remediation standards, imprecise engineering evaluations and cost estimates, the extent of corrective actions that may be required and the number and financial condition of other potentially responsible parties, as well as the extent of their responsibility for the remediation.

Accordingly, as investigation and remediation proceed, it is likely that adjustments in the Company's accruals will be necessary to reflect new information. The amounts of any such adjustments could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or cash flows in a given period. Based on currently available information, however, the Company does not believe that future environmental costs in excess of those accrued with respect to sites for which the Company has been identified as a potentially responsible party are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

Environmental liabilities are recorded when the liability is probable and the costs are reasonably estimable, which generally is not later than at completion of a feasibility study or when the Company has recommended a remedy or has committed to an appropriate plan of action. The liabilities are reviewed periodically and, as investigation and remediation proceed, adjustments are made as necessary. Liabilities for losses from environmental remediation obligations do not consider the effects of inflation and anticipated expenditures are not discounted to their present value. The liabilities are not reduced by possible recoveries from insurance carriers or other third parties, but do reflect anticipated allocations among potentially responsible parties at federal Superfund sites or similar state-managed sites, third party indemnity obligations or contractual obligations, and an assessment of the likelihood that such parties will fulfill their obligations at such sites.

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The Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet included an accrued liability for environmental remediation obligations of \$69.3 million and \$67.7 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$18.1 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, of the accrued liability for environmental remediation were included in current liabilities as accrued expenses. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$30.2 million and \$27.3 million, respectively, was associated with ongoing operations and \$39.1 million and \$40.4 million, respectively, was associated with previously owned businesses.

The Company expects that it will expend present accruals over many years, and will generally complete remediation in less than 30 years at sites for which it has been identified as a potentially responsible party. This period includes operation and monitoring costs that are generally incurred over 15 to 25 years.

Certain states in the U.S. and countries globally are promulgating or proposing new or more demanding regulations or legislation impacting the use of various chemical substances by all companies. The Company continues to evaluate the potential impact, if any, of complying with such regulations and legislation.

Asbestos

The Company and some of its subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various actions by plaintiffs alleging damages as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers in products or at formerly owned facilities. The Company believes that pending and reasonably anticipated future actions are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. There can be no assurance, however, that future legislative or other developments will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows in a given period.

Insurance Coverage

The Company maintains a comprehensive portfolio of insurance policies, including aviation products liability insurance which covers most of its products. The aviation products liability insurance typically provides first dollar coverage for defense and indemnity of third party claims.

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A portion of the Company's primary and excess layers of pre-1986 insurance coverage for third party claims, primarily related to certain long-tail toxic tort and environmental claims, was provided by certain insurance carriers who are either insolvent, undergoing solvent schemes of arrangement or in run-off. The Company has entered into settlement agreements with a number of these insurers pursuant to which the Company agreed to give up its rights with respect to certain insurance policies in exchange for negotiated payments. These settlements represent negotiated payments for the Company's loss of insurance coverage, as it no longer has this insurance available for claims that may have qualified for coverage. The portion of these payments which related to recovery of past costs (recognized as expense in prior periods) or for which there are currently no anticipated future claims is recognized in income when the payments are received. The portion related to potential future claims is recorded as deferred settlement credits on the balance sheet.

The deferred settlement credits partially offset future costs related to insurable claims utilizing a systematic and consistent approach. The recognition of the deferred settlement credits is calculated utilizing the estimated percent of costs incurred in the current period that insurance companies would have reimbursed to the Company if insurance coverage were still in place. This approach utilizes historical claims and insurance information of the Company and is reviewed and updated at least annually.

A summary of the deferred settlement credits activity for the three months ended March 31, 2011, in millions, is as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 48.6
Proceeds from insurance settlements	0.5
Amounts recorded as reduction of costs	(1.6)
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 47.5

At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$6 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, of the deferred settlement credits was reported in accrued expenses and \$41.5 million and \$42.9 million, respectively, was reported in other non-current liabilities. It is not practical to estimate when the remaining deferred settlement credits are expected to be recognized. The proceeds from such insurance settlements were reported as a component of net cash provided by operating activities in the period payments were received.

Liabilities of Divested Businesses

In connection with the divestiture of the Company's tire, vinyl and other businesses, the Company has received contractual rights of indemnification from third parties for environmental and other claims arising out of the divested businesses. Failure of these third parties to honor their indemnification obligations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Aerostructures Long-term Contracts

The Company's aerostructures business in the Nacelles and Interior Systems segment has several long-term contracts in the pre-production phase including the Airbus A350 XWB, the A320neo and the Pratt and Whitney PurePower® PW 1000G engine contracts, and in the early production phase, including the Boeing 787. These contracts are accounted for in accordance with long-term construction contract accounting.

The pre-production phase includes design of the product to meet customer specifications as well as design of the processes to manufacture the product. Also involved in this phase is securing the supply of material and subcomponents produced by third party suppliers, generally accomplished through long-term supply agreements. Contracts in the early production phase include excess-over-average inventories, which represent the excess of current manufactured cost over the estimated average manufactured cost during the life of the contract.

Cost estimates over the lives of contracts are affected by estimates of future cost reductions including learning curve efficiencies. Because these contracts cover manufacturing periods of up to 20 years or more, there is risk associated with the estimates of future costs made during the pre-production and early production phases. These estimates may be different from actual costs due to various risk factors, including the following:

Ability to recover costs incurred for change orders and claims;

Costs, including material and labor costs and related escalation;

Labor improvements due to the learning curve experience;

Anticipated cost and/or productivity improvements, including overhead absorption, related to new, or changes to, manufacturing methods and processes;

Supplier pricing, including escalation where applicable, potential supplier claims, the supplier's financial viability and the supplier's ability to perform;

The cost impact of product design changes that frequently occur during the flight test and certification phases of a program; and

Effect of foreign currency exchange fluctuations.

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Additionally, total contract revenue is based on estimates of future units to be delivered to the customer, the ability to recover costs incurred for change orders and claims and sales price escalation, where applicable. There is a risk that there could be differences between the actual units delivered and the estimated total units to be delivered under the contract and differences in actual revenues compared to estimates. Changes in estimates could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and cash flows.

Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period such losses are determined to the extent total estimated costs exceed total estimated contract revenues.

Aerostructures 787 Contract with Boeing

During 2004, the Company's Aerostructures business entered into a long-term contract with Boeing on the 787 program. The Company's latest outlook estimates original equipment sales in excess of \$5 billion for this contract. Aftermarket sales associated with this program are not accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting.

This program is in the pre-production phase, with entry into service expected in the second half of 2011 followed by rapidly increasing production rates shortly thereafter. For this contract to remain profitable, it will be important that assumptions are realized as currently estimated in the Company's outlook, such as:

Supplier pricing consistent with projected costs must be negotiated for portions of the product. These prices could be impacted by design changes, changes in material costs and availability of reliable suppliers in competitive cost countries;

New automated equipment is being utilized to manufacture the 787 composite nacelle, which is expected to reduce costs significantly during the contract period;

Nacelle product design changes continue to occur to improve product performance, reduce weight and lower cost. The Company expects that some of the costs for these changes will be recoverable from Boeing and also expects to have success on its various cost reduction initiatives; and

Material and overhead cost escalation and inflation assumptions could be different than estimated.

While the Company continues to believe the contract will be profitable, it is important to note that changes to any of the current cost and/or revenue assumptions will have a significant impact on the overall profitability of the contract and could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the period identified. From a sensitivity perspective, a 1% change in the Company's estimate of recurring costs would change its estimate of total costs over the contract by approximately \$50 million.

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All of the risk factors listed in *Aerostructures Long-term Contracts* above could also affect the Company's outlook of profitability on this contract.

JSTARS Program

In 2002, Seven Q Seven, Ltd. (7Q7) was selected by Northrop Grumman Corporation to provide propulsion pods for the re-engine program for the JT3D engines used by the U.S. Air Force. The Company was selected by 7Q7 as a supplier for the inlet, thrust reverser, exhaust, EBU, strut systems and wing interface systems. As of March 31, 2011, the Company has \$20.1 million (net of advances of \$11.1 million) of pre-production costs and inventory related to this program.

Future program funding remains uncertain and there can be no assurance of such funding. If the program were to be cancelled, the Company would recognize an impairment.

Tax

The Company is continuously undergoing examination by the IRS as well as various state and foreign jurisdictions. The IRS and other taxing authorities routinely challenge certain deductions and credits reported by the Company on its income tax returns. See Note 14, *Income Taxes*, for additional detail.

Tax Years 2007 and 2008

In January 2011, the IRS issued a Revenue Agent's Report (RAR) for the tax years 2007 and 2008. In February 2011, the Company submitted a protest to the Appeals Division of the IRS with respect to certain unresolved issues which involve the proper timing of deductions. Although it is reasonably possible that these matters could be resolved during the next 12 months, the timing or ultimate outcome is uncertain.

