

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

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 1-5672

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC.

INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

13-5158950
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

4 WEST RED OAK LANE, WHITE PLAINS, NY 10604
(Principal Executive Office)

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (914) 641-2000

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 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

As of October 31, 2003, there were outstanding 92,271,319 shares of common
stock (\$1 par value per share) of the registrant.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE ---- Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION: Item 1. Financial
Statements: Consolidated Condensed Income Statements --
Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 and
2002..... 2 Consolidated Condensed Balance
Sheets -- September 30, 2003 and December 31,
2002..... 4 Consolidated
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows -- Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2003 and 2002..... 5 Notes to
Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements..... 6 Item
2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations: Three and Nine Months
Ended September 30, 2003 and
2002..... 22 Item 4. Controls
and Procedures..... 40 Part
II. OTHER INFORMATION: Item 1. Legal
Proceedings..... 40
Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-
K..... 40
Signature.....
41 Exhibit
Index..... 42

PART I.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted within the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such SEC rules. The Company believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. Certain amounts in the prior periods' consolidated condensed financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENTS
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE)
(UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	SEPTEMBER 30,	SEPTEMBER 30,
	2003	2002	2002	2002
----- --- 2003 2002 2002 2002 ----- -----				
----- Sales and				
revenues.....	\$1,375.2	\$1,235.1	\$4,109.8	\$3,741.0
----- Costs of sales and				
revenues.....	903.7	798.8		
2,699.7 2,435.4 Selling, general, and				
administrative expenses.....	195.9	170.6	594.8	
523.1 Research, development, and engineering				
expenses.....	137.2	130.7	409.4	386.8
Restructuring and asset				
impairments.....	1.6	(1.7)	17.9	(1.7)
----- Total costs				
and expenses.....	1,238.4			
1,098.4 3,721.8 3,343.6 -----				
----- Operating				
income.....	136.8			
136.7 388.0 397.4 Interest (income) expense,				
net.....	(5.3)	5.6	(14.6)	27.5
Miscellaneous (income) expense,				
net.....	2.0	(0.9)	4.8	(3.9)
----- Income from continuing				
operations before income				
taxes.....				
140.1 132.0 397.8 373.8 Income tax				
expense.....	37.6			
11.6 116.5 89.0 -----				
- Income from continuing				
operations.....	102.5	120.4	281.3	
284.8 Discontinued operations: Income from				
discontinued operations, including tax income of				
\$6.3 and \$6.1.....	6.7	--	14.5	
-- ----- Net				
income.....				
\$ 109.2 \$ 120.4 \$ 295.8 \$ 284.8 =====				
=====				

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT FOR SHARES AND PER SHARE)

SEPTEMBER 30, DECEMBER 31, 2003	2002	-----	---
----- (UNAUDITED) ASSETS			
Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents.....			
	\$ 312.3	\$ 202.2	Receivables,
net.....			1,033.3
	868.3	Inventories,	
net.....			600.6
	552.9	Other current	
assets.....			80.3
	77.1	-----	----- Total current
assets.....			2,026.5
			1,700.5
			Plant, property and equipment,
net.....			840.5
			841.2
			Deferred income taxes.....
			470.4
			546.3
			Goodwill,
net.....			
			1,596.3
			1,550.5
			Other intangible assets,
net.....			84.4
			74.9
			Other assets.....
			821.3
			676.2

			----- Total
assets.....			\$5,839.4
			\$5,389.6
			=====
			===== LIABILITIES AND
			SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
			Current Liabilities: Accounts payable.....
			\$ 571.0
			\$ 484.0
			Accrued expenses.....
			702.6
			725.3
			Accrued taxes.....
			294.6
			221.3
			Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt....
			272.2
			299.6

			----- Total current liabilities.....
			1,840.4
			1,730.2
			Pension benefits.....
			1,441.9
			1,430.3
			Postretirement benefits other than pensions.....
			200.3
			198.7
			Long-term debt.....
			465.8
			492.2
			Other liabilities.....
			407.3
			400.9

			----- Total
liabilities.....			4,355.7
			4,252.3
			Shareholders' Equity: Cumulative Preferred Stock: Authorized 50,000,000 shares, No par value, none issued.....
			-- --
			Common stock: Authorized 200,000,000 shares, \$1 par value per share Outstanding: 92,278,842 and 91,824,515 shares.....
			92.3
			91.8
			Retained earnings.....
			2,197.3
			1,939.1
			Accumulated other comprehensive loss: Unrealized loss on investment securities and cash flow
			hedges.....
			(0.7)
			(1.7)
			Unrealized loss on minimum pension liability.....
			(784.7)
			(784.7)
			Cumulative translation adjustments.....
			(20.5)
			(107.2)

			----- Total shareholders' equity.....
			1,483.7
			1,137.3

			----- Total liabilities and shareholders' equity.....
			\$5,839.4
			\$5,389.6
			=====
			=====

The accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements are an integral part of the above balance sheets.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN MILLIONS)
(UNAUDITED)

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, -----	2003	2002
----- OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income.....	\$ 295.8	\$ 284.8
Discontinued operations, net.....	(14.5)	--
-- Income from continuing operations.....	281.3	284.8
Adjustments to income from continuing operations:		
Depreciation and amortization.....	138.7	125.3
Restructuring and asset impairments.....	17.9	(1.7)
Payments for restructuring.....	(14.9)	(25.6)
Change in receivables.....	(147.6)	(102.9)
Change in inventories.....	(14.6)	
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	26.6	49.1
Change in accrued and deferred taxes.....	172.1	97.3
Change in other current and non-current assets.....	(191.6)	
Change in non-current liabilities.....	(7.0)	(13.2)
Other, net.....	8.3	2.3
----- Net cash -- operating activities.....	269.2	429.7
----- INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to plant, property, and equipment.....	(97.0)	(83.7)
Proceeds from sale of assets and businesses.....	9.3	8.6
Acquisitions.....	(44.1)	(103.7)
Sale of investments.....	43.5	--
- Other, net.....	0.1	
(1.7) ----- Net cash -- investing activities.....	(88.2)	(180.5)
----- FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Short-term debt, net.....	(12.0)	(223.0)
Long-term debt repaid.....	(40.3)	(2.8)
Long-term debt issued.....	0.3	0.4
Repurchase of common stock.....	(32.2)	(29.2)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock.....	27.9	88.4
Dividends paid.....	(43.2)	
(40.5) Other, net.....	0.2	
(0.1) ----- Net cash -- financing activities.....	(99.3)	(206.8)
----- EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	12.3	3.3
NET CASH -- DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS.....	16.1	19.0
-- Net change in cash and cash equivalents.....	110.1	64.7
Cash and cash equivalents -- beginning of period.....	202.2	121.3
----- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS -- END OF PERIOD.....	\$ 312.3	\$ 186.0
=====		
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest.....	\$ 29.8	\$ 33.9
Income taxes (net of refunds received).....	\$ (55.6)	\$ (9.2)
=====		

The accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements are an integral part of the above statements.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

1) RECEIVABLES

Net receivables consist of the following:

SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBER 31,	2003	2002	-----	-----

Trade.....		\$ 991.0	\$811.2		
Other.....		70.9	84.8	Allowance for doubtful	
accounts.....				(28.6)	(27.7)
		-	-----	\$1,033.3	\$868.3
				=====	=====

2) INVENTORIES

Net inventories consist of the following:

SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBER 31,	2003	2002	-----	-----
		-----		-----	
				Finished	
goods.....		\$155.2	\$147.6	Work in	
process.....		198.3	195.9	Raw	
materials.....		341.6	280.3	Progress	
payments.....		(94.5)	(70.9)		
				\$600.6	\$552.9
				=====	=====

3) PLANT, PROPERTY, AND EQUIPMENT

Net plant, property, and equipment consist of the following:

SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBER 31,	2003	2002	-----	-----
		-----		-----	
				Land and	
improvements.....					\$ 57.4
		\$ 60.3		Buildings and	
improvements.....		444.5	409.9	Machinery and	
equipment.....		1,481.5	1,566.3	Furniture, fixtures and office	
equipment.....		250.3	235.5	Construction work	
in progress.....		79.6	73.3		
Other.....		39.0	44.3	2,437.1	2,304.8
				Accumulated	
depreciation and amortization.....				(1,596.6)	
		(1,463.6)	-----	\$ 840.5	\$ 841.2
				=====	=====

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

4) SALES AND REVENUES AND COSTS OF SALES AND REVENUES

Sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues consist of the following:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		NINE MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30, 2003		SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
----- Product				
sales.....	\$1,147.5	\$1,039.3	\$3,460.4	\$3,213.6
	Service			
revenues.....	227.7	195.8	649.4	527.4
----- Total sales				
and revenues.....	\$1,375.2	\$1,235.1	\$4,109.8	\$3,741.0
=====				
Costs of product				
sales.....	\$ 667.3	\$2,255.3	\$2,095.2	\$ 748.5
	Costs of			
service revenues.....	155.2	131.5	444.4	340.2
----- Total costs				
of sales and revenues.....	\$ 903.7	\$ 798.8	\$2,699.7	\$2,435.4
=====				

The Defense Electronics & Services segment comprises \$207.3 and \$587.1 of total service revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, respectively, and \$136.6 and \$386.9 of total costs of service revenues, respectively, during the same period. The Fluid Technology segment comprises the remaining balances of service revenues and costs of service revenues.

The Defense Electronics & Services segment comprises \$175.4 and \$469.3 of total service revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2002, respectively, and \$113.0 and \$288.3 of total costs of service revenues, respectively, during the same period. The Fluid Technology segment comprises the remaining balances of service revenues and costs of service revenues.

5) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	PRETAX TAX INCOME (EXPENSE) NET-OF-TAX (EXPENSE)	
	BENEFIT AMOUNT	
	----- Three	
	Months Ended September 30, 2003 Net	
income.....	\$109.2	
	Other comprehensive income (loss): Foreign	
currency translation adjustments.....	\$9.5	
	\$ -- 9.5 Unrealized gain (loss) on investment	
	securities and cash flow	
hedges.....	0.4	
	(0.1)	0.3
	----- Other comprehensive	
income.....	\$9.9	\$(0.1) 9.8
	--- Comprehensive	
income.....	\$119.0	
	=====	

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

PRETAX TAX INCOME (EXPENSE) NET-OF-TAX (EXPENSE)
BENEFIT AMOUNT ----- Three
Months Ended September 30, 2002 Net

income.....
\$120.4 Other comprehensive income (loss): Foreign
currency translation adjustments.....
\$(13.0) \$ -- (13.0) Unrealized gain (loss) on
investment securities and cash flow

hedges..... 0.6
(0.2) 0.4 ----- Other comprehensive
income..... \$(12.4) \$(0.2)
(12.6) ----- Comprehensive

income..... \$107.8
=====

PRETAX TAX INCOME (EXPENSE) NET-OF-TAX (EXPENSE)
BENEFIT AMOUNT ----- Nine
Months Ended September 30, 2003 Net

income.....
\$295.8 Other comprehensive income (loss): Foreign
currency translation adjustments.....
\$86.7 \$ -- 86.7 Unrealized gain (loss) on investment
securities and cash flow

hedges..... 1.5
(0.5) 1.0 ----- Other comprehensive income
(loss)..... \$88.2 \$(0.5) 87.7 -----
Comprehensive

income..... \$383.5
=====

PRETAX TAX INCOME (EXPENSE) NET-OF-TAX (EXPENSE)
BENEFIT AMOUNT ----- Nine
Months Ended September 30, 2002 Net

income.....
\$284.8 Other comprehensive income (loss): Foreign
currency translation adjustments.....
\$50.9 \$ -- 50.9 Minimum pension
liability..... (23.7) 8.0
(15.7) Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities
and cash flow

hedges..... 0.9
(0.3) 0.6 ----- Other comprehensive income
(loss)..... \$28.1 \$ 7.7 35.8 -----
Comprehensive

income..... \$320.6
=====

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

6) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding used in the computation of basic earnings per share.....	92.3	91.7	92.1	90.7
Common stock equivalents.....	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.7
Shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share.....	94.3	94.2	94.0	93.4

The amounts of outstanding antidilutive common stock options excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2003 were 0.0 and 1.7, respectively.

The amounts of outstanding antidilutive common stock options excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2002 were each less than 0.1.

