

ROPER INDUSTRIES INC /DE/  
Form 10-QT  
September 26, 2003

**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-Q**

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the quarterly period ended .
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the transition period from November 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002

Commission File Number 1-12273

**ROPER INDUSTRIES, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**51-0263969**

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

**2160 Satellite Blvd., Suite 200**

**Duluth, Georgia**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**30097**

(Zip Code)

**(770) 495-5100**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock as of December 31, 2002 was approximately 31,366,442.

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**ROPER INDUSTRIES, INC.**

**REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 1, 2002 TO DECEMBER 31, 2002**

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**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**
**Item 1. Financial Statements**
**Roper Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings (unaudited)**  
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Two months ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
Net sales	\$ 83,885	\$ 86,904
Cost of sales	42,320	41,570
Gross profit	41,565	45,334
Selling, general and administrative expenses	36,997	34,817
Income from operations	4,568	10,517
Interest expense	2,978	2,970
Other income	179	717
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and change in accounting principle	1,769	8,264
Income taxes	529	2,895
Earnings from continuing operations before change in accounting principle	1,240	5,369
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax benefit of \$211 and \$171, respectively	387	317

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	<b>Two months ended December 31,</b>	
	<u>853</u>	<u>5,052</u>
Earnings before change in accounting principle	853	5,052
Goodwill impairment, net of taxes of \$11,130	--	25,970
Net earnings/(loss)	<u>\$ 853</u>	<u>\$ (20,918)</u>
Net earnings per common share:		
Basic:		
Earnings from continuing operations before change in accounting principle	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.17
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.01)
Goodwill adjustment effective November 1, 2001	--	(0.84)
Net Earnings/(Loss)	<u>\$ 0.03</u>	<u>\$ (0.68)</u>
Diluted:		
Earnings from continuing operations before change in accounting principle	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.17
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.01)
Goodwill adjustment effective November 1, 2001	--	(0.82)
Net Earnings/(Loss)	<u>\$ 0.03</u>	<u>\$ (0.66)</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	31,356	30,916
Diluted	<u>31,854</u>	<u>31,742</u>
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.0875	\$ 0.0825

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Roper Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)**  
(in thousands)

	<b>December 31, 2002</b>	<b>October 31, 2002</b>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,270	\$ 12,422
Accounts receivable, net	117,984	138,290
Inventories	92,681	88,313
Other current assets	4,451	5,224
Assets held for sale	5,113	4,578
Total current assets	<u>235,499</u>	<u>248,827</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	50,410	51,089
Goodwill	464,664	459,233
Other intangible assets, net	37,253	37,032
Other noncurrent assets	33,979	32,792
Total assets	<u>\$ 821,805</u>	<u>\$ 828,973</u>

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	December 31, 2002	October 31, 2002
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 28,380	\$ 35,253
Accrued liabilities	60,924	65,153
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	2,477	1,698
Income taxes payable	7,563	7,618
Current portion of long-term debt	20,917	20,515
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>120,261</b>	<b>130,237</b>
Long-term debt	308,684	311,590
Other noncurrent liabilities	11,879	11,134
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>438,077</b>	<b>452,961</b>
Common stock	326	326
Additional paid-in capital	89,264	89,153
Retained earnings	303,101	304,995
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings	12,692	5,940
Treasury stock	(24,402)	(24,402)
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>380,981</b>	<b>376,012</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 821,805</b>	<b>\$ 828,973</b>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Roper Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)**  
(in thousands)

	Two months ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net earnings/(loss)	\$ 853	\$ (20,918)
Depreciation	1,943	2,530
Amortization	677	894
Goodwill transitional impairment, net of tax	--	25,970
Other, net	3,908	(7,464)
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>1,012</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Acquisitions of business, net of cash acquired	--	(6,642)
Capital expenditures	(658)	(2,016)
Other, net	(396)	(535)
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,054)</b>	<b>(9,193)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		

	Two months ended December 31,	
Debt borrowings	--	12,743
Debt payments	(4,185)	(3,667)
Other, net	114	2,555
Cash (used) provided in financing activities	(4,071)	11,631
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	592	(398)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,848	3,052
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	12,422	16,419
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 15,270	\$ 19,471

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Roper Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Earnings (Unaudited)**  
(in thousands)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accum. other compre- hensive earnings	Treasury stock	Total
Balances at October 31, 2002	\$ 326	\$ 89,153	\$ 304,995	\$ 5,940	\$ (24,402)	\$ 376,012
Net earnings	--	--	853	--	--	853
Stock Option Transactions	--	111	--	--	--	111
Other comprehensive earnings:						
Currency translation adjustments	--	--	--	6,752	--	6,752
Dividends Declared	--	--	(2,747)	--	--	(2,747)
Balances at December 31, 2002	\$ 326	\$ 89,264	\$ 303,101	\$ 12,692	\$ (24,402)	\$ 380,981

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Roper Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2002**

**1. Basis of Presentation**

On August 20, 2003 the Board of Directors of Roper Industries, Inc. ( "Roper" ) voted to change the fiscal year end from October 31 to December 31, effective as of January 1, 2003. As a result of this change in fiscal year, Roper's current fiscal year 2003 will be the twelve month period beginning January 1, 2003 and ending on December 31, 2003. Accordingly, the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are presented for the transition period from November 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for the two-month periods ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 are unaudited. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Roper Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries for all periods presented.