Tax Years 2005 and 2006

During 2009, the IRS issued a RAR for the tax years 2005 and 2006. In July 2009, the Company submitted a protest to the Appeals Division of the IRS with respect to certain unresolved issues which involve the proper timing of deductions. Although it is reasonably possible that these matters could be resolved during the next 12 months, the timing or ultimate outcome is uncertain.

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Tax Years 2000 to 2004

During 2007, the IRS and the Company reached agreement on substantially all of the issues raised with respect to the examination of taxable years 2000 to 2004. The Company submitted a protest to the Appeals Division of the IRS with respect to the remaining unresolved issues which involve the proper timing of certain deductions. The Company and the IRS were unable to reach agreement on the remaining issues. In December 2009, the Company filed a petition in the U.S. Tax Court and in March 2010 the Company also filed a complaint in the Federal District Court. The Company believes the amount of the estimated tax liability if the IRS were to prevail is fully reserved. The Company cannot predict the timing or ultimate outcome of a final resolution of the remaining unresolved issues.

Tax Years Prior to 2000

The previous examination cycle included the consolidated income tax groups for the audit periods identified below:

Coltec Industries Inc. and Subsidiaries	December, 1997	July, 1999 (through date of acquisition)
Goodrich Corporation and Subsidiaries	1998	1999 (including Rohr, Inc. (Rohr) and Coltec)

The IRS and the Company previously reached final settlement on all but one of the issues raised in this examination cycle. The Company received statutory notices of deficiency dated June 14, 2007 related to the remaining unresolved issue which involves the proper timing of certain deductions. The Company filed a petition with the U.S. Tax Court in September 2007 to contest the notices of deficiency.

In December 2010, the Company reached a tentative agreement with the IRS to settle the remaining unresolved issue but due to the size of the potential refund, the agreement required approval by the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT). In January 2011, the JCT approved the terms of the settlement agreement. In March 2011, the U.S. Tax Court accepted the terms of the settlement agreement and agreed to the litigants' request to dismiss the matter. The Company recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$21 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Rohr was examined by the State of California for the tax years ended July 31, 1985, 1986 and 1987. The State of California disallowed certain expenses incurred by one of Rohr's subsidiaries in connection with the lease of certain tangible property. California's Franchise Tax Board held that the deductions associated with the leased equipment were non-business deductions. In addition, California audited our amended tax returns filed to reflect the changes resulting from the settlement of the U.S. Tax Court for Rohr's tax years 1986 to 1997. California issued an assessment based on numerous issues including proper timing of deductions and allowance of tax credits. In October 2010, a comprehensive settlement was reached with the California Tax Board addressing all issues for tax years 1985 through 2001. The Company recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$23 million in the three months ended December 31, 2010.

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The Company extends financial and product performance guarantees to third parties. At March 31, 2011, the following environmental remediation and indemnification and financial guarantees were outstanding:

	Maximum Potential Payment (Dollars in millions)	Carrying Amount of Liability
Environmental remediation and other indemnifications (Note 15, Contingencies)	No Limit	\$ 15.3
Guarantees of residual value on leases	\$28.1	\$
Guarantees of JV debt and other financial instruments	\$41.7	\$

The Company has guarantees of residual values on certain lease obligations in which the Company is obligated to either purchase or remarket the assets at the end of the lease term.

The Company is guarantor on a revolving credit agreement totaling £35 million between Rolls-Royce Goodrich Engine Control Systems Limited (JV) and a financial institution. In addition, the Company guarantees the JV's foreign exchange credit line with a notional amount of \$154.9 million and a fair value asset of \$5 million at March 31, 2011. The Company is indemnified by Rolls-Royce for 50% of the gains/losses resulting from the foreign exchange hedges.

Service and Product Warranties

The Company provides service and warranty policies on certain of its products. The Company accrues liabilities under service and warranty policies based upon specific claims and a review of historical warranty and service claim experience. Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience change. In addition, the Company incurs discretionary costs to service its products in connection with product performance issues.

The changes in the carrying amount of service and product warranties for the three months ended March 31, 2011, in millions, are as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 148.5
Net provisions for warranties issued during the period	15.2
Net change to warranties existing at the beginning of the year	0.7
Payments	(11.7)
Foreign currency translation and other	2.4
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 155.1

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The current and long-term portions of service and product warranties were as follows:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Accrued expenses	\$ 95.2	\$ 90.0
Other non-current liabilities	59.9	58.5
Total	\$ 155.1	\$ 148.5

Note 17. Derivatives and Hedging Activities**Cash Flow Hedges**

The Company has subsidiaries that conduct a substantial portion of their business in Great Britain Pounds Sterling, Euros, Canadian Dollars, Indian Rupees and Polish Zlotys but have significant sales contracts that are denominated primarily in U.S. Dollars. Periodically, the Company enters into forward contracts to exchange U.S. Dollars for these currencies to hedge a portion of the Company's exposure from U.S. Dollar sales.

The forward contracts described above are used to mitigate the potential volatility to earnings and cash flow arising from changes in currency exchange rates that impact the Company's U.S. Dollar sales for certain foreign operations. The forward contracts are accounted for as cash flow hedges and are recorded in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet at fair value, with the offset reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI), net of deferred taxes. The gain or loss on the forward contracts is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transactions affect earnings. The notional value of the forward contracts at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was \$2,213.7 million and \$2,286.5 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the total fair value before taxes of the Company's forward contracts and the accounts in the condensed consolidated balance sheet in which the fair value amounts are included are shown below:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$39.5	\$ 20.3
Other assets	77.1	44.6
Accrued expenses	11.9	22.7
Other non-current liabilities	4.8	11.6

The amounts recognized in OCI and reclassified from AOCI into earnings are shown below:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)	
Amount of gain/(loss) recognized in OCI, net of tax of (\$22.7) and \$18, respectively	\$48.0	\$ (30.6)
Amount of gain/(loss) reclassified from AOCI into sales	\$ 1.2	\$ (5.1)

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The total fair value of the Company's forward contracts of a \$99.9 million net asset (after deferred taxes of \$28.1 million) at March 31, 2011, combined with \$2.8 million of losses on previously matured hedges of intercompany sales and gains from forward contracts terminated prior to the original maturity dates, is recorded in AOCI and will be reflected in income as earnings are affected by the hedged items. As of March 31, 2011, the portion of the net \$99.9 million asset that would be reclassified into earnings to offset the effect of the hedged item in the next 12 months is a gain of \$27.6 million. These forward contracts mature on a monthly basis with maturity dates that range from April 2011 to December 2015. There was a de minimis amount of both ineffectiveness and hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Fair Value Hedges

The Company enters into interest rate swaps to increase the Company's exposure to variable interest rates. The settlement and maturity dates on each swap are the same as those on the referenced notes. The interest rate swaps are accounted for as fair value hedges and the carrying value of the notes is adjusted to reflect the fair values of the interest rate swaps. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had no outstanding interest rate swaps. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, before tax gains of \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million (\$0.3 million and \$0.5 million after tax), respectively, were recorded as a reduction to interest expense. These amounts represent previously terminated swaps which are amortized over the life of the underlying debt.

Other Forward Contracts

As a supplement to the foreign exchange cash flow hedging program, the Company enters into forward contracts to manage its foreign currency risk related to the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the relevant functional currency. These forward contracts generally mature monthly and the notional amounts are adjusted periodically to reflect changes in net monetary asset balances. Since these contracts are not designated as hedges, the gains or losses on these forward contracts are recorded in selling and administrative costs or cost of sales, as appropriate. These contracts are utilized to mitigate the earnings impact of the translation of net monetary assets and liabilities.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a transaction loss on its monetary assets of \$13.5 million, which was offset by gains on the other forward contracts described above of \$10.2 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, the Company recorded a transaction gain on its monetary assets of \$11.6 million, which was offset by losses on the other forward contracts described above of \$12.5 million.

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Note 18. Subsequent Event

On March 31, 2011, the Company signed an agreement to acquire Microtecnica S.r.l., a leading provider of flight control actuation systems for helicopter, regional and business aircraft, missile actuation, and aircraft thermal and environmental control systems. The purchase price is expected to be approximately 330 million Euros. The transaction is expected to close during the three months ended June 30, 2011, subject to customary government approvals.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

YOU SHOULD READ THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INCLUDED IN ITEM 1 OF THIS DOCUMENT.

THIS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. SEE FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO RISK AND UNCERTAINTY FOR A DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN OF THE UNCERTAINTIES, RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE STATEMENTS.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED HEREIN, DISCLOSURES PERTAIN ONLY TO OUR CONTINUING OPERATIONS.

OVERVIEW

We are one of the largest worldwide suppliers of aerospace components, systems and services to the commercial and general aviation airplane markets. We are also a leading supplier of systems and products to the global defense and space markets. Our business is conducted globally with manufacturing, service and sales undertaken in various locations throughout the world. Our products and services are principally sold to customers in North America, Europe and Asia.