7) STOCK-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

As of September 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company had two stock-based employee compensation plans and two stock-based non-employee director's compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 20, "Shareholders' Equity," within the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Additionally, a third stock-based employee and non-employee director compensation plan was adopted by the Company during the second quarter of 2003. The Company accounts for these plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. Had compensation cost for these plans been determined based on the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the following pro forma amounts:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002
Net income as reported.....	\$109.2	\$120.4	\$295.8	\$284.8
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for awards not reflected in net income -- net of tax.....	(1.7)	(4.2)	(21.3)	(1.7)
Pro forma net income.....	\$107.5	\$120.4	\$291.6	\$263.5
EPS: Basic, as reported.....	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.31	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.14
Basic, pro forma.....	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.31	\$ 3.17	\$ 2.90
Diluted, as reported.....	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.28	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.05
Diluted, pro forma.....	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.28	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.82

disposal of machinery and equipment.

- The Fluid Technology segment recognized a \$0.5 charge for the severance of 13 factory workers and 14 office workers. Lease and other costs represent \$0.4 of the charge.
- The Motion & Flow Control segment recorded a \$0.4 charge for the severance of one management employee and four factory workers.

The projected future cash savings from the restructuring actions announced during the third quarter of 2003 are approximately \$1 during 2003 and \$21 between 2004 and 2008. The savings primarily represents lower salary and wage expenditures and will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

In addition to the new restructuring actions announced during the third quarter, the Motion & Flow Control segment recognized \$0.2 of severance and employee benefit costs related to actions announced during the first quarter.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

During the second quarter of 2003 the Company continued its program to reduce structural costs and increase profitability. New restructuring actions totaling \$4.7 were announced during the period. The charge primarily reflected the severance of 148 employees and the cancellation of an operating lease. The actions by segment are as follows:

- The Electronic Components segment comprises \$2.7 of the charge and the actions taken at this segment include the termination of six management employees, 19 factory workers and 71 office workers.
- The Motion & Flow Control segment recognized \$1.0 for the severance of 50 employees, including six management employees, 31 factory workers and 13 office workers. Lease termination fees of \$0.7 and asset disposal costs of \$0.1 were also reflected in the charge.
- At Corporate Headquarters, a charge of \$0.2 was recorded for the termination of one management employee and one office worker.

The projected future cash savings from the restructuring actions announced during the second quarter of 2003 are approximately \$4 during 2003 and \$41 between 2004 and 2008. The savings primarily represents lower salary and wage expenditures and will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

In addition to the new restructuring actions announced during the second quarter, the Motion & Flow Control segment recognized \$1.2 of severance and employee benefit costs related to actions announced during the first quarter.

During the first quarter of 2003 the Company recorded a \$9.0 restructuring charge primarily for the planned severance of 465 persons. Severance of \$8.3 represents the majority of the charge.

Listed below, by business segment, is background information on the 2003 first quarter restructuring charge.

CASH CHARGES	-----	ASSET SEVERANCE	
OTHER IMPAIRMENTS TOTAL	-----		
	-----	Electronic	
Components.....			
	\$6.8 \$0.3 \$0.4	\$7.5	Corporate &
Other.....			
	1.1 -- --	1.1	Motion & Flow
Control.....			
	0.4 -- --	0.4	Total 2003
			1st Quarter
Charges.....		\$8.3	\$0.3
	\$0.4 \$9.0	====	====

The restructuring actions initiated by the Electronic Components segment include the planned termination of 226 persons, comprised of 101 office workers, 116 factory workers and nine management employees, and the disposal of certain machinery and equipment. The actions were prompted by management's projections of continued weakness in certain businesses.

The \$1.1 charge taken at Corporate Headquarters represents the consolidation of administrative tasks and includes the planned termination of two management employees.

The actions within the Motion & Flow Control segment include the planned termination of 237 employees, comprised of 21 office workers and 216 factory workers. The charge relates to the closure of a manufacturing facility in Arkansas. The actions will be completed during 2003 and 2004 and the total estimated charge of approximately \$2.6 will be recognized ratably over the restructuring period as the terminations become effective. Management deemed the restructuring actions necessary to address the anticipated loss of certain platforms during the second half of 2003.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

The projected future cash savings from the restructuring actions announced during the first quarter of 2003 are approximately \$5 during 2003 and \$56 between 2004 and 2008. The savings primarily represents lower salary and wage expenditures and will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following is a rollforward of the accrued cash restructuring balances for all restructuring plans.

MOTION CORPORATE, FLUID & FLOW ELECTRONIC ELIMINATIONS TECHNOLOGY CONTROL COMPONENTS AND OTHER TOTAL -----	-	-	-	-

----- Balance				
December 31,				
2002.....	\$			
6.5	\$ 4.5	\$ 4.4	\$ 0.9	
\$16.3 Payments for prior				
charges.....				
(4.8)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(0.6)	
(9.7) 2003 restructuring				
charges.....				
0.9	3.9	11.0	1.3	17.1
2003 restructuring				
reversals.....				
--	--	(1.2)	--	(1.2)
Payments for 2003				
charges.....				
(0.1)	(0.8)	(3.8)	(0.5)	
(5.2) -----				
----- Balance				
September 30,				
2003.....	\$			
2.5	\$ 5.1	\$ 8.6	\$ 1.1	
\$17.3 =====				
=====				

At December 31, 2002, the accrual balance for restructuring activities was \$16.3. Cash payments of \$14.9 and additional cash charges of \$17.1 were recorded in the first nine months of 2003. Also, management reviewed the Company's remaining restructuring actions and determined that certain 2003 and 2001 actions would be completed for \$1.2 less than planned at the Electronic Components segment. Accordingly, restructuring accruals totaling \$1.2 were reversed into income during the third quarter of 2003. The accrual balance at September 30, 2003 is \$17.3, which includes \$13.8 for severance and \$3.5 for facility carrying costs and other.

As of December 31, 2002, remaining actions under restructuring activities announced in 2001 and 2002 were to close three facilities and reduce headcount by 256. During the first nine months of 2003, the Company closed two facilities. In addition, headcount was reduced by 575 persons related to all plans and the Company experienced employee attrition, leaving a balance of 331 planned reductions (including the 2003 plans). Actions announced during the first nine months of 2003 will be completed by the first quarter of 2004. All of the actions contemplated under the 2002 and 2001 plans will be completed by the close of 2003. Closed facility expenditures related to the 2001 plan will continue to be incurred in 2003 through 2006. Future restructuring expenditures will be funded with cash from operations, supplemented, as required, with commercial paper borrowings.

OTHER ASSET IMPAIRMENT CHARGE

During the first quarter of 2003, the Company recorded a \$1.4 asset impairment charge primarily for a technology license that will not be utilized based on management's projections of future market conditions. The applicable assets were written down to their fair values based on management's comparison of projected future discounted cash flows generated by each asset to the applicable asset's carrying value. These impairments were unrelated to the Company's restructuring activities.

9) DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The nature of the Company's business activities necessarily involves the management of various financial and market risks, including those related to changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, and commodity prices. As discussed more completely in Notes 1, "Accounting Policies," and 18, "Financial Instruments," within the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate or eliminate certain of those risks.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the values of the Company's interest rate swaps were \$96.1 and \$97.0, including \$8.1 and \$4.0 of accrued interest, respectively.

A reconciliation of current period changes contained in the accumulated other comprehensive loss component of shareholders' equity is not required as no material activity occurred during the first nine months of 2003. Additional disclosures required by SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended, are presented below.

HEDGES OF FUTURE CASH FLOWS

At September 30, 2003 the Company had six foreign currency cash flow hedges that had appreciations of \$0.1 during 2003. At December 31, 2002, there were no foreign currency cash flow hedges outstanding. There were no changes in the forecasted transactions during 2003 regarding their probability of occurring, which would require amounts to be reclassified to earnings.

The notional amount of the foreign currency forward contracts utilized to hedge cash flow exposures was \$2.5 at September 30, 2003. The fair value of these contracts at September 30, 2003 was \$0.1. There were no ineffective portions of changes in fair values of cash flow hedge positions reported in earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and no amounts were excluded from the measure of effectiveness reported in earnings during these periods.

HEDGES OF RECOGNIZED ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FIRM COMMITMENTS

At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company had foreign currency forward contracts with notional amounts of \$73.9 and \$109.1, respectively, to hedge the value of recognized assets, liabilities and firm commitments. The fair values of these contracts were \$(0.2) and \$0.6 at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. The ineffective portion of changes in fair values of such hedge positions reported in operating income during the first nine months of 2003 and 2002 were \$(0.2) and \$0.0, respectively. There were no amounts excluded from the measure of effectiveness.

10) GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of January 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," which addresses the financial accounting and reporting standards for the acquisition of intangible assets outside of a business combination and for goodwill and other intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. This accounting standard requires that goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets be tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if circumstances warrant, and that they no longer be amortized. The provisions of the standard also require the completion of a transitional impairment test in the year of adoption, with any impairments identified treated as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. In connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 142, the Company completed a transitional and initial goodwill impairment test at its 12 identified reporting units and determined that no impairment exists. Both tests were conducted in the first quarter of 2002. The Company also conducted its annual impairment test in the first quarter of 2003 (as of the beginning of the year) and determined that no impairment exists.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 by operating segment are as follows:

DEFENSE MOTION FLUID ELECTRONICS & FLOW ELECTRONIC CORPORATE TECHNOLOGY & SERVICES CONTROL COMPONENTS AND OTHER TOTAL ----- -----					
-- -----	Balance as				
of December 31, 2002.....	\$769.9				
	\$303.7	\$176.1	\$295.8	\$5.0	
\$1,550.5	Goodwill acquired during				
the					
period.....	4.6	--	--	23.0	--
	27.6	Other,			
including foreign currency					
translation.....	12.9	--	2.1	3.2	--
	18.2	-----			
-----	Balance as of September 30,				
2003....	\$787.4	\$303.7	\$178.2		
	\$322.0	\$5.0	\$1,596.3	=====	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
	=====				

Information regarding the Company's other intangible assets follows:

SEPTEMBER 30, DECEMBER 31, 2003 2002 ----- --				
-----	Amortized intangibles -- Patents and			
other.....	\$34.6			
	\$32.6	Accumulated		
amortization.....	(7.7)			
(5.7)	Unamortized intangibles -- Brands and			
trademarks.....	22.2			
	12.7	Pension		
related.....				
	35.3	35.3	-----	-----
Net				
intangibles.....	\$84.4	\$74.9	=====	=====

Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 was \$2.0 and \$0.8, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for each of the five succeeding years is approximately \$3 per year.

11) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In September of 1998, the Company completed the sales of its automotive Electrical Systems business to Valeo SA for approximately \$1,700 and its Brake and Chassis unit to Continental AG of Germany for approximately \$1,930. These dispositions were treated as discontinued operations. In 1998, the Company received notifications of claims from the buyers of the automotive business requesting post-closing adjustments to the purchase prices under the provisions of the sales agreements. In 1999, those claims were submitted to arbitration. In 2001 and early in 2002, both claims were favorably resolved.

At September 30, 2003, the Company had automotive discontinued operations accruals of \$188.3 that primarily relate to taxes (\$154.1), product recalls (\$7.9), environmental obligations (\$14.5), employee benefits (\$9.9) and other (\$1.9). In 2003, the Company has spent approximately \$1.7. The Company expects that it will cash settle \$154.1 of tax obligations in 2004 or 2005.

12) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time involved in legal proceedings that are incidental to the operation of their businesses. Some of these proceedings allege damages against the Company relating to environmental liabilities (including toxic tort, property damage, and remediation), intellectual property matters (including patent, trademark and copyright infringement, and licensing disputes), personal injury claims (including injuries due to product failure, design or warnings issues, asbestos exposure, or other product

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

liability related matters), employment and pension matters, government contract issues and commercial or contractual disputes, sometimes related to acquisitions or divestitures. The Company will continue to vigorously defend itself against all claims. Accruals have been established where the outcome of the matter is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Although the ultimate outcome of any legal matter cannot be predicted with certainty, based on present information including the Company's assessment of the merits of the particular claim, as well as its current reserves and insurance coverage, the Company does not expect that such legal proceedings will have any material adverse impact on the cash flow, results of operations, or financial condition of the Company on a consolidated basis in the foreseeable future.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Company has accrued for environmental remediation costs associated with identified sites consistent with the policy set forth in Note 1, "Accounting Policies," within the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In management's opinion, the total amount accrued and related receivables are appropriate based on existing facts and circumstances. It is difficult to estimate the total costs of investigation and remediation due to various factors, including incomplete information regarding particular sites and other potentially responsible parties, uncertainty regarding the extent of contamination and the Company's share, if any, of liability for such conditions, the selection of alternative remedies, and changes in clean-up standards. In the event that future remediation expenditures are in excess of amounts accrued, management does not anticipate that they will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In the ordinary course of business, and similar to other industrial companies, the Company is subject to extensive and changing federal, state, local, and foreign environmental laws and regulations. The Company has received notice that it is considered a potentially responsible party ("PRP") at a limited number of sites by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and/or a similar state agency under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA" or "Superfund") or its state equivalent. As of September 30, 2003, the Company is responsible, or is alleged to be responsible, for approximately 105 environmental investigation and remediation sites in various countries. In many of these proceedings, the Company's liability is considered de minimis. At September 30, 2003, the Company calculated a best estimate of \$109.0, which approximates its accrual, related to the cleanup of soil and ground water. The low range estimate for its environmental liabilities is \$81.0 and the high range estimate for those liabilities is \$174.0. On an annual basis the Company spends between \$11.0 and \$14.0 on its environmental remediation liabilities.

The Company is involved in an environmental proceeding in Glendale, California relating to the San Fernando Valley aquifer. The Company is one of numerous PRPs who are alleged by the EPA to have contributed to the contamination of the aquifer. In January 1999, the EPA filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Central District of California against the Company and Lockheed Martin Corporation, United States v. ITT Industries, Inc. and Lockheed Martin Corp. CV99-00552 SVW AIJX, to recover costs it incurred in connection with the foregoing. In May 1999, the EPA and the PRPs, including the Company and Lockheed Martin, reached a settlement, embodied in a consent decree, requiring the PRPs to perform additional remedial activities. Pursuant to the settlement, the PRPs, including the Company, have constructed and are operating a water treatment system. The operation of the water treatment system is expected to continue until 2013. ITT and the other PRPs continue to pay their respective allocated costs of the operation of the water treatment system and the Company does not anticipate a default by any of the PRPs which would increase its allocated share of the liability. As of September 30, 2003, the Company's accrual for this liability was \$10.9 representing its best estimate; its low estimate for the liability is \$7.4 and its high estimate is \$16.4.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

ITT operated a facility in Madison County, Florida from 1968 until 1991. In 1995, elevated levels of contaminants were detected at the site. Since then, ITT has been investigating the site in coordination with state and federal environmental authorities. A remedy for the site has not yet been selected. Currently, the estimated range for the costs of the additional investigation and the anticipated remediation is between \$6.2 and \$20.4. The Company has accrued \$10.8 for this matter, which approximates its best estimate.

The Company is involved with a number of PRPs regarding property in the City of Bronson, Michigan operated by a former subsidiary of ITT, Higbie Manufacturing, prior to the time ITT acquired Higbie. ITT and other PRPs are investigating and remediating discharges of industrial waste which occurred in the 1930's. The Company's current estimates for its exposure are between \$3.1 and \$6.4. It has an accrual for this matter of \$4.4 which represents its best estimate of its current liabilities. The Company does not anticipate a default on the part of the other PRPs.

In a suit filed in 1991 by the Company, in the California Superior Court, Los Angeles County, ITT Corporation, et al. v. Pacific Indemnity Corporation et al., against its insurers, the Company is seeking recovery of costs it incurred in connection with its environmental liabilities including the three listed above. Discovery, procedural matters, changes in California law, and various appeals have prolonged this case. Currently, the matter is before the California Court of Appeals from a decision by the California Superior Court dismissing certain claims of the Company. The dismissed claims were claims where the costs incurred were solely due to administrative (versus judicial) actions. A hearing is expected in late 2003 or early 2004. In the event the appeal is successful, the Company will pursue the administrative claims against its excess insurers. During the course of the litigation the Company has negotiated settlements with certain defendant insurance companies and is prepared to pursue its legal remedies where reasonable negotiations are not productive. A portion of the recoveries from the insurance settlements have been placed in a trust and are used to reimburse the Company for its environmental costs.

PRODUCT LIABILITY

ITT and its subsidiary Goulds Pumps, Inc. ("Goulds") have been joined as defendants with numerous other industrial companies in product liability lawsuits alleging injury due to asbestos. These actions against the Company have been managed by our historic product liability insurance carriers. These claims stem primarily from products sold prior to 1985 that contained a part manufactured by a third party, e.g., a gasket, which allegedly contained asbestos. The asbestos was encapsulated in the gasket (or other) material and was non-friable. In certain other cases, it is alleged that former ITT companies were distributors for other manufacturers' products that may have contained asbestos.

Frequently, the plaintiffs are unable to demonstrate any injury or do not identify any ITT or Goulds product as a source of asbestos exposure. During 2003, ITT and Goulds resolved approximately 2,000 cases through settlement or dismissal. The average amount of settlement per plaintiff has been nominal and substantially all defense and settlement costs have been covered by insurance. Based upon past claims experience, available insurance coverage, and after consultation with counsel, management believes that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The Company is involved in two actions, Cannon Electric, Inc. et al. v. Ace Property & Casualty Company et al. Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, CA., Case No. BC 290354, and Pacific Employers Insurance Company et al., v. ITT Industries, Inc., et al., Supreme Court, County of New York, N.Y., Case No. 03600463. The parties in both cases are seeking an appropriate allocation of responsibility for the Company's historic asbestos liability exposure among its insurers. The California action is filed in the same venue where the Company's environmental insurance recovery litigation has been pending for several years.

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Both actions have been stayed to allow the parties to negotiate an acceptable allocation arrangement. The Company is continuing to receive the benefit of insurance payments during the pendency of these actions. The Company believes that these actions will not materially affect the availability of its insurance coverage and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company is one of several defendants in a suit filed in El Paso, Texas Bund zur Unterstutzung Radargeschadigter et al. v. ITT Industries et al., Sup. Ct., El Paso, Texas, C.A. No. 2002-4730. This Complaint, filed by both U.S. and German citizens, alleges that ITT and four other major companies failed to warn the plaintiffs of the dangers associated with exposure to x-ray radiation from radar devices. The Complaint also seeks the certification of a class of similarly injured persons. The Company's insurers are on notice of this matter and are contributing to the costs of defense. Management believes that this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has received notice of a product liability suit filed in Superior Court of New York, Danis v. Rule Industries et al., Sup.Ct. N.Y., C.A. No. 115975-02, seeking damages for injuries sustained in a boat explosion. The suit contains a number of causes of action against various defendants including the boat manufacturer, the marina operator, and individuals working at the marina. As to the Company, the Complaint alleges that a fume detector, manufactured by ITT's subsidiary Rule Industries, Inc. prior to the date the Company acquired Rule, malfunctioned. The Company's insurer has accepted the defense of this matter. Management believes that this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The Company has received demands from U.S. Silica for partial indemnity regarding personal injury actions alleging injury due to silica. In 1985, the Company sold the stock of its subsidiary Pennsylvania Glass Sand to U.S. Silica. As part of that transaction, the Company provided an indemnity to U.S. Silica for silica personal injury suits. That indemnity expires in September 2005. Costs incurred in these matters related to the defense, settlements or judicial awards are allocated between U.S. Silica and the Company. The Company's allocated portion is paid in part by its historic product liability carriers and then shared pursuant to the Distribution Agreement. See "Company History and Certain Relationships" within Part 1, Item 1 of the Company's 2002 Annual Report on Form 10K for a Description of the Distribution Agreement. Management believes that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

OTHER

The Company has received a Notice of Claim from Rayonier, Inc., a former subsidiary of the Company's predecessor ITT Corporation. This claim stems from the 1994 Distribution Agreement for the spin-off of Rayonier by ITT Corporation and seeks an allocation of proceeds from certain settlements in connection with the Company's environmental insurance recovery litigation. The parties are seeking a resolution of this matter through arbitration. The Company believes the claim is grossly overstated and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

13) GUARANTEES, INDEMNITIES AND WARRANTIES

GUARANTEES & INDEMNITIES

In September of 1998, the Company completed the sale of its automotive electrical systems business to Valeo SA for approximately \$1,700. As part of the sale, the Company provided Valeo SA with representations and warranties with respect to the operations of that business, including: Conveyance of Title, Employee

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Benefits, Tax, Product Liability, Product Recall, Contracts, Environmental, Intellectual Property, etc. The Company also indemnified Valeo SA for losses related to a misrepresentation or breach of the representations and warranties. With a few limited exceptions, the indemnity periods within which Valeo SA may assert new claims have expired. Under the terms of the sales contract, the original maximum potential liability to Valeo SA on an undiscounted basis is \$680. However, because of the lapse of time, or the fact that the parties have resolved certain issues, at September 30, 2003 the Company has an accrual of \$7.9 which is its best estimate of the potential exposure.

In September of 1998, the Company completed the sale of its brake and chassis unit to Continental AG for approximately \$1,930. As part of the sale, the Company provided Continental AG with representations and warranties with respect to the operations of that business, including: Conveyance of Title, Employee Benefits, Tax, Product Liability, Product Recall, Contracts, Environmental, Intellectual Property, etc. The Company also indemnified Continental AG for losses related to a misrepresentation or breach of the representations and warranties. With a few limited exceptions, the indemnity periods within which Continental AG may assert new claims have expired. Under the terms of the sales contract, the original maximum potential liability to Continental AG on an undiscounted basis is \$950. However, because of the lapse of time, or the fact that the parties have resolved certain issues, at September 30, 2003 the Company has an accrual of \$14.5 which is its best estimate of the potential exposure.

Since its incorporation in 1920, the Company has acquired and disposed of numerous entities. The related acquisition and disposition agreements contain various representation and warranty clauses and may provide indemnities for a misrepresentation or breach of the representations and warranties by either party. The indemnities address a variety of subjects; the term and monetary amounts of each such indemnity are defined in the specific agreements and may be affected by various conditions and external factors. Many of the indemnities have expired either by operation of law or as a result of the terms of the agreement. The Company does not have a liability recorded for the historic indemnifications and is not aware of any claims or other information that would give rise to material payments under such indemnities. The Company has separately discussed material indemnities provided within the last seven years.

The Company provided three guarantees with respect to its real estate development activities in Flagler County, Florida. Two of these guarantee bonds were issued by the Dunes Community Development District (the District). The bond issuances were used primarily for the construction of infrastructure, such as water and sewage utilities and a bridge. The Company would be required to perform under these guarantees if the District failed to provide interest payments or principal payments due to the bond holders. The maximum amount of the undiscounted future payments on these guarantees equal \$28.9. At September 30, 2003, the Company does not believe that a loss contingency is probable for these guarantees and therefore does not have an accrual recorded in its financial statements. The third guaranty is a performance bond in the amount of \$10.0 in favor of Flagler County, Florida. The Company would be required to perform under this guarantee if certain parties did not satisfy all aspects of the development order, the most significant aspect being the expansion of a bridge. The maximum amount of the undiscounted future payments on the third guarantee equals \$10.0. At September 30, 2003, the Company has an accrual related to the expansion of the bridge in the amount of \$10.0.