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During the period ended December 31, 2002, Roper realigned its operations into four market-focused segments to capture value-creating opportunities around common customers, market orientation, sales channels and common cost opportunities. The four new segments are: Instrumentation; Industrial Technology; Energy Systems and Controls; and Scientific and Industrial Imaging. All segment information has been restated to reflect these new categories.

Certain reclassifications have been made to previously reported information to conform to the current presentation.

Roper's management has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The results of operations for the two months ended December 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future. It is recommended that these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with Roper's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in its 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### 2. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net earnings (there were no adjustments necessary to determine earnings available to common shares) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share included the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. Common stock equivalents consisted of stock options.

### 3. Comprehensive Earnings

Comprehensive earnings includes net earnings and all other non-owner sources of changes in a company's net assets. Comprehensive earnings during the two months ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, was \$7,605 and \$(23,452), respectively. The differences between net earnings and comprehensive earnings were currency translation adjustments. Income taxes have not been provided on currency translation adjustments.

### 4. Inventories

	December 31, 2002	October 31, 2002
	(in thousands)	
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 63,343	\$ 63,247
Work in process	13,159	11,656
Finished products	37,369	34,383
Other inventory reserves	(20,037)	(19,820)
LIFO reserve	(1,153)	(1,153)
	\$ 92,681	\$ 88,313

### 5. Goodwill

	Instrumentation	Industrial Technology	Energy Systems & Controls	Scientific & Ind. Imaging	Total
	(in thousands)				
Balances at October 31, 2002	\$ 198,085	\$ 76,703	\$ 78,916	\$ 105,529	\$ 459,233
Additions	--	--	--	--	--
Currency translation adjustments	4,364	717	195	155	5,431
Reclassifications	--	--	--	--	--
Balances at December 31, 2002	\$ 202,449	\$ 77,420	\$ 79,111	\$ 105,684	\$ 464,664

**6. Other intangible assets, net**

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated amort.</u>	<u>Net book value</u>
	(in thousands)		
Assets subject to amortization:			
Existing customer base	\$ 15,382	\$ (2,031)	\$ 13,351
Unpatented technology	7,667	(1,659)	6,008
Patents and other protective rights	7,099	(3,503)	3,596
Trade secrets	3,010	(209)	2,801
Sales order backlog	442	(436)	6
Assets not subject to amortization:			
Trade names	11,491	--	11,491
	<u>11,491</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>11,491</u>
Balances at December 31, 2002	<u>\$ 45,091</u>	<u>\$ (7,838)</u>	<u>\$ 37,253</u>

Amortization expense of other intangible assets was \$677 and \$894 during the two months ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

**7. Contingencies**

Roper, in the ordinary course of business, is the subject of, or a party to, various pending or threatened legal actions, including those pertaining to product liability and employment practices. Based upon Roper's past experience with the defense and resolution of its product liability and employment practice claims and the limits of the primary, excess, and umbrella liability insurance available with respect to pending claims, management believes that adequate provisions have been made to cover any potential liability not covered by such insurance and that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from these actions should not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows of Roper.

There has been a significant increase in certain U.S. states in asbestos-related litigation claims against numerous industrial companies. Roper or its subsidiaries have been named as defendants in some such cases. To date no significant costs have been incurred by Roper in connection with these claims. Roper believes it has valid defenses to such claims and, if required, intends to defend them vigorously. Given the state of these claims it is not currently possible to determine the potential liability, if any, that may be incurred by Roper.

**8. Industry Segments**

During the two month period ended December 31, 2002, Roper realigned its operations into four market-focused segments to capture value-creating opportunities around common customers, market orientation, sales channels and common cost opportunities. The four new segments are: Instrumentation; Industrial Technology; Energy Systems and Controls; and Scientific and Industrial Imaging. All segment information has been restated to reflect these new categories.