Key Market Channels for Products and Services, Growth Drivers and Industry and our Highlights

We participate in three key market channels: commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane original equipment (OE); commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane aftermarket; and defense and space.

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Commercial, Regional, Business and General Aviation Airplane OE

Commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane OE includes sales of products and services for new airplanes produced by Airbus and Boeing, and regional, business and small airplane manufacturers.

The key growth drivers in this market channel include the number of orders for the manufacturers' airplanes, which will be delivered to their customers over a period of several years, OE manufacturer production and delivery rates for in-service airplanes such as the Airbus A320 and Boeing 737NG, and introductions of new airplane models such as the Boeing 787 and 747-8 and the Airbus A350 XWB and A320neo, and engine types such as the Pratt and Whitney PurePower® PW1000G.

We have significant sales content on most of the airplanes manufactured in this market channel. Over the last few years, we have benefited from the historically high production rates and deliveries of Airbus and Boeing airplanes and from our substantial content on many of the regional and general aviation airplanes. Airbus and Boeing have announced production rate increases for 2011 and beyond. However, production rates are always subject to change, and may be impacted by economic conditions which may influence customers' willingness and/or ability to purchase new aircraft.

Commercial, Regional, Business and General Aviation Airplane Aftermarket

The commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane aftermarket channel includes sales of products and services for existing commercial and general aviation airplanes, primarily to airlines and package carriers around the world.

We have significant product content on most of the airplane models that are currently in service and we enjoy the benefit of having excellent positions on the newer, more fuel-efficient airplanes currently in service. The key growth drivers in this channel include worldwide passenger capacity growth measured by Available Seat Miles (ASM) and the size, type and utilization levels of the worldwide airplane fleet. Other important factors affecting growth in this market channel are the age and types of the airplanes in the fleet, fuel prices, airline maintenance practices, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) trends in countries and regions around the world and domestic and international air freight activity.

Capacity in the global airline system, as measured by ASM, is expected to grow in 2011 as compared to 2010 due in large part to the expected global economic recovery. ASM expectations could be adversely affected if airlines choose to fly their in-service airplanes less frequently, or temporarily ground airplanes due to decreased demand, high fuel prices and other factors including weaker than expected global economic recovery.

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Defense and Space

Worldwide defense and space sales include sales to prime contractors such as Boeing, Northrop Grumman, Lockheed Martin, the U.S. Government and foreign companies and governments.

The key growth drivers in this channel include the level of defense spending by the U.S. and foreign governments, the number of new platform starts, the level of military flight operations, the level of upgrade, overhaul and maintenance activities associated with existing platforms and demand for optical surveillance and reconnaissance systems.

The market for our defense and space products is global, and is not dependent on any single program, platform or customer. We anticipate fewer new fighter and transport aircraft platform starts over the next several years. We also anticipate that the introduction of the F-35 Lightning II and new helicopter platforms, along with upgrades on existing defense and space platforms, will provide long-term growth opportunities in this market channel. Additionally, we are participating in, and developing new products for, the expanding intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance sector (ISR), which should further strengthen our position in this market channel.

Long-term Sustainable Growth

We believe that we are well positioned to grow our sales, organically and through acquisitions, over the long-term due to:

Awards for key products on important new and expected programs, including the Airbus A350 XWB and A320neo, the Boeing 787 and 747-8, the Pratt & Whitney PurePower® PW1000G engine and the Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II;

The large installed base on commercial airplanes and our strong positions on newer, more fuel-efficient airplanes, which should fuel sustained long-term aftermarket strength;

Balance in the commercial airplane market, with strong sales to Airbus, Boeing and the regional and business jet airplane manufacturers;

Aging of the existing large commercial and regional airplane fleets, which should result in increased aftermarket support;

Increased number of long-term agreements for product and service sales on new and existing commercial airplanes;

Increased opportunities for aftermarket growth due to airline outsourcing;

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Growth in global maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) opportunities for our systems and components, particularly in Europe, Asia and the Middle East, where we have expanded our capacity; and

Expansion of our product offerings in support of high growth areas in the defense and space market channel, such as helicopter products and systems, ISR products and precision guidance systems for munitions.

First Quarter 2011 Sales Content by Market Channel

During the first quarter 2011, approximately 95% of our sales were from our three key market channels described above. Following is a summary of the percentage of sales by market channel:

Airbus Commercial OE	18%
Boeing Commercial OE	9%
Regional, Business and General Aviation Airplane OE	7%
Total Large Commercial, Regional, Business and General Aviation Airplane OE	34%
Large Commercial Airplane Aftermarket	24%
Regional, Business and General Aviation Airplane Aftermarket	7%
Total Large Commercial, Regional, Business and General Aviation Airplane Aftermarket	31%
Total Defense and Space	30%
Other	5%
Total	100%

Results of Operations First Quarter 2011 as Compared to First Quarter 2010

	First Quarter		Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
	2011	2010	\$ Change	% Change
	(Dollars in millions, except diluted EPS)			
Sales	\$ 1,895.9	\$ 1,695.2	\$ 200.7	11.8
Segment operating income (1)	\$ 334.8	\$ 259.0	\$ 75.8	29.3
Corporate general and administrative costs	(34.5)	(38.0)	3.5	9.2
Total operating income	300.3	221.0	79.3	35.9
Net interest expense	(34.3)	(33.4)	(0.9)	(2.7)
Other income (expense) net	(5.8)	(6.4)	0.6	9.4
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	260.2	181.2	79.0	43.6
Income tax expense	(63.6)	(68.6)	5.0	7.3
Income from continuing operations	196.6	112.6	84.0	74.6
Income from discontinued operations		1.2	(1.2)	(100.0)

Consolidated net income	196.6	113.8	82.8	72.8
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.8)	(2.6)	0.8	30.8
Net income attributable to Goodrich	\$ 194.8	\$ 111.2	\$ 83.6	75.2
Effective tax rate	24.4%	37.9%		
Diluted EPS:				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.66	76.7
Net income attributable to Goodrich	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.65	74.7

(1) We measure each reporting segment's profit based upon operating income. Accordingly, we do not allocate net interest expense, other income (expense) net and income taxes to our reporting segments. The company-wide Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) costs that were not directly associated with a specific business were not allocated to the segments. For a reconciliation of total segment operating income to total operating income, see Note 3, Business Segment Information to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Sales

The sales increase in the first quarter 2011 as compared to the first quarter 2010 was driven by changes in each of our major market channels as follows:

Defense and space sales of both original equipment and aftermarket products and services increased by approximately \$54 million, or 10%;

Regional, business and general aviation airplane original equipment sales increased by approximately \$51 million, or 55%, including sales associated with the recent acquisition of DeCrane's cabin management assets;

Large commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane aftermarket sales increased by approximately \$62 million, or 12%; and

Large commercial airplane original equipment sales increased by approximately \$27 million, or 6%.

Segment operating income

See discussion in the Business Segment Performance section.

Corporate general and administrative costs

Corporate general and administrative costs decreased primarily due to lower share-based compensation and lease-related expenses.

Net interest expense

Net interest expense increased primarily as a result of higher debt levels in the first quarter 2011 as compared to the first quarter 2010.

Other income (expense) net

Other income (expense) net remained unchanged for the first quarter 2011 as compared to the first quarter 2010.

Table of Contents**Income from continuing operations**

In addition to the items described above, income from continuing operations during the first quarter 2011 as compared to the first quarter 2010 was impacted by the following items:

	Before Tax (Dollars in millions, except diluted EPS)	Increase (Decrease) After Tax	Diluted EPS
Lower pension and postretirement benefits expense	\$ 21.0	\$ 13.0	\$ 0.10
Lower effective tax rate	\$	\$ 35.1	\$ 0.28

Lower pension and postretirement benefits expense

The decrease in pension and postretirement benefits expense was primarily the result of actuarial changes, including the change in the amortization period for gains and losses for our U.S. salaried plan, the benefit of \$300 million in incremental contributions that were made in 2010 and favorable returns on our plan assets.

Lower effective tax rate

For the first quarter of 2011 we reported an effective tax rate of 24.4% as compared to 37.9% in the first quarter 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a tax settlement with the IRS for the remaining unresolved issues for tax years prior to 2000 which reduced the effective tax rate in the first quarter of 2011 by approximately 8 percentage points, and a charge of approximately \$10 million in the first quarter 2010 to adjust deferred income taxes due to the passage of U.S. health care reform legislation, which increased our effective tax rate in the first quarter of 2010 by approximately 6 percentage points.

Our effective tax rate for the first quarter 2010 was not reduced for the benefit of the U.S. Research and Development Credit (R&D Credit) because the federal statute authorizing the R&D Credit had not been extended until the fourth quarter of 2010. We estimate that the effective tax rate at March 31, 2010 would have been approximately 1 percentage point lower had we been able to consider the tax benefits associated with the R&D Credit.