In December of 2002, the Company entered into a sales-type lease agreement for its corporate aircraft and then leased the aircraft back under an operating lease agreement. The Company has provided, under the agreement, a residual value guarantee to the counterparty in the amount of \$44.8, which is the maximum amount of undiscounted future payments. The Company would have to make payments under the residual value guarantee only if the fair value of the aircraft was less than the residual value guarantee upon termination of the agreement. At September 30, 2003, the Company does not believe that a loss contingency is probable and therefore does not have an accrual recorded in its financial statements.


```

--- ----- Sales and
revenues..... $
564.1 $445.9 $223.0
  $143.8 $ (1.6)
$1,375.2 -----
-----
--- ----- Costs of
sales and
revenues.....
 375.7 259.5 164.1
 106.8 (2.4) 903.7
Selling, general, and
administrative
expenses.....
102.1 28.9 20.9 27.4
 16.6 195.9 Research,
development, and
engineering
expenses.....
 11.1 109.4 8.7 8.0 --
 137.2 Restructuring
and asset
impairments.....
 0.9 -- 0.6 0.1 -- 1.6
-----
-- Total costs and
expenses.....
 489.8 397.8 194.3
142.3 14.2 1,238.4 ---
-----
Operating income
(expense).....
 74.3 48.1 28.7 1.5
(15.8) 136.8 =====
=====
=====
Total
assets.....
2,001.4 899.4 698.9
764.8 1,474.9 5,839.4

```

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

DEFENSE MOTION &
CORPORATE, THREE
MONTHS ENDED FLUID
ELECTRONICS & FLOW
ELECTRONIC
ELIMINATIONS &
SEPTEMBER 30, 2002
TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
CONTROL COMPONENTS
OTHER TOTAL - -----

--- ----- Sales and
revenues..... \$
484.7 \$383.5 \$220.4
\$147.2 \$ (0.7)
\$1,235.1 -----

--- ----- Costs of
sales and
revenues.....
321.3 212.6 165.5
101.0 (1.6) 798.8
Selling, general, and
administrative
expenses.....
89.1 25.2 17.6 23.0
15.7 170.6 Research,
development, and
engineering
expenses.....
10.4 105.2 8.3 6.8 --
130.7 Restructuring
and asset
impairments.....
(1.0) -- (0.7) -- --
(1.7) -----

----- Total costs
and
expenses.....
419.8 343.0 190.7
130.8 14.1 1,098.4 ---

Operating income
(expense).....
64.9 40.5 29.7 16.4
(14.8) 136.7 =====
===== =====
===== =====
Total
assets.....
1,786.6 844.6 654.5
714.1 889.5 4,889.3

DEFENSE MOTION &
CORPORATE, NINE MONTHS
ENDED FLUID
ELECTRONICS & FLOW
ELECTRONIC
ELIMINATIONS &
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003
TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
CONTROL COMPONENTS
OTHER TOTAL - -----

--- ----- Sales and
revenues.....
\$1,638.3 \$1,289.7

ITT INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)
 (IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

DEFENSE MOTION & CORPORATE, THREE MONTHS ENDED FLUID ELECTRONICS & FLOW ELECTRONIC ELIMINATIONS & SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 TECHNOLOGY SERVICES CONTROL COMPONENTS OTHER TOTAL - ----- ----- ----- ----- -----					
--- ----- Sales and revenues.....					
\$1,433.6	1\$,168.1				
\$708.1	\$433.5	\$ (2.3)			
\$3,741.0	-----				

--- ----- Costs of sales and revenues.....					
945.1	678.1	527.5			
288.3	(3.6)	2,435.4			
Selling, general, and administrative expenses.....					
270.5	68.9	64.4	72.6		
46.7	523.1	Research, development, and engineering expenses.....			
34.0	308.3	23.9	20.6	-	
-	386.8	Restructuring and asset impairments.....			
(1.0)	--	(0.7)	--	--	
(1.7)	-----				

----- Total costs and expenses.....					
1,248.6	1,055.3	615.1			
381.5	43.1	3,343.6	---		

Operating income (expense).....					
185.0	112.8	93.0	52.0		
(45.4)	397.4	=====			
=====					
=====					
Total assets.....					
1,786.6	844.6	654.5			
714.1	889.5	4,889.3			

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 COMPARED WITH THREE MONTHS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

Sales and revenues for the third quarter of 2003 were \$1,375.2 million, an increase of \$140.1 million, or 11.3%, from the same period for 2002. Costs of sales and revenues of \$903.7 million for the third quarter of 2003 increased \$104.9 million, or 13.1%, from the comparable 2002 period. The increases in sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues are primarily attributable to higher volume in the Defense Electronics & Services and Fluid Technology segments, contributions from acquisitions made by the Fluid Technology and Electronic Components segments and the impact of foreign currency translation. A change in product mix in the Defense Electronics & Services and Electronic Components segments also contributed to the increase in costs of sales and revenues.

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses for the third quarter of 2003 were \$195.9 million, an increase of \$25.3 million, or 14.8%, from the third quarter of 2002. The increase in SG&A expenses was primarily due to increased marketing expense in all segments, and higher general and administrative expenses. Higher general and administrative costs reflect additional employee benefit costs, the cost of process improvement initiatives and increased other administrative expenses.

Research, development and engineering ("RD&E") expenses for the third quarter of 2003 increased \$6.5 million, or 5.0%, compared to the third quarter of 2002. The increase is attributable to increased spending in all segments.

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company recorded a \$2.8 million restructuring charge for actions to reduce operating costs and streamline its structure. The charge primarily reflected the planned reduction of 72 persons. Additionally, management reviewed the Company's remaining restructuring actions and determined that certain 2003 and 2001 actions would be completed for \$1.2 million less than planned at the Electronic Components segment. Accordingly, restructuring accruals totaling \$1.2 million were reversed into income during the third quarter of 2003. During the third quarter of 2002, management reversed \$1.7 million of restructuring accruals as it was determined that the Company's remaining actions would be completed for less than planned at the Fluid Technology and Motion & Flow Control segments. Refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information.

Operating income for the third quarter of 2003 was \$136.8 million compared to \$136.7 million for the third quarter of 2002. The increase is primarily due to increased sales and revenues at most of the segments, offset by increased SG&A and RD&E expenses. Additionally, the third quarter of 2003 reflects \$1.6 million of net restructuring charges and the comparable prior year period reflects a \$1.7 million reversal of restructuring charges. Segment operating margin, for the third quarter of 2003 was 11.1%, or 1.2% below the segment operating margin for the comparable 2002 period. The decrease reflects changes in product mix in the Electronic Components segment, 2003 restructuring charges in the Fluid Technology, Electronic Components and Motion & Flow Control segments and the impact of 2002 Fluid Technology acquisitions, which produced operating margins below the segment average. Higher operating margins in the Defense Electronics & Services segment partially offset these items.

Interest income of \$5.3 million (net of interest expense of \$6.0 million) for the third quarter of 2003 increased \$10.9 million from the \$5.6 million interest expense in the comparable prior year period. The variance between years is primarily due to the collection of interest income from a cost based investment that management had previously believed would not be received. Upon collection, the Company reversed the related valuation allowance into income. Additionally, a favorable tax settlement contributed to the variance in interest income from the comparable prior year period.

Income tax expense was \$37.6 million in the third quarter of 2003, an increase of \$26.0 million from the comparable 2002 period. The increase is primarily due to a \$61.2 million tax refund received during the third

quarter of 2002, of which \$30.6 million was reflected as a reduction of tax expense. A \$5.9 million tax refund received in the third quarter of 2003, partially offset the difference.

Income from continuing operations was \$102.5 million, or \$1.09 per diluted share compared to \$120.4 million or \$1.28 per diluted share for the third quarter of 2002. The decline reflects the results discussed above.

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company recognized \$6.7 million of income from discontinued operations. The income primarily relates to the receipt of a tax refund pertaining to the Company's discontinued businesses.

Fluid Technology's sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues increased \$79.4 million, or 16.4%, and \$54.4 million, or 16.9%, respectively, in the third quarter of 2003 compared to the third quarter of 2002. Higher organic sales in the water/wastewater markets and industrial pumps businesses, acquisition revenue from the water/wastewater and engineered valves businesses, and the impact of foreign currency translation were the primary factors for the increases. SG&A for the third quarter of 2003 increased \$13.0 million, or 14.6%, compared to 2002, mainly due to both increased marketing expenses in the water/wastewater business and increased administrative costs in most businesses. During the third quarter of 2003, the segment recorded a \$0.9 million restructuring charge mainly related to a planned reduction in headcount. Additionally, during the third quarter of 2002, management reviewed the remaining restructuring actions and reversed \$1.0 million of the segments restructuring accruals that were deemed unnecessary (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information). Operating income for the third quarter of 2003 was up \$9.4 million, or 14.5%, compared to the third quarter of 2002 due to the activities discussed above.

Defense Electronics & Services' sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues for the third quarter of 2003 increased \$62.4 million, or 16.3%, and \$46.9 million, or 22.1%, respectively, from the comparable prior year period. The increases are primarily due to higher service revenue reflecting Middle East support and increased revenue from the communications business, partially offset by lower volume in the night vision business. The increase in costs of sales and revenues also reflects a change in product mix. SG&A expenses increased \$3.7 million, or 14.7%, reflecting higher marketing expenses and increased employee benefit and administrative costs. RD&E expenses increased \$4.2 million, or 4.0%, due to increased spending in the communications and services businesses. Operating income for the third quarter of 2003 was \$48.1 million, an increase of \$7.6 million, or 18.8%, compared to the same quarter in 2002. The increase reflects the results discussed above.

Motion & Flow Control recorded sales and revenues of \$223.0 million during the third quarter of 2003, reflecting an increase of \$2.6 million, or 1.2%, from the comparable prior year period. The increase was mainly due to increased sales in the friction materials and leisure marine businesses and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by volume declines in the automotive fluid handling business. Costs of sales and revenues of \$164.1 million were flat with the comparable prior year period. SG&A expenses increased \$3.3 million, or 18.8%, reflecting higher marketing costs in all businesses and other operating expenses. RD&E expenses were flat with the comparable 2002 period. During the third quarter of 2003, the segment recorded a \$0.6 million restructuring charge mainly related to a planned reduction in headcount. Additionally, during the third quarter of 2002, management reviewed the segment's remaining restructuring actions and reversed \$0.7 million of restructuring accruals that were deemed unnecessary (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information). Operating income of \$28.7 million was \$1.0 million, or 3.4%, lower in the third quarter of 2003 compared to the third quarter of 2002, primarily due to the items mentioned above.

Electronic Components' sales and revenues of \$143.8 million decreased \$3.4 million, or 2.3%, in the third quarter of 2003, and costs of sales and revenues of \$106.8 million, increased \$5.8 million, or 5.7%, from the comparable prior year period. The decrease in sales reflects continued weakness in the telecommunications and commercial aerospace markets, partially offset by the contribution from an acquisition, the impact of

foreign currency translation and growth in the transportation and consumer businesses. Product mix issues primarily contributed to the increase in costs of sales and revenues. SG&A expenses increased \$4.4 million due to increased marketing, employee benefit and administrative expenses. During the third quarter of 2003, the segment recorded a \$1.3 million restructuring charge primarily relating to planned headcount reductions and reversed \$1.2 million of restructuring accruals into income as management deemed certain 2003 and 2001 actions would be completed for less than originally planned (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information). Operating income for the third quarter of 2003 decreased \$14.9 million, or 90.9%, from the third quarter of 2002. The decline was due to the factors discussed above.

Corporate expenses increased \$1.0 million in the third quarter of 2003, primarily due to costs related to process improvement initiatives and increased employee benefit costs.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 COMPARED WITH NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

Sales and revenues for the first nine month of 2003 were \$4,109.8 million, an increase of \$368.8 million, or 9.9%, from the same period for 2002. Costs of sales and revenues of \$2,699.7 million for the first nine months of 2003 increased \$264.3 million, or 10.9%, from the comparable 2002 period. The increases in sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues are primarily attributable to higher volume in the Defense Electronics & Services and Fluid Technology segments, contributions from acquisitions made by the Fluid Technology and Electronic Components segments and the impact of foreign currency translation. Product mix changes in the Electronic Components segment also contributed to the increase in costs of sales and revenues.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first nine months of 2003 were \$594.8 million, an increase of \$71.7 million, or 13.7%, from the first nine months of 2002. The increase in SG&A expenses was primarily due to increased marketing expense in all segments and higher general and administrative expenses. Higher general and administrative costs reflect additional employee benefit costs, the cost of process improvement initiatives and increased other administrative expenses.

Research, development and engineering expenses for the first nine months of 2003 increased \$22.6 million, or 5.8%, compared to the first nine months of 2002. The increase is attributable to increased spending in all segments.

During the first nine months of 2003, the Company recorded a \$17.7 million restructuring charge to reduce operating costs and streamline its structure. The charge primarily reflects the planned reduction of 685 persons. Additionally, management reviewed the Company's remaining restructuring actions and determined that certain 2003 and 2001 actions would be completed for \$1.2 million less than planned at the Electronic Components segment. Accordingly, restructuring accruals totaling \$1.2 million were reversed into income during the third quarter of 2003. The Company also recorded an asset impairment charge of \$1.4 million primarily to write-off a technology license that will not be utilized in the foreseeable future due to projected market conditions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2002, the Company reversed \$1.7 million of restructuring accruals into income as it was determined that certain 2001 actions would be completed for less than planned. Refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information.