Sales and operating profit by industry segment are set forth in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Two months ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
Net sales:			
Instrumentation	\$ 28,390	\$ 30,590	-7.2%
Industrial Technology	21,379	21,246	0.1
Energy Systems & Controls	12,353	10,341	19.5
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	21,763	24,727	-12.0
	<u>21,763</u>	<u>24,727</u>	<u>-12.0</u>
Total	<u>\$ 83,885</u>	<u>\$ 86,904</u>	<u>-3.5%</u>
Gross profit:			

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	Two months ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	
Instrumentation	\$ 16,394	\$ 18,879	-13.2%
Industrial Technology	9,377	9,567	-2.0
Energy Systems & Controls	4,777	4,209	13.5
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	11,017	12,679	-13.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 41,565	\$ 45,334	-8.3%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Operating profit*:			
Instrumentation	\$ 4,504	\$ 6,835	-34.1%
Industrial Technology	3,072	3,058	0.0
Energy Systems & Controls	(2,623)	(758)	-246.0
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	1,212	3,873	-68.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 6,165	\$ 13,008	-52.6%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

\* Operating profit is before unallocated corporate general and administrative expenses. Such expenses were \$1,597 and \$2,491 for the two months ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

## 9. Discontinued Operations

In connection with the realignment of our businesses explained in Note 8 to the Financial Statements, the company formalized its decision to offer for sale the Petrotech operation. Accordingly, related operating results reported as discontinued operations are outlined as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Two months ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
Net sales	\$ 347	\$ 1,426
Loss before income taxes	598	488
Income tax benefit	211	171
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss on discontinued operations	\$ 387	\$ 317
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, related assets and liabilities of Petrotech are recorded in the captions *Assets held for sale* and *Liabilities related to assets held for sale*, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2002 and October 31, 2002. The assets held for sale are outlined as follows:

	December 31, 2003	October 31, 2002
Current assets	\$ 3,923	\$ 3,373
Property, plant and equipment, net	235	250
Goodwill, net	955	955
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Assets held for sale	\$ 5,113	\$ 4,578
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Liabilities related to assets held for sale are comprised of accounts payables and other accrued liabilities.

The Petrotech operation was previously reported in the Company's Energy Systems and Controls segment. The accompanying financial statements have been restated to conform to discontinued operations treatment for all historical periods presented. Petrotech was sold on August 31, 2003.



## 10. Recently Released Accounting Pronouncements

The Company adopted SFAS 143 Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations as of November 1, 2002. There was no material impact to the company related to this new statement.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 45 Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others as of January 1, 2003. This Interpretation elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its financial statements about obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The Company has no new guarantees after December 31, 2002 requiring the measurement provisions of this Interpretation.

The FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities that is an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements. This Interpretation addresses the consolidation requirements of business enterprises which have variable interest entities. Roper adopted the statement on January 31, 2003 and the statement has had no effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

The FASB issued SFAS 148 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure that amends SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends certain disclosure requirements of Statement 123. Currently, Roper has chosen not to adopt the accounting provisions of SFAS 123 and adopted the additional disclosure provisions of SFAS 148 during 2003.

The FASB issued SFAS 150 Accounting for Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Liabilities, Equity, or Both that clarifies liability or equity classification for different financial instruments including mandatorily redeemable shares, put options and forward purchase contracts, and obligations that can be settled with shares. The adoption of SFAS 150 is not expected to have a material effect on the company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

## 11. Restructuring Activities

In conjunction with segment realignment described in note 8, Roper has commenced certain restructuring activities designed to reduce excess manufacturing capacity, move certain operations to lower-cost locations and transform activities to have lower fixed costs associated with those activities. Costs incurred during the two months ended December 31, 2002 were immaterial. Costs incurred from January 1, 2003 through July 31, 2003 are as disclosed in footnote 12 to the Form 10Q for the quarter ending July 31, 2003.

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

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with Management's Discussion Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended October 31, 2002 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report.

### Overview

On August 20, 2003 the Board of Directors of Roper Industries, Inc. (Roper, we or us) voted to change the fiscal year end from October 31 to December 31, effective as of January 1, 2003. As a result of this change in fiscal year, Roper's current fiscal year 2003 will be the twelve month period beginning January 1, 2003 and ending on December 31, 2003. Accordingly, the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are presented for the transition period from November 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002.

Roper Industries, Inc. is a diversified industrial company that designs, manufactures and distributes energy systems and controls, scientific and industrial imaging products and software, industrial technology products and instrumentation products and services. These products and services are marketed to selected segments of a broad range of markets including oil & gas, research, power generation, medical, semiconductor, refrigeration, automotive, water / wastewater and general industry.

We pursue consistent and sustainable growth in earnings by emphasizing continuous improvement in the operating performance of our existing businesses and by acquiring other carefully selected businesses. Our acquisitions have represented both financial bolt-ons and new strategic platforms. Common characteristics of our acquisitions are engineered products or systems that have high gross margins and generate favorable financial results. We strive for high cash and earnings returns from our acquisition investments. During the two month period ended December 31, 2002 our results benefited from five acquisitions made during the third and fourth of quarters of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2002.