Table of Contents**2011 OUTLOOK**

We expect the following approximate results for the year ending December 31, 2011:

	2011 Outlook	2010 Actual
Sales	\$7.8 billion	\$7 billion
Diluted EPS Net Income Attributable to Goodrich	\$5.40 to \$5.55 per share	\$4.51 per share
Capital Expenditures	\$300 million to \$350 million	\$222.3 million
Operating Cash Flow minus Capital Expenditures	Exceed 85% of net income attributable to Goodrich	50% of net income attributable to Goodrich

Our 2011 sales outlook does not include the impact of the Microtechnica S.r.l. (Microtechnica) acquisition, or any other potential acquisitions or divestitures. Potential restructuring activities that have not yet been approved are not included in the current outlook. Our 2011 outlook includes, among other factors:

Lower worldwide pre-tax pension expense of approximately \$74 million, \$46 million after-tax or \$0.37 per diluted share. For 2011, we expect total worldwide pre-tax pension expense of approximately \$88 million, compared to \$162 million in 2010; and

A full-year effective tax rate of approximately 30 percent for 2011, which is unchanged from our previous outlook. We expect an effective tax rate of approximately 32 percent for the remaining quarters of 2011.

On March 14, 2011, our landing gear business, which is reported in the Actuation and Landing Systems segment, began discussions with one of its local employee unions regarding a new contract. The current contract expires in May 2011. The discussions include the fact that we are considering the potential closure of our landing gear facility located on Marble Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, where approximately 400 employees are located. Negotiations with the union are ongoing. Should we decide to close the facility, we would likely need to recognize personnel-related and facility closure costs at that time.

Sales

Our current market assumptions for each of our major market channels for the full year 2011 outlook compared to 2010 include the following:

Large commercial airplane original equipment sales are expected to increase approximately 15%. This outlook assumes all announced production rate increases are implemented and Boeing 787 and 747-8 deliveries are consistent with the latest schedule announced by Boeing;

Regional, business and general aviation airplane original equipment sales are expected to grow approximately 30% to 35%, including incremental sales associated with the DeCrane acquisition;

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Large commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane aftermarket sales are expected to increase approximately 7% to 9%; and

Defense and space sales of both original equipment and aftermarket products and services are expected to increase approximately 8% to 10%.

Cash Flow

We expect net cash provided by operating activities, minus capital expenditures, to exceed 85% of net income. This outlook reflects ongoing investments to support the current schedule for the Boeing 787 and Airbus A350 XWB airplane programs, fixed assets and working capital to support announced production rate increases associated with the Boeing 737 and Airbus A320 airplanes, and competitive cost country manufacturing and productivity initiatives that are expected to enhance margins over the near and long term. We expect capital expenditures in 2011 to be approximately \$300 million to \$350 million. Worldwide pension plan contributions are expected to be approximately \$100 million.

BUSINESS SEGMENT PERFORMANCE

Our three business segments are as follows:

The Actuation and Landing Systems segment provides systems, components and related services pertaining to aircraft taxi, take-off, flight control, landing and stopping, and engine components, including fuel delivery systems and rotating assemblies.

The Nacelles and Interior Systems segment produces products and provides maintenance, repair and overhaul services associated with aircraft engines, including thrust reversers, cowlings, nozzles and their components, and aircraft interior products, including slides, seats, cargo and lighting systems.

The Electronic Systems segment produces a wide array of systems and components that provide flight performance measurements, flight management, fuel controls, electrical systems, control and safety data, reconnaissance and surveillance systems and precision guidance systems.

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We measure each reporting segment's profit based upon operating income. Accordingly, we do not allocate net interest expense, other income (expense) net and income taxes to the reporting segments. The company-wide ERP costs that were not directly associated with a specific business were not allocated to the segments. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those for our condensed consolidated financial statements. For a reconciliation of total segment operating income to total operating income, see Note 3, Business Segment Information to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

First Quarter 2011 Compared with First Quarter 2010

	First Quarter		Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change	% of Sales	
	2011	2010			2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)					
NET CUSTOMER SALES						
Actuation and Landing						
Systems	\$ 684.3	\$ 613.1	\$ 71.2	11.6		
Nacelles and Interior						
Systems	656.4	555.8	100.6	18.1		
Electronic Systems	555.2	526.3	28.9	5.5		
	\$ 1,895.9	\$ 1,695.2	\$ 200.7	11.8		
SEGMENT OPERATING INCOME						
Actuation and Landing						
Systems	\$ 86.5	\$ 69.4	\$ 17.1	24.6	12.6	11.3
Nacelles and Interior						
Systems	157.3	118.8	38.5	32.4	24.0	21.4
Electronic Systems	91.0	70.8	20.2	28.5	16.4	13.5
	\$ 334.8	\$ 259.0	\$ 75.8	29.3	17.7	15.3

Actuation and Landing Systems: Actuation and Landing Systems segment sales for the first quarter 2011 increased from the first quarter 2010 primarily due to the following:

Higher defense and space OE and aftermarket sales of approximately \$30 million, primarily in our aircraft wheels and brakes, landing gear and engine components businesses;

Higher large commercial airplane OE sales of approximately \$15 million, primarily in our landing gear and actuation systems businesses;

Higher large commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane aftermarket sales of approximately \$11 million, primarily in our aircraft wheels and brakes business;

Higher regional, business and general aviation airplane OE sales of approximately \$10 million, primarily in our landing gear, actuation systems and engine components businesses; and

Higher non-aerospace sales of approximately \$7 million, primarily in our actuation systems and engine components businesses.

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Actuation and Landing Systems segment operating income for the first quarter 2011 increased from the first quarter 2010 primarily as a result of the following:

Higher sales volume and favorable product mix across most businesses resulting in higher income of approximately \$23 million; partially offset by

Higher operating costs across most businesses partially offset by favorable pricing, which resulted in lower income of approximately \$4 million; and

Unfavorable foreign exchange of approximately \$2 million.

Nacelles and Interior Systems: Nacelles and Interior Systems segment sales for the first quarter 2011 increased from the first quarter 2010 primarily due to the following:

Higher regional, business and general aviation airplane OE sales of approximately \$43 million, primarily in our aerostructures and interiors businesses, including sales associated with the acquisition of DeCrane's cabin management assets;

Higher large commercial, regional, business, and general aviation airplane aftermarket sales of approximately \$34 million, primarily in our aerostructures and interiors businesses;

Higher defense and space OE and aftermarket sales of approximately \$13 million, primarily in our aerostructures business; and

Higher large commercial airplane OE sales of approximately \$9 million, primarily in our aerostructures business.

Nacelles and Interior Systems segment operating income for the first quarter 2011 increased from the first quarter 2010 primarily due to the following:

Higher sales volume and favorable product mix which resulted in higher income of approximately \$39 million, primarily in our aerostructures business; and

Favorable pricing partially offset by higher operating costs, primarily in our aerostructures business, which resulted in higher income of approximately \$2 million.

Electronic Systems: Electronic Systems segment sales for the first quarter 2011 increased from the first quarter 2010 primarily due to the following:

Higher large commercial, regional, business and general aviation airplane aftermarket sales primarily in our sensors and integrated systems and engine controls and electrical power businesses of approximately \$17 million;

Higher defense and space OE and aftermarket sales across most businesses of approximately \$11 million; and

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Higher large commercial airplane OE sales of approximately \$4 million, primarily in our sensors and integrated systems and engine controls and electrical power businesses; partially offset by

Lower regional, business, and general aviation airplane OE sales of approximately \$2 million, primarily in our engine controls and electrical power business.

Electronic Systems segment operating income for the first quarter 2011 increased from the first quarter 2010 primarily due to the following:

Higher sales volume and favorable product mix across all businesses, which resulted in higher income of approximately \$13 million;

Higher income of approximately \$6 million related to changes in estimates for certain long-term contracts in our ISR business, consisting of favorable changes in estimates of approximately \$2 million in the first quarter of 2011 compared to a charge of approximately \$4 million in the first quarter of 2010; and

Favorable foreign exchange of approximately \$3 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We currently expect to fund expenditures for capital requirements and other liquidity needs from a combination of cash, internally generated funds and financing arrangements. We believe that our internal liquidity, together with access to external capital resources, will be sufficient to satisfy existing plans and commitments, including our stock repurchase program, and also provide adequate financial flexibility due to our strong balance sheet, lack of any large near-term funding requirements and a committed credit facility with a strong banking group.