Operating income for the first nine months of 2003 was \$388.0 million compared to \$397.4 million for the first nine months of 2002. The decrease is primarily due to increased SG&A and RD&E expenses and net restructuring and asset impairment charges of \$17.9 million, partially offset by increased sales and revenues at each of the segments. Additionally, the Company recorded a \$1.7 million reversal of restructuring charges in 2002. Segment operating margin, for the first nine months of 2003 was 10.7%, or 1.1% below the segment operating margin for the comparable 2002 period. The decrease reflects changes in product mix in the Electronic Components segment and 2003 restructuring and asset impairment charges in the Fluid Technology, Electronic Components and Motion & Flow Control segments. The impact of 2002 Fluid Technology

acquisitions, which produced operating margins below the segment average during 2003, also contributed to the decrease.

Interest income was \$14.6 million (net of interest expense of \$22.7 million) for the first nine months of 2003. The Company recognized \$27.5 million of interest expense during the first nine months of 2002. The variance between years is primarily due to interest income of \$32.3 million, related to two 2003 tax settlements, and the collection of interest income from a cost based investment that management had previously believed would not be received. Upon collection, the Company reversed the related valuation allowance into income.

Income tax expense was \$116.5 million in the first nine months of 2003, an increase of \$27.5 million from the comparable 2002 period. The increase is primarily due to a \$61.2 million tax refund received during 2002, of which \$30.6 million was reflected as a reduction of tax expense.

Income from continuing operations was \$281.3 million, or \$2.99 per diluted share, for the first nine months of 2003 compared to \$284.8 million or \$3.05 per diluted share for the first nine months of 2002. The decrease reflects the results discussed above.

During the first nine months of 2003, the Company recognized \$14.5 million of income from discontinued operations. The income relates to the collection of a disputed receivable related to the Company's disposed automotive businesses and the receipt of two favorable tax settlements, also pertaining to the Company's discontinued businesses. Upon collection, the Company reversed the related valuation allowances, which had been previously established for the assets, resulting in the above mentioned income.

Fluid Technology's sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues increased \$204.7 million, or 14.3%, and \$143.0 million, or 15.1%, respectively, in the first nine months of 2003 compared to the first nine months of 2002. Higher organic sales in the water/wastewater markets, acquisition revenue from the water/wastewater and engineered valves businesses and the impact of foreign currency translation were the primary factors for the increases. Softness in the industrial pumps, engineered valves and building trades businesses partially offset these factors. SG&A for the first nine months of 2003 increased \$38.6 million, or 14.3%, compared to 2002, mainly due to both increased marketing expenses and increased administrative costs in the water/wastewater markets. During the first nine months of 2003, the segment recorded a \$0.9 million restructuring charge mainly related to a planned reduction in headcount. Additionally, the segment reversed \$1.0 million of restructuring accruals in 2002 that management deemed unnecessary (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information). Operating income for the first nine months of 2003 was up \$19.7 million, or 10.6%, compared to the first nine months of 2002 due to the activity discussed above.

Defense Electronics & Services' sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues for the first nine months of 2003 increased \$121.6 million, or 10.4%, and \$82.0 million, or 12.1%, respectively, from the comparable prior year period. The increases are primarily due to higher service revenue reflecting Middle East support and classified programs, partially offset by lower volume in our night vision and radar businesses. SG&A expenses increased \$8.7 million, or 12.6%, primarily due to higher marketing expenses and increased employee benefit and administrative costs. RD&E expenses for the first nine months of 2003 increased \$14.5 million, or 4.7% due to increased spending in most businesses. Operating income for the first nine months of 2003 was \$129.2 million, an increase of \$16.4 million, or 14.5%, compared to the same period in 2002. The increase reflects the results discussed above.

Motion & Flow Control recorded sales and revenues and costs of sales and revenues of \$743.8 million and \$542.0 million, respectively, during the first nine months of 2003, reflecting increases of \$35.7 million, or 5.0%, and \$14.5 million, or 2.7%, from the first nine months of 2002. The increases were mainly due to increased sales in the marine and friction material businesses and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by volume declines in the automotive fluid handling business. SG&A expenses increased \$2.8 million, or 4.3%, reflecting higher marketing costs in most businesses and other operating expenses. RD&E expenses were \$2.9 million, or 12.1% higher than the comparable 2002 period as spending increased in most businesses.

During the first nine months of 2003, the segment recorded a \$4.0 million restructuring charge mainly related to a planned reduction in headcount. Additionally, the segment reversed \$0.7 million of restructuring accruals in 2002 that management deemed unnecessary (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information). Operating income of \$103.8 million was \$10.8 million, or 11.6%, higher in the first nine months of 2003 compared to the first nine months of 2002, primarily due to the items mentioned above.

Electronic Components' sales and revenues of \$442.3 million and costs of sales and revenues of \$315.2 million in the first nine months of 2003, increased \$8.8 million, or 2.0%, and \$26.9 million, or 9.3%, respectively, from the comparable prior year period. The increases reflect the contribution from an acquisition and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by weaknesses in the telecommunication and commercial aerospace markets. Product mix issues also contributed to the increase in costs of sales and revenues. SG&A expenses increased \$14.9 million due to increased marketing, employee benefit and administrative expenses, including the impact of a 2003 first quarter acquisition. During the first nine months of 2003, the segment recorded an \$11.5 million restructuring charge primarily relating to planned headcount reductions and reversed \$1.2 million of restructuring accruals into income as management deemed certain 2003 and 2001 actions would be completed for less than originally planned. Additionally, the segment recorded a \$1.4 million asset impairment charge mainly to write-off a license agreement for technology, which will not be utilized in the foreseeable future due to projected market conditions (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information). Operating income for the first nine months of 2003 decreased \$48.4 million, or 93.1%, from the first nine months of 2002. The decline was due to the factors discussed above.

Corporate expenses increased \$7.9 million in the first nine months of 2003, primarily due to costs related to process improvement initiatives, a \$1.3 million restructuring charge for planned headcount reductions (refer to the section entitled "Status of Restructuring and Asset Impairments" and Note 8, "Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information) and increased administrative expenses.

STATUS OF RESTRUCTURING AND ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

2003 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

As discussed in the "Accounting Pronouncements" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the Company recorded restructuring charges related to 2003 actions in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." Restructuring actions initiated prior to January 1, 2003 were recorded in accordance with the guidelines of Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94 - 3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Benefits (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)."

During the third quarter of 2003 the Company announced additional actions to reduce operating costs primarily through the reduction of headcount. The new \$2.6 million restructuring charge primarily reflects the severance of 72 employees. The actions by segment are as follows:

- The Electronic Components segment recorded \$1.2 million of the charge for the termination of 40 employees, including 15 factory workers and 25 office workers. The segment also recorded a \$0.1 million charge associated with the disposal of machinery and equipment.
- The Fluid Technology segment recognized a \$0.5 million charge for the severance of 13 factory workers and 14 office workers. Lease and other costs represent \$0.4 million of the charge.
- The Motion & Flow Control segment recorded a \$0.4 million charge for the severance of one management employee and four factory workers.

The projected future cash savings from the restructuring actions announced during the third quarter of 2003 are approximately \$1 million during 2003 and \$21 million between 2004 and 2008. The savings primarily represents lower salary and wage expenditures and will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

As of September 30, 2003, the Company had made \$0.3 million of payments attributable to the 2003 third quarter restructuring actions. Future restructuring expenditures will be funded with cash from operations, supplemented, as required, with commercial paper borrowings.

In addition to the new restructuring actions announced during the third quarter, the Motion & Flow Control segment recognized \$0.2 million of severance and employee benefit costs related to actions announced during the first quarter.

During the second quarter of 2003 the Company continued its program to reduce structural costs and increase profitability. New restructuring actions totaling \$4.7 million were announced during the period. The charge primarily reflected the severance of 148 employees and the cancellation of an operating lease. The actions by segment are as follows:

- The Electronic Components segment comprises \$2.7 million of the charge and the actions taken at this segment include the termination of six management employees, 19 factory workers and 71 office workers.
- The Motion & Flow Control segment recognized \$1.0 million for the severance of 50 employees, including six management employees, 31 factory workers and 13 office workers. Lease termination fees of \$0.7 million and asset disposal costs of \$0.1 million were also reflected in the charge.
- At Corporate Headquarters, a charge of \$0.2 million was recorded for the termination of one management employee and one office worker.

The projected future cash savings from the restructuring actions announced during the second quarter of 2003 are approximately \$4 million during 2003 and \$41 million between 2004 and 2008. The savings primarily represents lower salary and wage expenditures and will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

As of September 30, 2003, the Company had made \$1.4 million of payments attributable to the 2003 second quarter restructuring actions. Future restructuring expenditures will be funded with cash from operations, supplemented, as required, with commercial paper borrowings.

In addition to the new restructuring actions announced during the second quarter, the Motion & Flow Control segment recognized \$1.2 million of severance and employee benefit costs related to actions announced during the first quarter.

During the first quarter of 2003 the Company recorded a \$9.0 million restructuring charge primarily for the planned severance of 465 persons. Severance of \$8.3 million represents the majority of the charge.

Listed below, by business segment, is background information on the 2003 first quarter restructuring charge (in millions).

CASH CHARGES	-----	ASSET SEVERANCE	
OTHER IMPAIRMENTS	TOTAL	-----	-----
	-----	-----	Electronic
Components.....			
	\$6.8	\$0.3	\$0.4
			\$7.5
Other.....			Corporate &
	1.1	--	--
			1.1
Control.....			Motion & Flow
	0.4	--	--
		0.4	-----
			Total 2003
			1st quarter
Charges.....			\$8.3
	\$0.4	\$9.0	====
			====
			====
			====

The restructuring actions initiated by the Electronic Components segment include the planned termination of 226 persons, comprised of 101 office workers, 116 factory workers and nine management employees,

and the disposal of certain machinery and equipment. The actions were prompted by management's projections of continued weakness in certain businesses.

The \$1.1 million charge taken at Corporate Headquarters represents the consolidation of administrative tasks and includes the planned termination of two management employees.

The actions within the Motion & Flow Control segment include the planned termination of 237 employees, comprised of 21 office workers and 216 factory workers. The charge relates to the closure of a manufacturing facility in Arkansas. The actions will be completed during 2003 and 2004 and the total estimated charge of approximately \$2.6 million will be recognized ratably over the restructuring period as the terminations become effective. Management deemed the restructuring actions necessary to address the anticipated loss of certain platforms during the second half of 2003.

As of September 30, 2003, the Company had made \$3.5 million of payments attributable to the 2003 first quarter restructuring actions. Future restructuring expenditures will be funded with cash from operations, supplemented, as required, with commercial paper borrowings.

The projected future cash savings from the restructuring actions announced during the first quarter of 2003 are approximately \$5 million during 2003 and \$56 million between 2004 and 2008. The savings primarily represents lower salary and wage expenditures and will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following table displays a rollforward of the restructuring accruals for the 2003 restructuring programs (in millions):

CASH CHARGES	-----			
LEASE SEVERANCE COMMITMENTS	-----			
OTHER	-----			
TOTAL	-----			
		----- Establishment of 2003		
Plans.....		\$15.4	\$1.1	\$0.6
		\$17.1		
Payments.....				
		(5.2)	--	-- (5.2)
Reversals.....				
		(0.8)	--	-- (0.8)
September 30, 2003.....				\$ 9.4
		\$1.1	\$0.6	\$11.1
		=====	=====	=====

During the third quarter of 2003, \$0.8 million of restructuring accruals related to current year programs were reversed into income as a result of quarterly reviews of the Company's remaining restructuring actions. The reversals primarily reflect lower than anticipated severance costs on completed actions and favorable employee attrition at the Electronic Components segment.

During the first nine months of 2003 headcount was reduced by 415 persons and the Company experienced employee attrition, leaving a balance of 243 planned reductions related to the 2003 restructuring plans. Actions announced during the first nine months of 2003 will be completed by the first quarter of 2004.