- Zetec, reported in our Energy Systems & Controls segment
- Qualitek, reported in our Instrumentation segment

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- QImaging, reported in our Scientific & Industrial Imaging segment
- Duncan Technologies, reported in our Scientific & Industrial Imaging segment
- Definitive Imaging, reported in our Scientific & Industrial Imaging segment

Extensive development of a new motion imaging product line by our Scientific & Industrial Imaging segment commenced during the second quarter of fiscal 2002 and was completed during February 2003. During this period our customers have deferred ordering our existing products in anticipation of significant benefits from our new technology cameras, and as such there were no shipments of motion imaging products during the two month period ended December 31, 2002.

This filing includes the first reporting of our operations under the new segment organization established during the period ended December 31, 2002. We have re-aligned our operations into four market-focused groups to capture value-creating opportunities around common customers, market orientation, sales channels and common cost opportunities. We have recruited and reassigned new managers to lead these re-aligned groups.

Following the segment realignment, a number of restructuring plans were developed; however, negligible costs were incurred during the two month period ended December 31, 2002.

During this realignment of our businesses, we formalized our decision to offer for sale the Petrotech business. Accordingly, we are now reporting Petrotech as a discontinued operation and the results of this business are excluded from earnings from continuing operations.

### **Application of Critical Accounting Policies**

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ( GAAP ). A discussion of our significant accounting policies can be found in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2002 included in our Annual Report.

GAAP offers acceptable alternative methods for accounting for certain issues affecting our financial results, such as determining inventory cost, depreciating long-lived assets, recognizing revenues and issuing stock options to employees. We have not changed the application of acceptable accounting methods or the significant estimates affecting the application of these principles in the last three years in a manner that had a material effect on our financial statements, except for the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets as discussed below.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the use of estimates, assumptions, judgments and interpretations that can affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and other supplemental disclosures.

The development of accounting estimates is the responsibility of our management. Our management discusses those areas that require significant judgments with the audit committee of our board of directors. The audit committee discusses critical estimates with our external auditors and reviews all financial disclosures to be included in our filings with the SEC. Although we believe the positions we have taken with regard to uncertainties are reasonable, others might reach different conclusions and our positions can change over time as more information becomes available. If an accounting estimate changes, its effects are accounted for prospectively.

Our most significant accounting uncertainties are encountered in the areas of accounts receivable collectibility, inventory utilization, future warranty obligations, revenue recognition (percent of completion), income taxes and goodwill analysis. These issues, except for income taxes, which are not allocated to our business segments, affect each of our business segments. These issues are evaluated primarily using a combination of historical experience, current conditions and relatively short-term forecasting.

Accounts receivable collectibility is based on the economic circumstances of customers and credits given to customers after shipment of products, including in certain cases, credits for returned products. Accounts receivable are regularly reviewed to determine customers who have not paid within agreed upon terms, whether these amounts are consistent with past experiences, what historical experience has been with amounts deemed uncollectible and the impact that current and near-term forecast economic conditions might have on collection efforts in general and with specific customers. The returns and other sales credits histories are analyzed to determine likely future rates for such credits. At December 31, 2002, our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, sales returns and sales credits was \$3.8 million, or 3.2% of total gross accounts receivable excluding securitized Gazprom receivables from a vendor financing program. This percentage is influenced by the risk profile of the underlying receivables and increased 20 basis points over the end of fiscal 2002.

We regularly compare inventory quantities on hand against anticipated future usage, which we determine as a function of historical usage or forecasts related to specific items in order to evaluate obsolescence and excessive quantities. When we use historical usage, this information is also qualitatively compared to business trends to evaluate the reasonableness of using historical information as an estimate of future usage.

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Business trends can change rapidly and these events can affect the evaluation of inventory balances. At December 31, 2002, inventory reserves for excess and obsolete inventory were \$20.0 million, or 17.6% of gross first-in, first-out inventory cost. This percentage is consistent with that arising from our evaluation at the beginning of the two month period.

Most of our sales are covered by warranty provisions that generally provide for the repair or replacement of qualifying defective items for a specified period after the time of sale, typically 12 months. Future warranty obligations are evaluated using, among other factors, historical cost experience, product evolution and customer feedback. At December 31, 2002, the accrual for future warranty obligations was \$3.6 million versus \$3.7 million at the beginning of the period.

Net sales recognized under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting are estimated and dependent on a comparison of total costs incurred compared with total estimated costs for a project. During the two months ended December 31, 2002, revenue recognized using this method was immaterial. In addition, approximately \$11.0 million of revenue related to unfinished percentage-of-completion contracts had yet to be recognized at December 31, 2002. Contracts accounted for under this method are generally not significantly different in profitability compared with contracts for similar products and services accounted for under other methods.