The following events have or will affect our liquidity and capital resources during 2011:

We repurchased 0.9 million shares for \$81 million under our share repurchase program during the first quarter 2011;

We contributed approximately \$75 million to our worldwide qualified and non-qualified pension and postretirement benefit plans through March 31, 2011;

We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.29 per share on April 1; and

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On March 31, 2011, we signed an agreement to acquire Microtecnica, a leading provider of flight control actuation systems for helicopter, regional and business aircraft, missile actuation, and aircraft thermal and environmental control systems. The purchase price for the acquisition is approximately 330 million Euros. The transaction is expected to close during the three months ended June 30, 2011, subject to customary government approvals.

Cash

At March 31, 2011, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$811.1 million, as compared to \$798.9 million at December 31, 2010.

Credit Facilities

We have the following amounts available under our credit facilities:

\$500 million committed global revolving credit facility that expires in May 2012, of which \$437.3 million was available at March 31, 2011; and

\$75 million of uncommitted domestic working capital facilities of which \$52.2 million was available at March 31, 2011 and \$156.8 million of uncommitted and committed foreign working capital facilities with various banks to meet short-term borrowing and documentary credit requirements, of which \$151.5 million was available at March 31, 2011.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Lease Commitments

We lease certain of our office and manufacturing facilities, machinery and equipment and corporate aircraft under various committed lease arrangements provided by financial institutions. Future minimum lease payments under operating leases were \$214.5 million at March 31, 2011.

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Derivatives

We utilize certain derivative financial instruments to enhance our ability to manage risk, including foreign currency and interest rate exposures that exist as part of ongoing business operations as follows:

Foreign Currency Contracts Designated as Cash Flow Hedges: At March 31, 2011, our contracts had a notional amount of \$2,213.7 million, fair value of a \$99.9 million net asset and maturity dates ranging from April 2011 to December 2015. The amount of accumulated other comprehensive income that would be reclassified into earnings in the next 12 months is a gain of \$27.6 million. During the first quarter 2011 and 2010, we realized a net gain of \$1.2 million and a net loss of \$5.1 million, respectively, related to contracts that settled.

Foreign Currency Contracts not Designated as Hedges: At March 31, 2011, our contracts had a notional amount of \$11.8 million and a fair value net liability of \$1 million. During the first quarter 2011 and 2010, we realized a net gain of \$10.2 million and a net loss of \$12.5 million, respectively, for contracts entered into and settled during those periods.

Estimates of the fair value of our derivative financial instruments represent our best estimates based on our valuation models, which incorporate industry data and trends and relevant market rates and transactions. Counterparties to these financial instruments expose us to credit loss in the event of nonperformance; however, we do not expect any of the counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. Counterparties, in most cases, are large commercial banks that also provide us with our committed credit facilities. To manage this credit risk, we select counterparties based on credit ratings, limit our exposure to any single counterparty and monitor our market position with each counterparty.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

As of March 31, 2011, purchase obligations were approximately \$848 million, compared to approximately \$811 million at December 31, 2010. In addition, we entered into a contract in the first quarter 2011 whereby we are obligated to make \$60 million of participation payments, which will be paid through 2018. There have been no other material changes to the table presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. The table excludes our liability for unrecognized tax benefits, which was \$150.3 million at March 31, 2011, since we cannot predict with reasonable reliability the timing of cash settlements to the respective taxing authorities.

Table of Contents**CASH FLOW**

The following table summarizes our cash flow activity for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011	2010	Change
	(Dollars in millions)		
Operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 96.4	\$ 29.5	\$ 66.9
Investing activities of continuing operations	\$(27.7)	\$(21.3)	\$ (6.4)
Financing activities of continuing operations	\$(61.8)	\$(33.2)	\$(28.6)
Discontinued operations	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.1

Operating Activities of Continuing Operations

The increase in net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 from the three months ended March 31, 2010 primarily consisted of lower pension contributions and tax refunds received in the first quarter of 2011, partially offset by increased working capital. Pension and postretirement benefit contributions and benefit payments were \$75.4 million and \$112.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Investing Activities of Continuing Operations

Net cash used by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 included capital expenditures of \$35.6 million and \$20.9 million, respectively.

Financing Activities of Continuing Operations

The increase in net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 from the three months ended March 31, 2010 consisted primarily of higher purchases of our common stock in connection with our share repurchase program, partially offset by lower dividend payments as the fourth quarter dividend declared was accelerated and paid on December 30, 2010.

CONTINGENCIES**General**

There are various pending or threatened claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings against us or our subsidiaries, arising in the ordinary course of business, which seek remedies or damages. Although no assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of these matters, we believe that any liability that may finally be determined with respect to commercial and non-asbestos product liability claims should not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Legal costs are expensed when incurred.

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Environmental

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations which may require that we investigate and remediate the effects of the release or disposal of materials at sites associated with past and present operations. At certain sites we have been identified as a potentially responsible party under the federal Superfund laws and comparable state laws. We are currently involved in the investigation and remediation of a number of sites under applicable laws.

Estimates of our environmental liabilities are based on current facts, laws, regulations and technology. These estimates take into consideration our prior experience and professional judgment of our environmental specialists. Estimates of our environmental liabilities are further subject to uncertainties regarding the nature and extent of site contamination, the range of remediation alternatives available, evolving remediation standards, imprecise engineering evaluations and cost estimates, the extent of corrective actions that may be required and the number and financial condition of other potentially responsible parties, as well as the extent of their responsibility for the remediation. Accordingly, as investigation and remediation proceed, it is likely that adjustments in our accruals will be necessary to reflect new information. The amounts of any such adjustments could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a given period. Based on currently available information, however, we do not believe that future environmental costs in excess of those accrued with respect to sites for which we have been identified as a potentially responsible party are likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Environmental liabilities are recorded when the liability is probable and the costs are reasonably estimable, which generally is not later than at completion of a feasibility study or when we have recommended a remedy or have committed to an appropriate plan of action. The liabilities are reviewed periodically and, as investigation and remediation proceed, adjustments are made as necessary. Liabilities for losses from environmental remediation obligations do not consider the effects of inflation and anticipated expenditures are not discounted to their present value. The liabilities are not reduced by possible recoveries from insurance carriers or other third parties, but do reflect anticipated allocations among potentially responsible parties at federal Superfund sites or similar state-managed sites, third party indemnity obligations or contractual obligations, and an assessment of the likelihood that such parties will fulfill their obligations at such sites.

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Our condensed consolidated balance sheet included an accrued liability for environmental remediation obligations of \$69.3 million and \$67.7 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$18.1 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, of the accrued liability for environmental remediation were included in current liabilities. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$30.2 million and \$27.3 million, respectively, was associated with ongoing operations and \$39.1 million and \$40.4 million, respectively, was associated with previously owned businesses.

We expect that we will expend present accruals over many years, and will generally complete remediation in less than 30 years at sites for which we have been identified as a potentially responsible party. This period includes operation and monitoring costs that are generally incurred over 15 to 25 years.

Certain states in the U.S. and countries globally are promulgating or proposing new or more demanding regulations or legislation impacting the use of various chemical substances by all companies. We continue to evaluate the potential impact, if any, of new regulations and legislation.

Asbestos

We and some of our subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various actions by plaintiffs alleging damages as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers in products or at formerly owned facilities. We believe that pending and reasonably anticipated future actions are not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. There can be no assurance, however, that future legislative or other developments will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a given period.

Insurance Coverage

We maintain a comprehensive portfolio of insurance policies, including aviation products liability insurance which covers most of our products. The aviation products liability insurance typically provides first dollar coverage for defense and indemnity of third party claims.

A portion of our primary and excess layers of pre-1986 insurance coverage for third party claims, primarily related to certain long-tail toxic tort and environmental claims, was provided by certain insurance carriers who are either insolvent, undergoing solvent schemes of arrangement or in run-off. We have entered into settlement agreements with a number of these insurers pursuant to which we agreed to give up our rights with respect to certain insurance policies in exchange for negotiated payments. These settlements represent negotiated payments for our loss of insurance coverage, as we no longer have this insurance available for claims that may have qualified for coverage. The portion of these payments which related to recovery of past costs (recognized as expense in prior periods) or for which there are currently no anticipated future claims is

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recognized in income when the payments are received. The portion related to potential future claims is recorded as deferred settlement credits on the balance sheet.

The deferred settlement credits partially offset future costs related to insurable claims utilizing a systematic and consistent approach. The recognition of the deferred settlement credits is calculated utilizing the estimated percent of costs incurred in the current period that insurance companies would have reimbursed to us if insurance coverage were still in place. This approach utilizes our historical claims and insurance information and is reviewed and updated at least annually.

A summary of the deferred settlement credits activity for the three months ended March 31, 2011, in millions, is as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 48.6
Proceeds from insurance settlements	0.5
Amounts recorded as reduction of costs	(1.6)
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 47.5

At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$6 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, of the deferred settlement credits was reported in accrued expenses and \$41.5 million and \$42.9 million, respectively, was reported in other non-current liabilities. It is not practical to estimate when the remaining deferred settlement credits are expected to be recognized. The proceeds from such insurance settlements were reported as a component of net cash provided by operating activities in the period payments were received.