2003 OTHER ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

During the first nine months of 2003, the Company recorded a \$1.4 million asset impairment charge primarily for the write-off of a technology license that will not be utilized based on management's projections of future market conditions. The applicable assets were written down to their fair values based on management's comparison of projected future discounted cash flows generated by each asset to the applicable asset's carrying value. These impairments were unrelated to the Company's restructuring activities.

2002 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

During the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company recorded a \$9.6 million restructuring charge primarily for the closure of two facilities and the severance of 292 persons. Severance of \$8.5 million represents a majority of the charge and lease payments and other costs represent the remainder.

Listed below, by business segment, is background information on the 2002 restructuring plan (in millions).

CASH CHARGES	-----				
LEASE PAYMENTS/ SEVERANCE TERMINATIONS OTHER TOTAL	----- Fluid				
Technology.....	\$5.4	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$6.0	Motion & Flow
Control.....				2.5	--
		0.5	3.0		Electronic
Components.....				0.6	
	--	0.6	----	----	Total 2002
Charges.....	\$8.5	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$9.6	====

The actions within the Fluid Technology segment represent a reduction of its cost structure that management deemed necessary in response to continued weakness within certain of the segment's markets. Planned measures include the closure of one facility in Fairfield, N.J. and the termination of 147 persons, comprised of 78 office workers, 65 factory workers and four management employees.

The restructuring plan within the Motion & Flow Control segment was driven by the anticipated loss of certain platforms in the automotive fluid handling systems business during 2003 and the resulting excess capacity. Planned actions include the closure of one facility in Rochester, N.Y., the consolidation of manufacturing and administrative processes, and the termination of 140 employees, comprised of 40 office workers, 97 factory workers and three management employees.

The actions within the Electronic Components segment represent cost control actions required by continuing difficult market conditions. These actions include the termination of five employees, comprised of three office workers and two management employees.

The following table displays a rollforward of the restructuring accruals for the 2002 restructuring program (in millions):

CASH CHARGES	-----				LEASE
SEVERANCE COMMITMENTS OTHER TOTAL	-----				-----
	----- Establishment of 2002				
Plan.....	\$ 8.5	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.7	\$	
		9.6			
Payments.....	(0.9)	--	(0.9)	----	Balance
December 31, 2002.....	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.7	\$ 8.7	----	\$ 7.6
Payments.....	(5.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(5.4)	----
	Balance September 30,				
2003.....	\$ 2.5	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.5	\$	
	3.3	====	====	====	====

As of December 31, 2002, remaining actions under restructuring activities announced during 2002 were to close two facilities, and reduce headcount by 232 persons. During the first nine months of 2003, one facility was closed, headcount was reduced by 136 and the Company experienced employee attrition related to this restructuring plan. As of September 30, 2003 the remaining actions include the closure of one facility and the reduction of 88 persons. All of the actions contemplated by the 2002 restructuring program will be completed in 2003. Some severance run-off payments will occur in 2004 and closed facility costs will continue through 2007. Future restructuring expenditures will be funded with cash from operations, supplemented, as required, with commercial paper borrowings.

The projected future cash savings from the 2002 restructuring plan are approximately \$7 million in 2003 and approximately \$46 million between 2004 and 2007. The savings represents lower salary and wage expenditures and decreased facility operating costs. The impact will be reflected in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

2001 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

On December 14, 2001, the Company announced a restructuring program to reduce structural costs and improve profitability whereby the Company recorded a charge of \$83.3 million related to the closure of five facilities, the discontinuance of 21 products (ten in the Switch product group and 11 in the Connectors group), the severance of 3,400 persons and other asset impairments. The cash portion of the charge of \$61.0 million primarily relates to severance and lease termination costs. The non-cash portion of the charge of \$22.3 million primarily relates to machinery and equipment that became impaired as a result of the announced plans.

Listed below, by business segment, is background information on the 2001 restructuring plan (in millions).

CASH CHARGES -----						
----- LEASE PAYMENTS/ ASSET SEVERANCE						
TERMINATIONS OTHER IMPAIRMENTS TOTAL --						

----- Electronic						
Components.....						
\$33.0 \$ 1.5 \$2.5 \$18.2 \$55.2 Fluid						
Technology.....						
10.5 1.8 0.8 2.9 16.0 Motion & Flow						
Control.....						
2.1 0.3 0.8 8.1 Corporate and						
Other.....						
0.1 0.4 4.0 -----						
- Total 2001						
Charges.....						
\$51.9 \$ 5.4 \$3.7 \$22.3 \$83.3 =====						
=====						

In 2001, sales in the Electronic Components segment decreased \$127.6 million, or 16.5%, and operating income, excluding restructuring, decreased \$13.1 million, or 13.2%. Excluding the contribution of acquisitions made in 2001, sales decreased approximately \$192 million. The decrease was primarily due to a downturn in the communication and industrial markets. In addition, management expected further sales declines in 2002, specifically in the communications, industrial, and commercial aircraft markets.

The combination of the downturn in these markets and the businesses acquired in 2000 and late 1999 resulted in excess capacity and prompted management to seek opportunities to reduce costs. As a result of this review, management decided to consolidate manufacturing functions as well as other administrative tasks throughout the segment. These planned actions included the outsourcing of production operations from Weinstadt, Germany to third party suppliers in Poland and Hungary, the transfer of ten product lines from five locations in North America and Europe (Loveland, Colorado; Santa Ana, California; Weinstadt, Germany; Basingstoke, UK; and Dole, France) to two locations in China (Shenzhen and Tianjin), the consolidation of European administrative functions, the transfer of production operations from Santa Ana, California to Nogales, Mexico, the closure of manufacturing facilities in Eden Prairie, Minnesota and Watertown, Massachusetts and other smaller actions consisting primarily of the elimination of administrative functions. In addition, management also decided to discontinue 21 older connector and switch products. Revenue in 2001 from these products totaled \$29.3 million.

The above planned actions included the termination of 2,753 persons, comprised of 2,395 factory workers, 348 office workers and ten management employees, and resulted in a cash charge of \$37.0 million (which included \$33.0 million for severance) and an asset impairment charge of \$18.2 million (primarily for machinery and equipment that will be disposed of as a result of the restructuring activities).

Actions within the Fluid Technology segment, the Motion & Flow Control segment and Corporate Headquarters were identified as cost improvement opportunities. Processes and functions were identified that could be outsourced, performed at other existing facilities, or eliminated as redundant. These measures were prompted primarily by management's efforts to reduce costs and their projections of no recovery in the Industrial Pumps businesses and anticipated declines in worldwide automotive build rates.

The planned actions within the Fluid Technology segment included the outsourcing of manufacturing functions in City of Industry, California, Seneca Falls, New York and Ashland, Pennsylvania to third party suppliers in the United States, Mexico and China, the consolidation of tasks throughout the segment and

closure of a foundry in Nanjing, China. These actions incorporated the termination of 436 persons, comprised of 236 factory workers, 189 office workers and 11 management employees, and resulted in a cash charge of \$13.1 million (which included \$10.5 million for severance) and asset impairment charges of \$2.9 million (primarily for machinery and equipment that was scrapped).

The planned actions in the Motion & Flow Control segment included the closure of a manufacturing facility in Costa Mesa, California, where the operations were to be consolidated into three existing facilities, the closure of a manufacturing facility in Saffron Walden, England, where the operations were to be consolidated into a facility in Denmark, the closure of a sales office in Germany and the consolidation of other administrative tasks. These actions included the termination of 183 persons comprised of 144 factory workers, 28 office workers and 11 management employees and resulted in a cash charge of \$7.3 million (which included \$4.9 million for severance) and asset impairment charges of \$0.8 million (primarily for machinery and equipment that was discarded).

The planned actions at the Company's corporate headquarters and other shared service facilities consisted of the consolidation of administrative tasks which included the termination of 28 persons comprised of 26 office workers and two management employees and resulted in a cash charge of \$3.6 million (which included \$3.5 million for severance) and an asset impairment charge of \$0.4 million.

The following table displays a rollforward of the restructuring accruals for the 2001 restructuring program (in millions):

CASH CHARGES	-----			
-- LEASE ASSET SEVERANCE COMMITMENTS OTHER				
IMPAIRMENTS TOTAL	-----			
		Establishment of		
2001 Plan.....	\$ 51.9	\$ 5.4	\$	
	3.7	\$ 22.3	\$ 83.3	
Payments.....				
(11.5) -- (0.1) -- (11.6) Asset Write-				
Offs.....				
(22.3) (22.3)				
		Balance December 31,		
2001.....	\$ 40.4	\$ 5.4	\$ 3.6	
\$ -- \$ 49.4				
		-- Payments and		
other.....		(26.7)		
	(2.9)	(0.4) --	(30.0)	
Reversals.....				
(8.7) (1.2) (1.9) -- (11.8)				
		Balance December 31,		
2002.....	\$ 5.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.3	
-- \$ 7.6				
Payments.....				
(2.7) (0.8) (0.8) -- (4.3)				
Reversals.....				
(0.4) -- -- (0.4)				
		Balance September 30,		
2003.....	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5	
-- \$ 2.9	=====	=====	=====	=====

During the third quarter of 2003, \$0.4 million of restructuring accruals were reversed into income as a result of quarterly reviews of the Company's remaining restructuring actions. The reversals primarily reflect lower than anticipated severance costs on completed actions at the Electronic Components segment.

During the third and fourth quarters of 2002, \$1.7 million and \$10.1 million of restructuring accruals were reversed into income as a result of quarterly reviews of the Company's remaining restructuring actions, respectively. The reversals primarily reflect lower than anticipated severance costs on completed actions at each of the segments, the decision not to transfer five product lines (from Santa Ana, California; Weinstadt, Germany; Dole, France, and Basingstoke, UK, to Shenzhen and Tianjin, China), as supply chain issues eliminated the financial viability of the transfers, and the decision to continue partial operations at one of the Electronic Component's facilities. In addition, management determined that one facility within the Fluid Technology segment would remain operational as a suitable outsource supplier could not be identified.

As of December 31, 2002, remaining actions under the 2001 restructuring

program included the closure of one facility and the termination of 24 persons. During the first nine months of 2003, one facility was closed and headcount was reduced by 24 related to this restructuring plan. Severance run-off payments will continue through 2003 and closed facility expenditures will continue to be incurred through 2004. Revised future cash

and non-cash savings are projected to be approximately \$281.0 million and \$25.0 million, respectively, for the period from 2003 to 2006. The Company plans to fund future cash requirements for restructuring activities with cash from operations, supplemented, as required, by commercial paper borrowings.

OTHER ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

In the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company initiated a full review of long-lived assets in the Electronic Components segment because of significant volume declines and pricing pressures in the business and because management expected further volume declines in 2002, specifically in the communications market and the industrial and commercial aircraft markets. As a result of this review, the Company recorded impairments on machinery and equipment of \$13.9 million and an impairment of \$0.5 million on a cost based investment. The applicable assets were written down to their fair values based on management's comparison of projected future discounted cash flows generated by each asset to the applicable asset's carrying value. These impairments were unrelated to the Company's restructuring activities.

SUMMARY OF 2001 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

The total impact of the restructuring initiative and the asset impairment review was a charge of \$97.7 million, or \$63.5 million after-tax recorded in 2001. The revised projected aggregate future cash and non-cash savings of the above mentioned actions are approximately \$281 million and \$25 million, respectively, for the period from 2003 to 2006. These figures include total savings of \$78.6 million in 2003. The savings will be reflected primarily in costs of sales and revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses. Actual savings approximated plan in 2002. During the second half of 2002 management reviewed the progress of the Company's remaining restructuring actions and determined that \$11.8 million of cash expenditures would not be incurred. Accordingly, \$11.8 million of restructuring accruals relating to the 2001 Restructuring Plan were reversed into the restructuring and asset impairments line of the Consolidated Income Statements in the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Additionally, during the third quarter of 2003, \$0.4 million of restructuring accruals were reversed into income as a result of quarterly reviews of the Company's remaining restructuring actions.