Income taxes can be affected by estimates of whether, and within which jurisdictions, future earnings will occur and how and when cash is repatriated to the United States, combined with other aspects of an overall income tax strategy. Additionally, taxing jurisdictions could retroactively disagree with our tax treatment of certain items, and some historical transactions have income tax effects going forward. Accounting rules require these future effects to be evaluated using current laws, rules and regulations, each of which can change at any time and in an unpredictable manner. Commencing with the current two month period ending December 31, 2002, our effective income tax rate was reduced to 30% from 31% reflecting the tax benefits of certain changes to our risk management practices and foreign business structures. The reduction from the 35% rate for the two month period ended December 31, 2001 was principally driven by improved expectations for our utilization of all available foreign income tax credits.

The evaluation of the carrying value of goodwill is required to be performed annually and necessitates the valuation of each reporting entity, as defined. These valuations can be significantly affected by estimates of future performance and discount rates over a relatively long period of time, market price valuation multiples and marketplace transactions in related markets. These estimates will likely change over time. Many of our businesses operate in cyclical industries and the valuation of these businesses can be expected to fluctuate as a result of this cyclicity. Our acquisitions have generally included a large goodwill component and we expect that to continue with future acquisitions.

### Results of Operations

#### General

The following tables set forth selected information for the periods indicated. Dollar amounts are in thousands and percentages are the particular line item shown as a percentage of net sales.

	Two months ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
Net sales		
Instrumentation	\$ 28,390	\$ 30,590
Industrial Technology	21,379	21,246
Energy Systems & Controls	12,353	10,341
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	21,763	24,727
	\$ 83,885	\$ 86,904
Gross profit:		
Instrumentation	57.7%	61.7%
Industrial Technology	43.9	45.0
Energy Systems & Controls	38.7	40.7
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	50.6	51.3
	49.5	52.2

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	<b>Two months ended December 31,</b>	
Selling, general & administrative expenses:		
Instrumentation	41.8%	39.4%
Industrial Technology	29.5	30.6
Energy Systems & Controls	59.9	48.0
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	45.0	35.6
Total	42.2	37.2
Operating profit:		
Instrumentation	15.9%	22.3%
Industrial Technology	14.4	14.4
Energy Systems & Controls	(21.2)	(7.3)
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	5.6	15.7
Total	7.3	15.0
Corporate administrative expenses	(1.9)	(2.9)
Income from continuing operations	5.4	12.1
Interest expense	(3.5)	(3.4)
Other income	0.2	0.8
Income from continuing operations before taxes	2.1	9.5
Income taxes	(0.6)	(3.3)
Income from Continuing Operations	1.5	6.2
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.5)	(0.4)
Earnings before change in accounting principle	1.0	5.8
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	--	(29.9)
Net earnings/(loss)	1.0%	(24.1)%

**Two months ended December 31, 2002 compared to two months ended December 31, 2001**

Net sales for the two month period ended December 31, 2002 were \$83.9 million as compared to \$86.9 million in the prior-year period. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower sales to Gazprom and the absence of motion imaging sales in the Imaging segment, partially offset by the contributions from our fiscal 2002 acquisitions.

In our Instrumentation segment, net sales decreased by 7.2% as compared to the prior-year period primarily as a result of surplus used equipment flooding the weak telecommunications capital equipment markets for our Logitech unit and lower capital spending in the semi-conductor market. Elsewhere softness in oil & gas refinery capital spending offset the benefits of the Qualitek acquisition. Gross margins moved from 61.7% in the prior year period to 57.7% in the current period largely from the adverse leverage at our Logitech unit and semi-conductor businesses. SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales were 2.4% higher at 41.8% due to lower sales volume explained above and higher medical insurance expenditures. Overall the segment reported operating profit margins of 15.9% as compared to 22.3% in the prior-year period.

In our Industrial Technology segment, net sales were comparable to the same period in 2001. Gross margins decreased to 43.9% in the period from 45.0% in the prior-year; however, SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales were 1.1% lower at 29.5% offsetting the reduction in gross margin allowing the operating profit margin to remain constant at 14.4%. The lower SG&A expense level is primarily the result of headcount reductions.

Net sales in our Energy Systems & Controls segment increased by 19.5% during the two months ended December 31, 2002 as sales contributed by Zetec and higher control systems sales to oil and gas customers more than offset the lower sales to Gazprom. Gross margins decreased from 40.7% to 38.7% as a result of the adverse sales leverage from the deferred Gazprom sales and the seasonal low sales at Zetec with reduced power generation inspection activity during the peak heating season. This adverse leverage also resulted in an increase in SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales from 48.0% in the prior-year period to 59.9% in the current year period. As a result, operating losses increased from 7.3% in

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the prior-year period to 21.2%. Management does not anticipate that the confluence of these events giving rise to such operating margins will recur in the future.