Liabilities of Divested Businesses

In connection with the divestitures of our tire, vinyl, engineered industrial products and other businesses, we have received contractual rights of indemnification from third parties for environmental, asbestos and other claims arising out of the divested businesses. Failure of these third parties to honor their indemnification obligations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows.

Guarantees

At March 31, 2011, we had letters of credit and bank guarantees of \$123 million and residual value guarantees of lease obligations of \$28.1 million. See Note 10, *Financing Arrangements* to our condensed consolidated financial statements. At March 31, 2011, we were a guarantor on a revolving credit agreement totaling £35 million between Rolls-Royce Goodrich Engine Control Systems Limited (JV) and a financial institution. In addition, we guarantee the JV's foreign exchange credit line with a notional amount of \$154.9 million at March 31, 2011. We are indemnified by Rolls-Royce for 50% of the gains/losses resulting from the foreign exchange hedges.

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Aerostructures Long-term Contracts

Our aerostructures business in the Nacelles and Interior Systems segment has several long-term contracts in the pre-production phase including the Airbus A350 XWB, the A320neo and the Pratt and Whitney PurePower® PW 1000G engine contracts, and in the early production phase, including the Boeing 787. These contracts are accounted for in accordance with long-term construction contract accounting.

The pre-production phase includes design of the product to meet customer specifications as well as design of the processes to manufacture the product. Also involved in this phase is securing the supply of material and subcomponents produced by third party suppliers, generally accomplished through long-term supply agreements. Contracts in the early production phase include excess-over-average inventories, which represent the excess of current manufactured cost over the estimated average manufactured cost during the life of the contract.

Cost estimates over the lives of contracts are affected by estimates of future cost reductions including learning curve efficiencies. Because these contracts cover manufacturing periods of up to 20 years or more, there is risk associated with the estimates of future costs made during the pre-production and early production phases. These estimates may be different from actual costs due to various risk factors, including the following:

Ability to recover costs incurred for change orders and claims;

Costs, including material and labor costs and related escalation;

Labor improvements due to the learning curve experience;

Anticipated cost and/or productivity improvements, including overhead absorption, related to new, or changes to, manufacturing methods and processes;

Supplier pricing, including escalation where applicable, potential supplier claims, the supplier's financial viability and the supplier's ability to perform;

The cost impact of product design changes that frequently occur during the flight test and certification phases of a program; and

Effect of foreign currency exchange fluctuations.

Additionally, total contract revenue is based on estimates of future units to be delivered to the customer, the ability to recover costs incurred for change orders and claims and sales price escalation, where applicable. There is a risk that there could be differences between the actual units delivered and the estimated total units to be delivered under the contract and differences in actual revenues compared to estimates. Changes in estimates could have a material impact on our results of operations and cash flows.

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Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period such losses are determined to the extent total estimated costs exceed total estimated contract revenues.

Aerostructures 787 Contract with Boeing

During 2004, our Aerostructures business entered into a long-term contract with Boeing on the 787 program. Our latest outlook estimates original equipment sales in excess of \$5 billion for this contract. Aftermarket sales associated with this program are not accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting.

This program is in the pre-production phase, with entry into service expected in the second half of 2011 followed by rapidly increasing production rates shortly thereafter. For this contract to remain profitable, it will be important that assumptions are realized as currently estimated in our outlook, such as:

Supplier pricing consistent with projected costs must be negotiated for portions of the product. These prices could be impacted by design changes, changes in material costs and availability of reliable suppliers in competitive cost countries;

New automated equipment is being utilized to manufacture the 787 composite nacelle, which is expected to reduce costs significantly during the contract period;

Nacelle product design changes continue to occur to improve product performance, reduce weight and lower cost. We expect that some of the costs for these changes will be recoverable from Boeing and also expect to have success on our various cost reduction initiatives; and

Material and overhead cost escalation and inflation assumptions could be different than estimated.

While we continue to believe the contract will be profitable, it is important to note that changes to any of the current cost and/or revenue assumptions will have a significant impact on the overall profitability of the contract and could have a material impact on our results of operations in the period identified. From a sensitivity perspective, a 1% change in our estimate of recurring costs would change our estimate of total costs over the contract by approximately \$50 million. All of the risk factors listed in *Aerostructures Long-term Contracts* above could also affect our outlook of profitability on this contract.

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JSTARS Program

In 2002, Seven Q Seven, Ltd. (7Q7) was selected by Northrop Grumman Corporation to provide propulsion pods for the re-engine program for the JT3D engines used by the U.S. Air Force. We were selected by 7Q7 as a supplier for the inlet, thrust reverser, exhaust, EBU, strut systems and wing interface systems. As of March 31, 2011, we have \$20.1 million (net of advances of \$11.1 million) of pre-production costs and inventory related to this program. Future program funding remains uncertain and there can be no assurance of such funding. If the program were to be cancelled, we would recognize an impairment.

Tax

We are continuously undergoing examination by the IRS as well as various state and foreign jurisdictions. The IRS and other taxing authorities routinely challenge certain deductions and credits reported by us on our income tax returns. See Note 14, *Income Taxes*, for additional detail.

Tax Years 2007 and 2008

In January 2011, the IRS issued a Revenue Agent's Report (RAR) for the tax years 2007 and 2008. In February 2011, we submitted a protest to the Appeals Division of the IRS with respect to certain unresolved issues which involve the proper timing of deductions. Although it is reasonably possible that these matters could be resolved during the next 12 months, the timing or ultimate outcome is uncertain.

Tax Years 2005 and 2006

During 2009, the IRS issued a RAR for the tax years 2005 and 2006. In July 2009, we submitted a protest to the Appeals Division of the IRS with respect to certain unresolved issues which involve the proper timing of deductions. Although it is reasonably possible that these matters could be resolved during the next 12 months, the timing or ultimate outcome is uncertain.

Tax Years 2000 to 2004

During 2007, we reached agreement with the IRS on substantially all of the issues raised with respect to the examination of taxable years 2000 to 2004. We submitted a protest to the Appeals Division of the IRS with respect to the remaining unresolved issues which involve the proper timing of certain deductions. We were unable to reach agreement with the IRS on the remaining issues. In December 2009, we filed a petition in the U.S. Tax Court and in March 2010 we also filed a complaint in the Federal District Court. If the IRS were to prevail, we believe the amount of the estimated tax liability is fully reserved. We cannot predict the timing or ultimate outcome of a final resolution of the remaining unresolved issues.

Table of Contents***Tax Years Prior to 2000***

The previous examination cycle included the consolidated income tax groups for the audit periods identified below:

Coltec Industries Inc. and Subsidiaries	December, 1997	July, 1999 (through date of acquisition)
Goodrich Corporation and Subsidiaries	1998	1999 (including Rohr, Inc. (Rohr) and Coltec)

We previously reached final settlement with the IRS on all but one of the issues raised in this examination cycle. We received statutory notices of deficiency dated June 14, 2007 related to the remaining unresolved issue which involves the proper timing of certain deductions. We filed a petition with the U.S. Tax Court in September 2007 to contest the notices of deficiency.

In December 2010, we reached a tentative agreement with the IRS to settle the remaining unresolved issue but due to the size of the potential refund, the agreement required approval by the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT). In January 2011, the JCT approved the terms of the settlement agreement. In March 2011, the U.S. Tax Court accepted the terms of the settlement agreement and agreed to the litigants' request to dismiss the matter. We recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$21 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Rohr was examined by the State of California for the tax years ended July 31, 1985, 1986 and 1987. The State of California disallowed certain expenses incurred by one of Rohr's subsidiaries in connection with the lease of certain tangible property. California's Franchise Tax Board held that the deductions associated with the leased equipment were non-business deductions. In addition, California audited our amended tax returns filed to reflect the changes resulting from the settlement of the U.S. Tax Court for Rohr's tax years 1986 to 1997. California issued an assessment based on numerous issues including proper timing of deductions and allowance of tax credits. In October 2010, a comprehensive settlement was reached with the California Tax Board addressing all issues for tax years 1985 through 2001. We recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$23 million in the three months ended December 31, 2010.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to customer programs and incentives, product returns, bad debts, inventories, investments, goodwill and intangible assets, income taxes, financing obligations, warranty obligations, excess component order cancellation costs, restructuring, long-term service contracts, share-based compensation, pensions and

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other postretirement benefits, and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed 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 or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Contract Accounting Percentage of Completion

We have sales under long-term contracts, many of which contain escalation clauses, requiring delivery of products over several years and frequently providing the buyer with option pricing on follow-on orders. Sales and profits on each contract are recognized in accordance with the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, primarily using the units-of-delivery method. We use the cumulative catch-up method in accounting for changes in estimates. Under the cumulative catch-up method, the impact of changes in estimates related to units shipped to date is recognized immediately when changes in estimated contract profitability are known. Amounts representing contract claims or change orders are considered in estimating revenues, costs and profits when they can be reliably estimated and realization is considered probable.