In connection with the restructuring activities and the asset impairment charge, the Company identified assets with a total book value of \$26.2 million, primarily machinery and equipment, for disposal. The Electronic Components segment identified \$22.0 million, the Fluid Technology segment identified \$3.4 million and the Motion & Flow Control segment identified \$0.8 million for disposal. All assets will be disposed of by the end of 2003.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In September of 1998, the Company completed the sales of its automotive Electrical Systems business to Valeo SA for approximately \$1,700 million and its Brake and Chassis unit to Continental AG of Germany for approximately \$1,930 million. These dispositions were treated as discontinued operations. In connection with the sale of these businesses, the Company established accruals for taxes of \$972.7 million, representation and warranty and contract purchase price adjustments of \$148.8 million, direct costs and other accruals of \$102.0 million and environmental obligations of \$16.1 million.

In 1998 and 1999, the Company received notifications of claims from the buyers of the automotive businesses requesting post-closing adjustments to the purchase prices under the provisions of the sales agreements. The Company assessed the claims and determined that the probable outcome was reflected in the Company's original estimate recorded at time of sale. During 1999, those claims were submitted to arbitration. In 2001 and early in 2002, both claims were favorably resolved.

The following tables display a rollforward of the automotive discontinued operations accruals from January 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003 (in thousands):

2002 BEGINNING BALANCE	2002	2002	OTHER
ENDING BALANCE	AUTOMOTIVE	DISCONTINUED	OPERATIONS ACCRUALS
JANUARY 1, 2002			
SPENDING SETTLEMENTS			
ACTIVITY			
DECEMBER 31, 2002	-	-	-

	-----	-----	-----
	Other Deferred		
Liabilities.....	\$ 807	\$ (46)	
	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 761
Expenses.....	9,500		
	(909)	--	12,007
Environmental.....			20,598
	14,612	(75)	--
Tax.....	--	--	14,537
	154,151	--	--
	154,151	-----	-----

TOTAL.....			
	\$179,070	\$(1,030)	\$ --
	\$190,047	=====	=====
		=====	=====

In the first quarter of 2002, the arbitrator ruled that Valeo SA must pay the Company monies to settle the claim related to the sale of the Electrical Systems business.

2003 BEGINNING BALANCE	2003	2003	OTHER
ENDING BALANCE	AUTOMOTIVE	DISCONTINUED	OPERATIONS ACCRUALS
JANUARY 1, 2003			
SPENDING SETTLEMENTS			
ACTIVITY			
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	-	-	-

	-----	-----	-----
	Other Deferred		
Liabilities.....	\$ 761	\$ --	\$ --
	--	\$ --	\$ 761
Expenses.....	20,598		
	(1,661)	--	18,937
Environmental.....			
	14,537	(82)	--
Tax.....	--	--	14,455
	154,151	--	--
	154,151	-----	-----

TOTAL.....			
	\$190,047	\$(1,743)	\$ --
		\$ --	\$ --
		\$188,304	=====
		=====	=====

At September 30, 2003, the Company has automotive discontinued operations accruals of \$188.3 million that primarily relate to the following: taxes \$154.1 million -- which are related to the original transaction and are recorded in Accrued Taxes; product recalls \$7.9 million -- related to nine potential product recall issues which are recorded in Accrued Expenses; environmental obligations \$14.5 million -- for the remediation and investigation of groundwater and soil contamination at thirteen sites which are recorded in Other Liabilities; employee benefits \$9.9 million -- for workers compensation issues which are recorded in Accrued Expenses; and other \$1.9 million -- for professional fees of which \$0.8 million are recorded in Other Liabilities and \$1.1 million are recorded in Accrued Expenses. In 2003, the Company has spent approximately \$1.7 million of the automotive discontinued operations accruals. The Company expects that it will cash settle \$154.1 million of tax obligations in 2004 or 2005. The Company projects that it will spend between \$3.0 million and \$4.0 million in 2003 related to its remaining automotive obligations.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows: Cash from operating activities in the first nine months of 2003 was \$269.2 million, a decrease of \$160.5 million from the same period of 2002. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$200.0 million prepaid pension contribution, and payments of accrued expenses during 2003, partially offset by higher tax refunds in 2003.

Status of Restructuring Activities: Restructuring payments during the first nine months of 2003 totaled \$14.9 million and were comprised of \$9.7

million of expenditures for the 2002 and 2001 restructuring plans and \$5.2 million of expenditures for the 2003 restructuring plans. All future payments are projected to be paid with future cash from operating activities supplemented, as required, by commercial paper borrowings.

Additions to Plant, Property and Equipment: Capital expenditures during the first nine months of 2003 were \$97.0 million, an increase of \$13.3 million from the first nine months of 2002. The increase was seen across several operating segments.

Acquisitions: During the first nine months of 2003, the Company made several small acquisitions for a total of \$44.1 million. The excess of the purchase price over the fair values of net assets acquired of

\$27.6 million was recorded as goodwill. During the first nine months of 2002, the Company made several acquisitions for a total of \$103.7 million. Goodwill of \$69.7 million was recorded in connection with these acquisitions.

Sale of Investment: During the third quarter of 2003, the Company sold its investment in a defense related business for \$43.5 million.

Divestitures: In the first nine months of 2003, the Company generated \$9.3 million of cash proceeds from the sale of plant, property and equipment. This is primarily due to the sale of land for \$7.3 million at Defense Electronics & Services. During the first nine months of 2002, the Company sold its interest in a defense-related joint venture for approximately \$6 million and other plant, property and equipment for \$2.6 million.

Financing Activities: Debt at September 30, 2003 was \$738.0 million, compared with \$791.8 million at December 31, 2002. The change in debt levels primarily reflects the Company's utilization of cash from operating activities to pay down debt. Cash and cash equivalents were \$312.3 million at September 30, 2003, compared to \$202.2 million at December 31, 2002. The maximum amount of borrowing available under the Company's revolving credit agreement, which provides back-up for the Company's commercial paper program, at September 30, 2003, was \$1.0 billion. Borrowing through commercial paper and under the revolving credit agreement may not exceed \$1.0 billion in the aggregate outstanding at any time.

Status of Automotive Discontinued Operations: During the first nine months of 2003, the Company spent \$1.7 million on matters attributable to its automotive discontinued operations. Tax obligations of \$154.1 million are expected to be resolved in 2004 or 2005. In addition, the Company projects between \$3.0 million and \$4.0 million of annual spending related to its remaining automotive obligations. All payments are forecast to be paid with future cash from operations supplemented, as required, by commercial paper borrowings.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted within the United States, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported value of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

The Company has identified three accounting policies where estimates are used that require assumptions or factors that are of an uncertain nature, or where a different estimate could have been reasonably utilized or changes in the estimate are reasonably likely to occur from period to period.

Environmental: Accruals for environmental matters are recorded on a site by site basis when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company calculates the liability by utilizing a cost estimating and weighting matrix that separates costs into recurring and non-recurring categories. The Company then uses internal and external experts to assign confidence levels based on the site's development stage, type of contaminate found, applicable laws, existing technologies and the identification of other potentially responsible parties. This methodology produces a range of estimates, including a best estimate. At September 30, 2003, the Company's best estimate is \$109.0 million, which approximates the accrual, for the remediation of ground water and soil. The low range estimate for environmental liabilities is \$81.0 million and the high range estimate is \$174.0 million. On an annual basis the Company spends between \$11.0 million and \$14.0 million on its environmental remediation liabilities. These estimates are reviewed periodically and updated for progress of remediation efforts and changes in facts and legal circumstances. Liabilities for environmental expenditures are recorded on an undiscounted basis.

The Company is currently involved in the environmental investigation and remediation of approximately 105 sites, including certain instances where it is considered to be a potentially responsible party by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") or similar state agency.

At present, the Company is involved in litigation against its insurers for reimbursement of environmental response costs. Recoveries from insurance companies or other third parties are recognized in the financial statements when it is probable that they will be realized.

In the event that future remediation expenditures are in excess of the amounts accrued, management does not anticipate that they will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

For additional details on environmental matters see Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies," in the Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

Employee Benefit Plans: The Company sponsors numerous employee pension and welfare benefit plans. These plans utilize various assumptions in the determination of projected benefit obligations and expense recognition related to pension and other postretirement obligations. These assumptions include: discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets, rate of future compensation increases, mortality, termination and health care inflation trend rates, some of which are disclosed in Note 19, "Employee Benefit Plans," within the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

KEY PENSION ASSUMPTIONS

The Company determines its expected return on plan assets assumption by evaluating both historical returns as well as estimates of future returns. Specifically, the Company analyzes the Plan's actual historical annual return on assets over the past 10, 15, 20 and 25 years; makes estimates of future returns using a Capital Asset Pricing Model; and evaluates historical broad market returns over the past 75 years based on the Company's strategic asset allocation.

Based on the approach described above, the Company revised downwards its estimate of the long-term rate of return on assets for domestic pension plans to 9.0%, from 9.75%, at December 31, 2002. This change will be reflected in the Company's 2003 net benefit cost. For reference, the Company's geometric average annual return on plan assets for domestic pension plans stood at 9.3%, 10.4%, 11.3%, and 11.9%, for the past 10, 15, 20, and 25 year periods, respectively. The Company's weighted average expected return on plan assets for all pension plans, including foreign affiliate plans, at December 31, 2002, is 8.86%.

The Company utilizes the services of its plan actuaries in determining the discount rate assumption. As a service to its clients, the plan actuaries have developed and published an interest rate yield curve to enable companies to make judgments pursuant to EITF Topic No. D-36, "Selection of Discount Rates Used for Measuring Defined Benefit Pension Obligations and Obligations of Post Retirement Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions." The yield curve is comprised of AAA/AA bonds with maturities between zero and thirty years. The plan actuaries then discount the annual benefit cash flows of the Company's pension plan using this yield curve and develop a single-point discount rate matching the plan's characteristics.

At December 31, 2002, the Company lowered the discount rate on all of its domestic pension plans, which represents about 92% of the Company's total pension obligations, from 7.25% to 6.50%. The Company's weighted average discount rate for all pension plans, including foreign affiliate plans, at December 31, 2002, is 6.44%.

ASSUMPTION 2001	2002	-	-----	----	-----	Long-
						Term
						Rate of Return on
Assets.....			9.61%	8.86%		
						Discount
Rate.....			7.14%	6.44%		

Management develops each assumption using relevant Company experience in conjunction with market related data for each individual country in which such plans exist. All assumptions are reviewed periodically with third party actuarial consultants and adjusted as necessary.

PENSION PLAN ACCOUNTING AND INFORMATION

The Company's strategic asset allocation target for its U.S. domestic plans apportions 70% of all assets to equity instruments and the remaining 30% to fixed income instruments. At December 31, 2002, the Company's actual asset allocation was not materially different from its strategic targets.

On an annual basis, the Company's long-term expected return on plan assets will often differ from the actual return on plan assets. The chart below shows actual returns versus the expected long-term returns for the Company's domestic pension plans that are utilized in the calculation of the net periodic benefit cost. Please see Note 19, "Employee Benefit Plans," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information.

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	PENSION
PENSION PENSION PENSION PENSION -						

----- Expected Return on						
Assets.....	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	
Actual Return on						
Assets.....	(10.9)%	(4.0)%	(0.7)%	22.4%	15.7%	

The Company uses the market-related value of assets method, as described in paragraph 30 of SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions", for the calculation of pension expense. This method recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period from the year in which they occur. At December 31, 2002, the fair value of assets was \$2.7 billion, compared to a market-related value of assets of approximately \$3.6 billion.

In accordance with paragraph 32 of SFAS No. 87, a portion of the Company's unrecognized net actuarial loss is being amortized and this cost is included in its 2003 net periodic benefit cost. The Company's 2003 pension expense of approximately \$20.0 million is discussed in the section entitled "Pension Expense" below.

The Company's Defense Electronics & Services segment represents approximately 50% of the active U.S. Salaried Plan participants. As a result, the Company has sought and will continue to seek reimbursement from the Department of Defense for a portion of its pension costs, in accordance with government regulations.

The Company contributed \$50.0 million to the U.S. Master Trust in the fourth quarter of 2002, and contributed \$200.0 million in the first quarter of 2003. As a result, the Company will not face minimum required contributions for its U.S. Salaried Plan in 2004, under current IRS contribution rules.

Depending on market conditions, and assuming that current IRS contribution rules continue to apply in the future, the Company estimates that it may be required to contribute an additional \$200.0 million to \$400.0 million in the 2005 to 2006 timeframe.

FUNDED STATUS

Funded status is derived by subtracting the value of the projected benefit obligations at December 31, 2002 from the end of year fair value of plan assets.