Our Scientific & Industrial Imaging segment net sales decreased by 12.0% due primarily to the absence of motion imaging product sales (explained in the overview above) which was partially offset by net sales contributed by the contributions from the QImaging and Definitive Imaging acquisitions. Gross margins decreased from 51.3% in 2002 to 50.6% due to the increased manufacturing costs in the period for TEM imaging equipment. SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales increased to 45.0% in the period from 35.6% in the prior-year period as a result of additional costs associated with the development of the new motion imaging products and additional costs associated with foreign sales subsidiaries. Overall, the segment reported operating profits margins of 5.6% as compared to 15.7% with the bulk of the decline attributable to the repositioning of our motion imaging business.

Corporate expenses decreased by \$1.0 million and reduced as a percentage of sales from 2.9% to 1.9% due primarily to reduced variable compensation costs.

Interest expense held constant at \$2.9 million for the two month period ended December 31, 2002 compared to the two month period ended December 31, 2001, as lower effective interest rates offset increased borrowing levels.

Other income was \$0.2 million in the two month period ended December 31, 2002 as compared to \$0.7 million in the equivalent prior-year period from reduced realized foreign exchange gains.

Income taxes were 30.0% of pretax earnings in the current year period as compared to 35.0% in the equivalent prior-year period for the reasons noted in our discussion of critical accounting policies.

During fiscal 2002, we completed a transition review for goodwill impairment under SFAS 142 as of November 1, 2001. This review initially compared the fair value of each previously acquired reporting unit to its carrying value. If an impairment was indicated, the amount was then determined by comparing the implied fair value of goodwill to its carrying amount. This impairment, which was reported as a change in accounting principle, was a \$25,970 after-tax non-cash charge and was related to the Redlake, Petrotech and Dynamco units.

At December 31, 2002, the functional currencies of our European subsidiaries were stronger against the U.S. dollar compared to currency exchange rates at October 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001. This strengthening resulted in a gain of \$6.8 million in the foreign exchange component of comprehensive earnings for the two month period ended December 31, 2002. Approximately \$5.4 million of the total adjustment related to goodwill and is not expected to directly affect our expected future cash flows. Operating results in the two month period also benefited from the weakening of the US dollar, primarily against the Euro. The difference between the operating results for these companies for the two month period ending December 31, 2002, translated into U.S. dollars at average currency exchange rates experienced during the two month period and these operating results translated into U.S. dollars at average currency exchange rates experienced during the comparable two month period in 2001 was not material. If the impact of selling European sourced product in the U.S. is also considered, the impact of currency movements was negligible.

Net orders, booked for continuing operations, were \$95.3 million for the period, 8% higher than the same period of 2001 net order intake of \$88.0 million. This increase was due to the additional net orders booked of \$10.6 million from our fiscal 2002 acquisitions, which somewhat offset by delays in blanket order releases and other industrial market softness for our Industrial Technology segment. Overall, our order backlog at December 31, 2002 increased by \$6.6 million as compared to December 31, 2001. This increase was due to new acquisitions having \$6.9 million in backlog at December 31, 2002, partially offset by softness in the Industrial Technology segment.

	<b>Net orders booked for the two months ended December 31,</b>		<b>Order backlog as of December 31,</b>	
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>
Instrumentation	\$ 29,433	\$ 28,244	\$ 18,873	\$ 22,286
Industrial Technology	22,811	26,604	25,574	31,183
Energy Systems & Controls	14,254	6,824	25,902	18,426
Scientific & Industrial Imaging	28,780	26,371	46,999	38,874
	<b>\$ 95,278</b>	<b>\$ 88,043</b>	<b>\$ 117,348</b>	<b>\$ 110,769</b>

## Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$7.4 million in the period as compared to \$1.0 million in the prior-year period. This increase is principally attributable to a \$5 million collection from Gazprom under a vendor financing program and other working capital reductions, partially offsetting reduced earnings. Cash used in investing activities were lower in the two months ended December 31, 2002 compared to the prior-year period. In the two months ended December 31, 2001, we made a final payment due under the purchase agreement for acquisition of Struers and Logitech in September 2001. Cash flows from financing activities during each of the periods were mostly the borrowing activities associated with the business acquisitions and the debt reductions from our other net positive cash flows.

Net working capital (total current assets, excluding cash, less total current liabilities, excluding debt) was \$123.6 million at December 31, 2002 compared to \$126.7 million at October 31, 2002. Net working capital was reduced by \$3.1 million during the period due to \$5 million received from Gazprom on the prior year supplemental sale, offset by increased inventories from deferred Gazprom and oil & gas and TEM digital imaging equipment shipments. Total debt was \$329.6 million at December 31, 2002 (46% of total capital) compared to \$332.1 million at October 31, 2002 (47% of total capital).