Estimates of revenue and cost for our contracts span a period of many years from the inception of the contracts to the date of actual shipments and are based on a substantial number of underlying assumptions. We believe that the underlying factors are sufficiently reliable to provide a reasonable estimate of the profit to be generated. However, due to the significant length of time over which revenue streams will be generated, the variability of the assumptions of the revenue and cost streams can be significant if the factors change. The risk factors include but are not limited to estimates of the following:

Escalation of future sales prices under the contracts;

Ability to recover costs incurred for change orders and claims;

Costs, including material and labor costs and related escalation;

Labor improvements due to the learning curve experience;

Anticipated cost productivity improvements, including overhead absorption, related to new, or changes to, manufacturing methods and processes;

Supplier pricing, including escalation where applicable, potential supplier claims, the supplier's financial viability and the supplier's ability to perform;

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The cost impact of product design changes that frequently occur during the flight test and certification phases of a program; and

Effect of foreign currency exchange fluctuations.

Inventory

Inventoried costs on long-term contracts include certain pre-production costs, consisting primarily of tooling and design costs and production costs, including applicable overhead. The costs attributed to units delivered under long-term commercial contracts are based on the estimated average cost of all units expected to be produced and are determined under the learning curve concept, which anticipates a predictable decrease in unit costs as tasks and production techniques become more efficient through repetition. During the early years of a contract, manufacturing costs per unit delivered are typically greater than the estimated average unit cost for the total contract. This excess manufacturing cost for units shipped results in an increase in inventory (referred to as excess-over-average) during the early years of a contract. See Note 8, Inventories , to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

If in-process inventory plus estimated costs to complete a specific contract exceed the anticipated remaining sales value of such contract, such excess is charged to cost of sales in the period identified, thus reducing inventory to its estimated realizable value. Progress payments and advances are classified as a reduction of inventory when they represent non-refundable payments for work-in-process and cash received from government customers where the government has legal title to the work-in-process.

Unbilled Receivables

Our aerostructures business is party to a long-term supply arrangement whereby we receive cash payments for our performance over a period that extends beyond our performance period of the contract. The contract is accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method of contract accounting. Unbilled receivables include revenue recognized that will be realized from cash payments to be received beyond the period of performance. In estimating our revenues to be received under the contract, cash receipts that are expected to be received beyond the performance period are included at their present value as of the end of the performance period.

Product Maintenance Arrangements

We have entered into long-term product maintenance arrangements to provide specific products and services to customers for a specified amount per flight hour, brake landing and/or aircraft landings. Revenue is recognized as the service is performed and the costs are incurred. We have sufficient historical evidence that indicates that the costs of performing the service under the contract are incurred on other than a straight line basis.

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Income Taxes

As of each reporting period, we estimate an effective income tax rate that is expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year. In addition, we establish reserves for uncertain tax positions and record interest (net of any applicable tax benefit) on potential tax contingencies as a component of our tax expense. The estimate of our effective income tax rate involves significant judgments regarding the application of complex tax regulations across many jurisdictions and estimates as to the amount and jurisdictional source of income expected to be earned during the full fiscal year. Further influencing this estimate are evolving interpretations of new and existing tax laws, rulings by taxing authorities and court decisions. Due to the subjective and complex nature of these underlying issues, our actual effective tax rate and related tax liabilities may differ from our initial estimates. Differences between our estimated and actual effective income tax rates and related liabilities are recorded in the period they become known. The resulting adjustment to our income tax expense could have a material effect on our results of operations in the period the adjustment is recorded.

Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually, or when an event occurs or circumstances change such that it is reasonably possible that an impairment may exist. Our annual testing date is November 30. We test goodwill for impairment by first comparing the book value of net assets to the fair value of the related reporting units. If the fair value is determined to be less than book value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of the impairment. In this process, a fair value for goodwill is estimated, based in part on the fair value of the operations, and is compared to its carrying value. The amount of the fair value below carrying value represents the amount of goodwill impairment.

We estimate the fair values of the reporting units using discounted cash flows. Forecasts of future cash flows are based on our best estimate of future sales and operating costs, based primarily on existing firm orders, expected future orders, contracts with suppliers, labor agreements and general market conditions. Changes in these forecasts could significantly change the amount of impairment recorded, if any impairment exists. The cash flow forecasts are adjusted by a long-term growth rate and a discount rate derived from our weighted-average cost of capital at the date of evaluation.

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Impairments of identifiable intangible assets are recognized when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset or related groups of assets may not be recoverable, and our estimate of undiscounted cash flows over the assets' remaining useful lives is less than the carrying value of the assets. The determination of undiscounted cash flow is based on our segments' plans. The revenue growth is based upon aircraft build projections from aircraft manufacturers and widely available external publications. The profit margin assumption is based upon the current cost structure and anticipated cost reductions. Changes to these assumptions could result in the recognition of impairment.

Other Assets

As with any investment, there are risks inherent in recovering the value of participation payments, sales incentives and flight certification costs. Such risks are consistent with the risks associated with acquiring a revenue-producing asset in which market conditions may change or the risks that arise when a manufacturer of a product on which a royalty is based has business difficulties and cannot produce the product. Such risks include but are not limited to the following:

Changes in market conditions that may affect product sales under the program, including market acceptance and competition from others;

Performance of subcontract suppliers and other production risks;

Bankruptcy or other less significant financial difficulties of other program participants, including the aircraft manufacturer, the OEM and other program suppliers or the aircraft customer; and

Availability of specialized raw materials in the marketplace.

Participation Payments

Certain of our businesses make cash payments under long-term contractual arrangements to OEM or system contractors in return for a secured position on an aircraft program. Participation payments are capitalized, when a contractual liability has been incurred, as other assets and amortized as a reduction to sales, as appropriate. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of participation payments was \$176.6 million and \$116.7 million, respectively. The carrying amount of participation payments is evaluated for recovery at least annually or when other indicators of impairment exist, such as a change in the estimated number of units or a revision in the economics of the program. If such estimates change, amortization expense is adjusted and/or an impairment charge is recorded, as appropriate, for the effect of the revised estimates. No such impairment charges were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2011 or 2010.

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Sales Incentives

We offer sales incentives such as up-front cash payments, merchandise credits and/or free products to certain airline customers in connection with sales contracts. The cost of these incentives is recognized in the period incurred unless recovery of these costs is specifically guaranteed by the customer in the contract. If the contract contains such a guarantee, then the cost of the sales incentive is capitalized as other assets and amortized to cost of sales, or as a reduction to sales, as appropriate. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of sales incentives was \$54.4 million and \$55.6 million, respectively. The carrying amount of sales incentives is evaluated for recovery when indicators of potential impairment exist. The carrying value of the sales incentives is also compared annually to the amount recoverable under the terms of the guarantee in the customer contract. If the amount of the carrying value of the sales incentives exceeds the amount recoverable in the contract, the carrying value is reduced. No such impairment charges were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2011 or 2010.

Flight Certification Costs

When a supply arrangement is secured, certain of our businesses may agree to supply hardware to an OEM to be used in flight certification testing and/or make cash payments to reimburse an OEM for costs incurred in testing the hardware. The flight certification testing is necessary to certify aircraft systems/components for the aircraft's airworthiness and allows the aircraft to be flown and thus sold in the country certifying the aircraft. Flight certification costs are capitalized in other assets and are amortized to cost of sales, or as a reduction to sales, as appropriate. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of sales flight certification costs was \$46.6 million and \$42.8 million, respectively. The carrying amount of flight certification costs is evaluated for recovery when indicators of impairment exist or when the estimated number of units to be manufactured changes. No such impairment charges were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2011 or 2010.

Service and Product Warranties

We provide service and warranty policies on certain of our products. We accrue liabilities under service and warranty policies based upon specific claims and a review of historical warranty and service claim experience. Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience change. In addition, we incur discretionary costs to service our products in connection with product performance issues. Our service and product warranty reserves are based upon a variety of factors. Any significant change in these factors could have a material impact on our results of operations. Such factors include but are not limited to the following:

The historical performance of our products and changes in performance of newer products;

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The mix and volumes of products being sold; and

The impact of product changes.

Share-Based Compensation

We utilize the fair value method of accounting to account for share-based compensation awards. See Note 5, Share-Based Compensation .

Assumptions***Stock Options***

We use the Black-Scholes-Merton formula to estimate the expected value that our employees will receive from the options based on a number of assumptions, such as interest rates, employee exercises, our stock price and expected dividend yield. Our weighted-average assumptions included:

	2011	2010
Risk-free interest rate %	2.2	2.9
Expected dividend yield %	1.3	1.6
Historical volatility factor %	35.6	35.0
Weighted-average expected life of the options (years)	5.6	5.7

The expected life is a significant assumption as it determines the period for which the risk-free interest rate, historical volatility and expected dividend yield must be applied. The expected life is the period over which our employees are expected to hold their options. It is based on our historical experience with similar grants. The risk-free interest rate is based on the expected U.S. Treasury rate over the expected life. Historical volatility reflects movements in our stock price over the most recent historical period equivalent to the expected life. Expected dividend yield is based on the stated dividend rate as of the date of grant.