During 2002, the Company's U.S. Salaried Pension Plan assets declined by \$446.7 million to \$2,341.8 million at the end of 2002. This decline reflected primarily a negative return on assets of \$291.5 million, payments to plan beneficiaries of \$202.3 million, offset by Company contributions of \$50.0 million. In addition, projected plan obligation for the U.S. Salaried Pension Plan increased substantially due to the 75 basis point decrease in the discount rate at year-end. As a result, funded status for the Company's total pension obligation, including affiliate plans, deteriorated from \$(383.5) million at the end of 2001 to \$(1,323.9) million at the end of 2002.

Funded status at the end of 2003 will depend primarily on the actual return on assets during the year and the discount rate at the end of the year. The Company estimates that every 25 basis points change in the discount rate impacts the funded status of the U.S. Salaried Pension Plan, which represents about 81% of the Company's pension obligations, by approximately \$90 million. Similarly, every five percentage point change in the actual 2003 rate of return on assets impacts the same plan by approximately \$130 million.

Assuming a hypothetical range of actual returns on assets of -5% to +5% for 2003, and a range of the discount rate of 6.25% to 6.75%, the Company estimates that the total projected benefit obligations will be underfunded by approximately \$1.2 billion to \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2003. The analysis described above is shown solely to provide additional information regarding the sensitivity of the funded status to variations in multiple pension assumptions and should not be interpreted as a likely range of outcomes at December 31, 2003.

MINIMUM PENSION LIABILITY

SFAS No. 87 requires that a minimum pension liability be recorded if a plan's market value of assets falls below the plan's accumulated benefit obligation. In 2002, the combination of a decline in the discount rate and a decline in assets caused several of the Company's plans to be in a deficit position. As a result, during 2002, the Company recorded a total after-tax reduction of \$765.5 million to its total shareholders' equity. It is important to note that this reduction in total equity did not cause a default in any of the Company's debt covenants. Future recognition of additional minimum pension liabilities will depend primarily on the rate of return on assets and the prevailing discount rate.

PENSION EXPENSE

The Company recorded \$10.4 million of pension income into its Consolidated Income Statement in 2002. The Company expects to incur approximately \$20.0 million of pension expense that will be recorded into its Consolidated Income Statement in 2003.

Revenue Recognition: The Company recognizes revenue as services are rendered and when title transfers for products, subject to any special terms and conditions of specific contracts. For the majority of the Company's sales, title transfers when products are shipped. Under certain circumstances, title passes when products are delivered. In the Defense Electronics & Services segment, certain contracts require the delivery, installation, testing, certification and customer acceptance before revenue can be recorded. Further, some sales are recognized when the customer picks up the product.

The Defense Electronics & Services segment typically recognizes revenue and anticipated profits under long-term, fixed-price contracts based on units of delivery or the completion of scheduled performance milestones. Estimated contract costs and resulting margins are recorded in proportion to recorded sales. During the performance of such contracts, estimated final contract prices and costs (design, manufacturing, and engineering and development costs) are periodically reviewed and revisions are made when necessary. The effect of these revisions to estimates is included in earnings in the period in which revisions are made. There were no material revisions to estimates in the covered periods.

Accruals for estimated expenses related to warranties are made at the time products are sold or services are rendered. These accruals are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and estimates of future costs. Management believes the warranty accruals are adequate; however, actual warranty expenses could differ from estimated amounts. The accrual for product warranties at September 30, 2003 and 2002 was \$41.5 million and \$36.1 million, respectively. See Note 13, "Guarantees, Indemnities and Warranties," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional details.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 142, which changes the accounting for goodwill from an amortization method to an impairment only approach. The amortization of goodwill from past business combinations ceased upon adoption of this statement on January 1, 2002. In connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 142, the Company completed a transitional and initial goodwill impairment test that compared the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value and determined that no impairment existed. Both tests were conducted in the first quarter of 2002.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." The standard requires that legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets be recorded at fair value when incurred. The Company adopted SFAS No. 143 effective January 1, 2003. The adoption of the pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

The Company adopted SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," effective January 1, 2002. SFAS No. 144 outlines accounting and financial reporting guidelines for the sale or disposal of long-lived assets and discontinued operations. The adoption of the pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized and measured at its fair value in the period it is incurred and applies prospectively to such activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation -- Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123." SFAS No. 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. This statement also requires prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method on reported results. The Company adopted the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 148 effective December 2002 and continues to account for its plans under the intrinsic value recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issues to Employees."

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 149 amends and clarifies accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 149 clarifies the circumstances under which a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristics of a derivative as discussed in SFAS No. 133. In addition, SFAS No. 149 clarifies when a derivative contains a financing component that warrants special reporting in the statement of cash flows. SFAS No. 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The adoption of this interpretation did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 requires certain financial instruments that embody obligations of the issuer and have characteristics of both liabilities and equity to be classified as liabilities. The provisions of SFAS No. 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and to all other instruments that exist as of the beginning of the first interim financial reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not have any financial instruments that meet the provisions of SFAS No. 150; therefore, the adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" ("FIN 45"). FIN 45 requires the recognition of liabilities for guarantees that are issued or modified subsequent to December 31, 2002. The liabilities should reflect the fair value, at inception, of the guarantors' obligations to stand ready to perform, in the event that the specified triggering events or conditions occur. This interpretation also requires disclosure of accounting policies and methodologies with respect to warranty accruals, as well as a reconciliation of the change in these accruals for the reporting period. Refer to Note 13, "Guarantees, Indemnities and Warranties," in the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for additional information. The adoption of this interpretation did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46"). FIN 46 requires unconsolidated variable interest entities to be consolidated by their primary beneficiaries if the entities do not effectively disperse the risks and rewards of ownership among their owners and other parties involved. The provisions of FIN 46 are applicable immediately to all variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003 and variable interest entities in which an enterprise obtains an interest in after that date. For variable interest entities created before January 31, 2003, the provisions are effective December 31, 2003. The Company did not create or obtain any variable interest entities during the first nine months of 2003. The Company elected early adoption of the provisions of FIN 46 related to variable interest entities created prior to January 31, 2003 as of July 1, 2003. The adoption of this interpretation did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS:

The Company is subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations that affect its operating facilities and impose liability for the cleanup of past discharges of hazardous substances. In the United States, these laws include the Federal Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. Management believes that the Company is in substantial compliance with these and all other applicable environmental requirements. Environmental compliance costs are accounted for as normal operating expenses.

In estimating the costs of environmental investigation and remediation, the Company considers, among other things, regulatory standards, its prior experience in remediating contaminated sites, and the professional judgment of environmental experts. It is difficult to estimate the total costs of investigation and remediation due to various factors, including incomplete information regarding particular sites and other potentially responsible parties, uncertainty regarding the extent of contamination and the Company's share, if any, of liability for such problems, the selection of alternative remedies, and changes in cleanup standards. When it is possible to create reasonable estimates of liability with respect to environmental matters, the Company establishes accruals in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted within the United States. Insurance recoveries are included in other assets when it is probable that a claim will be realized. Although the outcome of the Company's various remediation efforts presently cannot be predicted with a high level of certainty, management does not expect that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. For disclosure of the Company's commitments and contingencies, see Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain material presented herein consists of forward-looking statements which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied from such forward-looking statements. Such factors include general economic and worldwide political conditions, foreign currency exchange rates, competition and other factors all as more thoroughly set forth in Item 1. Business and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Forward-Looking Statements in the ITT Industries, Inc. Form 10-K Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 and other of its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to which reference is hereby made.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of such period in identifying, on a timely basis, material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act.

(b) There have been no changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report in our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following should be read in conjunction with Note 12 to the unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements in Part I of this Report, as well as Part I Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time involved in legal proceedings that are incidental to the operation of their businesses. Some of these proceedings allege damages against the Company relating to environmental liabilities (including toxic tort, property damage, and remediation), intellectual property matters (including patent, trademark and copyright infringement, and licensing disputes), personal injury claims (including injuries due to product failure, design or warnings issues, asbestos exposure, or other product liability related matters), employment and pension matters, government contract issues and commercial or contractual disputes, sometimes related to acquisitions or divestitures. The Company will continue to vigorously defend itself against all claims. Accruals have been established where the outcome of the matter is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Although the ultimate outcome of any legal matter cannot be predicted with certainty, based on present information including the Company's assessment of the merits of the particular claim, as well as its current reserves and insurance coverage, the Company does not expect that such legal proceedings will have any material adverse impact on the cash flow, results of operations, or financial condition of the Company on a consolidated basis in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) See the Exhibit Index for a list of exhibits filed herewith.

(b) ITT Industries furnished under Items 9 and 12, on October 23, 2003, a copy of its press release announcing its earnings for the third quarter of 2003 on Form 8-K.

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.

ITT Industries, Inc.

(Registrant)

By /s/ MARK E. LANG

Mark E. Lang
Vice President and Corporate
Controller
(Principal accounting officer)

November 7, 2003

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO. DESCRIPTION LOCATION - -----

(2) Plan of acquisition, reorganization, arrangement, liquidation or succession.....

 None (3a) ITT Industries, Inc. Restated Articles of Incorporation..... Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) of ITT Industries' Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997 (CIK No. 216228, File No. 1-5627) (3c) ITT Industries, Inc. By-laws, as amended December 3, 2002..... Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(c) to ITT Industries' Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 (4) Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures.....

 Not required to be filed. The Registrant hereby agrees to file with the Commission a copy of any instrument defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries upon request of the Commission. (CIK No. 216228, File No. 1-5627). (10.1) ITT Industries, Inc. 2003 Equity Incentive Plan, effective May 13, 2003.....

 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of ITT Industries' Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003 (CIK No. 216228, File No. 1-5672) (11) Statement re computation of per share earnings..... See Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements (15) Letter re unaudited interim financial information..... None (18) Letter re change in accounting principles..... None (19) Report furnished to security holders..... None (22) Published report regarding matters submitted to vote of security holders.....

 None (23) Consents of experts and counsel..... None (24) Power of attorney..... None (31.1) Certification of Louis J. Giuliano Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002..... Attached (31.2) Certification of Edward W. Williams Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002..... Attached

EXHIBIT NO.
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION - - -

(32.1)

Certification
Pursuant to
18. U.S.C.
Section 1350,
as adopted
pursuant to
Section 906
of the
Sarbanes-
Oxley Act of
2002.....

Attached.
This Exhibit
is intended
to be
furnished in
accordance
with
Regulation S-
K item 601(b)
(32) (ii) and
shall not be
deemed to be
filed for
purposes of
Section 18 of
the
Securities
Exchange Act
of 1934 or
incorporated
by reference
into any
filing under
the
Securities
Act of 1933,
except as
shall be
expressly set
forth by
specific
reference.

(32.2)

Certification
Pursuant to
18. U.S.C.
Section 1350,
as adopted
pursuant to
Section 906
of the
Sarbanes-
Oxley Act of
2002.....

Attached.
This Exhibit
is intended
to be
furnished in
accordance
with
Regulation S-
K item 601(b)
(32) (ii) and
shall not be
deemed to be
filed for
purposes of
Section 18 of
the
Securities

Exchange Act
of 1934 or
incorporated
by reference
into any
filing under
the
Securities
Act of 1933,
except as
shall be
expressly set
forth by
specific
reference.

CERTIFICATION OF LOUIS J. GIULIANO PURSUANT TO SEC. 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

CERTIFICATION

I, Louis J. Giuliano, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of ITT Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) [Paragraph omitted in accordance with SEC transition instructions contained in SEC Release 34-47986]
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ LOUIS J. GIULIANO

Louis J. Giuliano
Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer

Date: November 7, 2003

CERTIFICATION OF EDWARD W. WILLIAMS PURSUANT TO SEC. 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

CERTIFICATION

I, Edward W. Williams, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of ITT Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) [Paragraph omitted in accordance with SEC transition instructions contained in SEC Release 34-47986]
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ EDWARD W. WILLIAMS

Edward W. Williams
Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

Date: November 7, 2003

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of ITT Industries, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Louis J. Giuliano, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to sec.906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ LOUIS J. GIULIANO

Louis J. Giuliano
Chief Executive Officer
and President

November 7, 2003

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of ITT Industries, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Edward W. Williams, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to sec.906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ EDWARD W. WILLIAMS

Edward W. Williams
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

November 7, 2003

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.