Our principal \$275 million credit facility with a group of banks provides most of our daily external financing requirements, consisting of revolving loans, swing line loans and letters of credit. At December 31, 2002, we had outstanding U.S. denominated borrowings of \$148.7 million, the equivalent of \$40.2 million of Euro denominated borrowings and \$4.5 million of outstanding letters of credit. Total unused availability under this facility was \$72.0 million at December 31, 2002. We expect that our available additional borrowing capacity combined with the cash flows expected to be generated from existing business will be sufficient to fund normal operating requirements and to assist in the financing of some additional acquisitions. This facility matures May 2005. We also have several smaller facilities that allow for borrowings or the issuance of letters of credit in various foreign locations to support our non-U.S. businesses. In total, these smaller facilities do not represent a significant source of credit for us.

Our outstanding indebtedness at December 31, 2002 also included \$125 million of term notes maturing in May 2007 and May 2010 and do not require sinking fund payments. The notes are pre-payable by paying the holders thereof the discounted present value of all remaining scheduled payments using a discount rate equal to the sum of 50 basis points plus the yield of the U.S. Treasury Notes corresponding to the then remaining average life of the notes being prepaid.

The Company was in compliance with all debt covenants related to our credit facilities throughout the quarter ended July 31, 2003.

At December 31, 2002, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Capital expenditures of \$0.6 million and \$2.0 million were incurred during the two months ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. We expect future capital expenditures to be less than 2% of sales.

In November 2002, Roper's Board of Directors increased the quarterly cash dividend paid on our outstanding common stock to \$0.0875 per share from \$0.0825 per share, an increase of 6%. This represents the tenth consecutive year in which the quarterly dividend has been increased since Roper's 1992 initial public offering. Our Board of Directors declared and we paid a dividend on January 31, 2003. Payment of any additional dividends requires further action by the board of directors.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Company adopted SFAS 143 Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations as of November 1, 2002. There was no material impact to the company related to this new statement.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 45 Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others as of January 1, 2003. This Interpretation elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its financial statements about obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The Company has no new guarantees after December 31, 2002 requiring the measurement provisions of this Interpretation.

The FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities that is an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements. This Interpretation addresses the consolidation requirements of business enterprises which have variable interest entities. Roper adopted the statement on January 31, 2003 and the statement has had no effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

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The FASB issued SFAS 148 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure that amends SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends certain disclosure requirements of Statement 123. Currently, Roper has chosen not to adopt the accounting provisions of SFAS 123 and adopted the additional disclosure provisions of SFAS 148 during 2003.

The FASB issued SFAS 150 Accounting for Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Liabilities, Equity, or Both that clarifies liability or equity classification for different financial instruments including mandatorily redeemable shares, put options and forward purchase contracts, and obligations that can be settled with shares. The adoption of SFAS 150 is not expected to have a material effect on the company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

### Outlook

Current geopolitical uncertainties could adversely affect our business prospects. A significant terrorist attack or other global conflict could cause changes in world economies that would adversely affect us. It is impossible to isolate each of these factors' effects on current economic conditions. It is also impossible to predict with any reasonable degree of certainty what or when any additional events may occur that also will similarly disrupt the economy.

We maintain an active acquisition program; however, future acquisitions will be dependent on numerous factors and it is not feasible to reasonably estimate if or when any such acquisitions will occur and what the impact will be on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Such acquisitions may be financed by the use of existing credit lines, future cash flows from operations, the proceeds from the issuance of new debt or equity securities or some combination of these methods.

We anticipate that our recently acquired companies as well as our other companies will generate positive cash flows from operating activities, and that these cash flows will permit the reduction of currently outstanding debt at a pace consistent with that which has historically been experienced. However, the rate at which we can reduce our debt during 2003 (and reduce the associated interest expense) will be affected by, among other things, the financing and operating requirements of any new acquisitions and the financial performance of our existing companies; and none of these factors can be predicted with certainty.

### Information About Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. In addition, we, or our executive officers on our behalf, may from time to time make forward-looking statements in reports and other documents we file with the SEC or in connection with oral statements made to the press, potential investors or others. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words, believes, expects, anticipates, plans, estimates or similar expressions. These statements include, among others, statements regarding our expected business outlook, anticipated financial and operating results, strategies, contingencies, financing plans, working capital needs, sources of liquidity, capital expenditures and contemplated acquisitions.

Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guarantees of financial performance. These statements are based on beliefs and assumptions of our management, which in turn are based on currently available information. Important assumptions which are the basis of the forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, which, if experienced, could cause our actual financial results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Many of these risks and uncertainties are beyond our ability to control or predict, and they include, but are not limited to, the following:

- reductions in our business with Gazprom;
- unfavorable changes in foreign exchange rates;
- difficulties associated with exports;
- risks associated with our international operations;
- difficulty making acquisitions and successfully integrating acquired businesses;
- increased product liability and insurance costs;
- increased directors and officers liability and other insurance costs;
- future competition;
- changes in the supply of, or price for, parts and components;
- environmental compliance costs and liabilities;
- risks and costs associated with asbestos-related litigation;
- potential write-offs of our substantial intangible assets;
- terrorist attacks; and
- the factors discussed in Exhibit 99.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2002 under the heading "Risk Factors."

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We believe these forward-looking statements are reasonable; however, undue reliance should not be placed on any forward-looking statements, which are based on current expectations. Further, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

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

We are exposed to interest rate risk on our outstanding borrowings. We are exposed to foreign currency exchange risks on our transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We are also exposed to equity market risks pertaining to the trading price of our common stock.

Interest rate risks at December 31, 2002 were not materially different from the analysis presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended October 31, 2002.

Several Roper companies have transactions and balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Most of these transactions or balances are denominated in euros, British pounds, Danish krone or Japanese yen.

Sales by companies whose functional currency was not the U.S. dollar were 27% of our total sales and 73% of these sales were by companies with a European functional currency. The U.S. dollar has relatively consistently weakened against these European currencies since the two month period ended December 31, 2001. The difference between the operating results for these companies for the two months ending December 31, 2002, translated into U.S. dollars at average currency exchange rates experienced during the two month period and these operating results translated into U.S. dollars at average currency exchange rates experienced during the comparable two month period in 2001 was less than \$300 thousand. If these currency exchange rates had been 10% different throughout the two months ended December 31, 2002 compared to currency exchange rates actually experienced, the impact on our expected net earnings would have been approximately \$0.3 million.

The changes of these currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar during the two month period ended December 31, 2002 compared to currency exchange rates at October 31, 2002 resulted in an increase in net assets of \$6.8 million that was reported as a component of comprehensive earnings, \$5.4 million of which was attributed to goodwill. Goodwill changes from currency exchange rate changes do not directly affect our reported earnings or cash flows.

The trading price of Roper's common stock influences the valuation of stock option grants and the effects these grants have on diluted earnings disclosed in our financial statements. The stock price also affects our employees' perceptions of various programs that involve our common stock. We believe the quantification of the effects of these changing prices on our future earnings and cash flows is not readily determinable.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. As of December 31, 2002, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ( CEO ) and Chief Financial Officer ( CFO ), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Subsequent to the date of their evaluation, there were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls.

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## Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

#### a. Exhibits

- (a)3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, including Form of Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Preferred Stock
- (b)3.2 Amended and Restated By-Laws
- (c)4.1 Rights Agreement between Roper Industries, Inc. and SunTrust Bank, Atlanta, Inc. as Rights Agent, dated as of January 8, 1996, including Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Preferred Stock (Exhibit A), Form of Rights



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Certificate (Exhibit B) and Summary of Rights (Exhibit C)

- (b)4.2 Credit agreement dated as of May 18, 2000
- (b)4.3 Note Purchase Agreement dated as of May 18, 2000
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (302)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer (302)
- 32.3 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (906)
- 32.4 Certification of Chief Financial Officer (906)

b. Reports on Form 8-K

We filed the following reports on Form 8-K during the two month period ended December 31, 2002.

On November 1, 2002, we reported under Item 5 the announcement of the transitional impairment test of goodwill as required under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

On December 12, 2002, we reported under item 5 our 2002 financial results.

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- (a) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibits 3.1 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed March 17, 2003.
  - (b) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibits 3.2, 4.02, 4.03 and 10.06 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed September 13, 2000.
  - (c) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.02 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 18, 1996.
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### Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Brian D. Jellison</u>		
Brian D. Jellison	Chief Executive Officer and President	September 25, 2003
<u>/s/ Martin S. Headley</u>		
Martin S. Headley	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	September 25, 2003

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### EXHIBIT INDEX TO REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

Number	Exhibit
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, including Form of Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Preferred Stock, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-K filed March 17, 2003.
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2, 4.02 and 10.06 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed September 13, 2000.

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- 4.1 Rights Agreement between Roper Industries, Inc. and SunTrust Bank, Atlanta, Inc. as Rights Agent, dated as of January 8, 1996, including Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Preferred Stock (Exhibit A), Form of Rights Certificate (Exhibit B) and Summary of Rights (Exhibit C), incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.02 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 18, 1996.
- 4.2 Credit Agreement dated as of May 18, 2000, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2, 4.02, 4.03 and 10.06 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed September 13, 2000.
- 4.3 Note Purchase Agreement dated as of May 18, 2000, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2, 4.02, 4.03 and 10.06 to the Roper Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed September 13, 2000.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (302)
- 31.2 Certification of Financial Officer (302)
- 32.3 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (906)
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