Restricted Stock Units

The fair value of the restricted stock units is determined based upon the average of the high and low grant date fair value. The weighted-average grant date fair value during the first three months of 2011 and 2010 was \$88.64 and \$65.31 per unit, respectively.

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Performance Units

The value of each award is determined based upon the average of the high and low price of our stock on the last day of each reporting period, as adjusted for a performance condition and a market condition. The performance condition is applied to 50% of the awards and is based upon our actual return on invested capital (ROIC) as compared to a target ROIC. The market condition is applied to 50% of the awards and is based on our relative total shareholder return (RTSR) as compared to the RTSR of a peer group of companies. Since the awards will be paid in cash, they are recorded as a liability award and are marked to market each reporting period. As such, assumptions are evaluated for each award on an ongoing basis.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

We consult with an outside actuary as to the appropriateness for many of the assumptions used in determining the benefit obligations and the annual expense for our worldwide pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions. All significant assumptions are evaluated at least annually. Assumptions such as the rate of compensation increase, health care cost projections, the mortality rate assumption, and the long-term rate of return on plan assets are based upon our historical and benchmark data, as well as our outlook for the future. The U.S. and the U.K. discount rates are determined using a bond settlement approach based on a hypothetical portfolio of high quality corporate bonds whose coupon payments and maturity values are designed to match the projected benefit payment cash flows of the underlying pension and OPEB obligations. Only high quality AA-graded or better, non-callable corporate bonds are included in this bond portfolio. The discount rate for Canada resulted from benchmark plans with similar durations as the Canadian plans, plotted against the respective Canadian yield curves of AA-graded corporate bonds. The appropriate benchmarks by applicable country are used for pension plans other than those in the U.S., U.K. and Canada.

We generally amortize the actuarial gains and losses for our pension plans over the average future service period of the active participants. However, in 2011, we will amortize the actuarial gains and losses over the remaining life of the inactive plan participants in our U.S. salaried plan since almost all of the plan participants in that plan are now inactive. Additionally, as of January 1, 2011 we reduced the expected long-term rate of return assumption for the U.S. and U.K. plan assets to 8.25%.

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

Certain statements made in this document are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding our future plans, objectives and expected performance. Specifically, statements that are not historical facts, including statements accompanied by words such as believe, expect, anticipate, intend, should, estimate, or plan, are intended to identify forward-looking statements and convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. We caution readers that any such forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, but are subject to a wide range of risks, and actual results may differ materially. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expected performance include, but are not limited to:

demand for and market acceptance of new and existing products, such as the Airbus A350 XWB, A320neo and A380, the Boeing 787, the EMBRAER 190, the Mitsubishi Regional Jet (MRJ), the Bombardier CSeries, the Dassault Falcon 7X and the Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II and the Northrop Grumman Joint STARS re-engining program;

our ability to maintain profitability on the aerostructures 787 OE contract with Boeing;

our ability to extend our commercial OE contracts beyond the initial contract periods;

cancellation or delays of orders or contracts by customers or with suppliers, including delays or cancellations associated with the Boeing 787, the Airbus A380 and A350 XWB aircraft programs, and major military programs, including the Northrop Grumman Joint STARS re-engining program and the Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II;

our ability to obtain price adjustments pursuant to certain of our long-term contracts;

the financial viability of key suppliers and the ability of our suppliers to perform under existing contracts;

the extent to which we are successful in integrating and achieving expected operating synergies for recent and future acquisitions;

successful development of products and advanced technologies;

the impact of bankruptcies and/or consolidations in the airline industry;

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the health of the commercial aerospace industry, including the large commercial, regional, business and general aviation aircraft manufacturers;

global demand for aircraft spare parts and aftermarket services;

changing priorities or reductions in the defense budgets in the U.S. and other countries, U.S. foreign policy and the level of activity in military flight operations;

the possibility of restructuring and consolidation actions;

threats and events associated with and efforts to combat terrorism;

the extent to which changes in regulations and/or assumptions result in changes to expenses relating to employee and retiree medical and pension benefits;

competitive product and pricing pressures;

our ability to recover under contractual rights of indemnification for environmental, asbestos and other claims arising out of the divestiture of our tire, vinyl, engineered industrial products and other businesses;

the effect of changes in accounting policies or legislation, including tax legislation;

cumulative catch-up adjustments or loss contract reserves on long-term contracts accounted for under the percentage of completion method of accounting;

domestic and foreign government spending, budgetary and trade policies;

economic and political changes in international markets where we compete, such as changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation, fuel prices, deflation, recession and other external factors over which we have no control;

the outcome of contingencies including completion of acquisitions, joint ventures, divestitures, tax audits, litigation and environmental remediation efforts; and

the impact of labor difficulties or work stoppages at our, a customer's or a supplier's facilities.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this document, which speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. We undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statements were made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

We are exposed to certain market risks as part of our ongoing business operations, including risks from changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, which could impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We manage our exposure to these and other market risks through regular operating and financing activities and through the use of derivative financial instruments. We use such derivative financial instruments as risk management tools and not for speculative investment purposes.

We are exposed to interest rate risk as a result of our outstanding variable rate debt obligations. At March 31, 2011, a hypothetical 100 basis point unfavorable change in interest rates would increase annual interest expense by \$0.2 million. At March 31, 2011, a hypothetical 10 percent strengthening of the U.S. dollar against other foreign currencies would decrease the value of our forward contracts by \$238.9 million. The fair value of these foreign currency forward contracts was an asset of \$99.9 million at March 31, 2011. Because we hedge only a portion of our exposure, a strengthening of the U.S. Dollar as described above would have a more than offsetting benefit to our financial results in future periods.

Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the costs and benefits of such controls and procedures, which, by their nature, can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management's disclosure control objectives.

We have carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by the Quarterly Report (the Evaluation Date). Based upon that evaluation, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the Evaluation Date to provide reasonable assurance regarding management's disclosure control objectives.

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Changes in Internal Control

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We and certain of our subsidiaries are defendants in various claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings. In addition, we have been notified that we are among potentially responsible parties under federal environmental laws, or similar state laws, relative to the cost of investigating and in some cases remediating contamination by hazardous materials. See the disclosure under the captions **General** , **Environmental** , **Asbestos** , **Liabilities of Divested Businesses** and **Tax** in Note 15, **Contingencies** to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part 1, Item 1, of this Form 10-Q, which disclosure is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part 1, Item 1A. **Risk Factors**, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. The risks described in our Annual Report of Form 10-K are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.**

(c) The following table summarizes Goodrich Corporation's purchases of its common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2011:

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (3)
January 2011	159,188	\$ 88.60		
February 2011	601,145	89.00	595,000	
March 2011	343,101	84.52	332,305	
Total	1,103,434	87.55	927,305	\$482 million

- (1) The category includes 176,129 shares delivered to us by employees to pay withholding taxes due upon vesting of a restricted unit award and to pay the exercise price of employee stock options.
- (2) This balance represents the number of shares that were repurchased under the Company's repurchase program (the Program). The Program was approved by the Board of Directors for \$1.1 billion in total. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of the Company's Board of Directors, the Program will expire when the Company has purchased all shares authorized for repurchase. The Program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any particular amount of common stock, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice.
- (3) This balance represents the value of shares that can be repurchased under the Program.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits have been filed with this report:

- Exhibit 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Goodrich Corporation, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Goodrich Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003 (File No. 1-892), is incorporated herein by reference.
- Exhibit 3.2 By-Laws of Goodrich Corporation, as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Goodrich Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 16, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference. In accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, Goodrich Corporation hereby undertakes to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request, a copy of all instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt.
- Exhibit 10.1 Amendment Number One to the Goodrich Corporation Senior Executive Management Incentive Plan.
- Exhibit 15 Letter Re: Unaudited Interim Financial Information.
- Exhibit 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification.
- Exhibit 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification.
- Exhibit 32 Section 1350 Certifications.
- Exhibit 101 The following financial information from Goodrich Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 filed with the SEC on April 21, 2011, formatted in XBRL includes: (i) Condensed Consolidated Income Statements for the fiscal periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statements for the fiscal periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, and (iv) the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SIGNATURE

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

April 21, 2011

GOODRICH CORPORATION

By /s/ SCOTT E. KUECHLE

Scott E. Kuechle
Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

By /s/ SCOTT A. COTTRILL

Scott A. Cottrill
Vice President and Controller (Principal
Accounting Officer)

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* Submitted electronically herewith.