

GLATFELTER P H CO
Form 10-Q
November 01, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from to

96 South George Street, Suite 520

York, Pennsylvania 17401

(Address of principal executive offices)

(717) 225-4711

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Commission file number	Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter	IRS Employer Identification No.	State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
1-03560	P. H. Glatfelter Company	23-0628360	Pennsylvania

N/A

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

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

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

Common Stock outstanding on October 25, 2016 totaled 43,549,639 shares.

P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

For the QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED

September 30, 2016

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PART I

Item 1 – Financial Statements

P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(unaudited)

In thousands, except per share	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30 2016	September 30 2015	September 30 2016	September 30 2015
Net sales	\$405,301	\$419,960	\$1,213,932	\$1,248,232
Energy and related sales, net	1,346	1,153	4,013	3,936
Total revenues	406,647	421,113	1,217,945	1,252,168
Costs of products sold	345,477	361,205	1,056,209	1,107,319
Gross profit	61,170	59,908	161,736	144,849
Selling, general and administrative expenses	35,747	39,792	104,796	100,201
Losses (gains) on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	5	(123)	31	(2,888)
Operating income	25,418	20,239	56,909	47,536
Non-operating income (expense)				
Interest expense	(3,895)	(4,317)	(11,964)	(13,177)
Interest income	52	90	204	232
Other, net	(573)	(220)	(956)	(192)
Total non-operating expense	(4,416)	(4,447)	(12,716)	(13,137)
Income before income taxes	21,002	15,792	44,193	34,399
Income tax provision	1,401	2,288	6,459	4,122
Net income	\$19,601	\$13,504	\$37,734	\$30,277
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$0.45	\$0.31	\$0.87	\$0.70
Diluted	0.44	0.31	0.86	0.69
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.125	\$0.12	\$0.375	\$0.36
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	43,576	43,457	43,552	43,363
Diluted	44,133	43,865	44,059	43,949

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

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P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited)

In thousands	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
			September 30	
	September 30	September 30	2016	2015
Net income	\$19,601	\$13,504	\$37,734	\$30,277
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,530)	(3,262)	(2,975)	(27,895)
Net change in:				
Deferred (gains) losses on cash flow hedges, net of taxes of \$289, \$1,045, \$88 and \$938, respectively	(858)	(2,823)	152	(2,558)
Unrecognized retirement obligations, net of taxes of \$(1,405), \$(1,895), \$(4,214) and \$(5,675), respectively	2,319	3,083	6,957	9,253
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(69)	(3,002)	4,134	(21,200)
Comprehensive income	\$19,532	\$10,502	\$41,868	\$9,077

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

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P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
In thousands		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 50,752	\$ 105,304
Accounts receivable, net	179,352	167,199
Inventories	262,891	247,214
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	36,573	32,650
Total current assets	529,568	552,367
Plant, equipment and timberlands, net	771,453	698,864
Goodwill	77,268	76,056
Intangible assets	60,721	63,057
Other assets	115,229	110,072
Total assets	\$ 1,554,239	\$ 1,500,416
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 11,432	\$ 7,366
Accounts payable	163,674	172,735
Dividends payable	5,455	5,231
Environmental liabilities	8,408	12,544
Other current liabilities	127,149	106,444
Total current liabilities	316,118	304,320
Long-term debt	367,549	353,296
Deferred income taxes	73,075	76,458
Other long-term liabilities	105,808	103,095
Total liabilities	862,550	837,169
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	544	544
Capital in excess of par value	55,890	54,912
Retained earnings	984,520	963,143
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(186,352)	(190,486)
	854,602	828,113
Less cost of common stock in treasury	(162,913)	(164,866)
Total shareholders' equity	691,689	663,247
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,554,239	\$ 1,500,416

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

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P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

In thousands	Nine months ended	
	September 30 2016	2015
Operating activities		
Net income	\$37,734	\$30,277
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	49,725	47,423
Amortization of debt issue costs	864	893
Pension expense, net of unfunded benefits paid	2,908	5,541
Charge for impairment of intangible asset	—	1,200
Deferred income tax benefit	(4,266)	(2,043)
Losses (gains) on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	31	(2,888)
Share-based compensation	4,218	5,502
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(12,927)	(21,572)
Inventories	(17,897)	(5,714)
Prepaid and other current assets	(4,205)	420
Accounts payable	(9,662)	5,561
Accruals and other current liabilities	10,257	5,180
Other	2,657	743
Net cash provided by operating activities	59,437	70,523
Investing activities		
Expenditures for purchases of plant, equipment and timberlands	(116,948)	(74,280)
Proceeds from disposals of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	55	3,181
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	(224)
Other	(400)	(1,600)
Net cash used by investing activities	(117,293)	(72,923)
Financing activities		
Net repayments of revolving credit facility	(642)	—
Payments of borrowing costs	(136)	(1,329)
Proceeds from term loans	19,428	—
Repayment of term loans	(3,803)	(3,387)
Payments of dividends	(16,134)	(15,215)
Proceeds from government grants	5,251	—
Payments related to share-based compensation awards and other	(990)	(2,015)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	2,974	(21,946)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	330	(1,826)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(54,552)	(26,172)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	105,304	99,837
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	\$50,752	\$73,665

Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash paid for:		
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$7,376	\$8,943
Income taxes, net	11,609	14,566

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

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P. H. GLATFELTER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. ORGANIZATION

P. H. Glatfelter Company and subsidiaries (“Glatfelter”) is a manufacturer of specialty papers and fiber-based engineered materials. Headquartered in York, PA, U.S. operations include facilities in Spring Grove, PA and Chillicothe and Fremont, OH. International operations include facilities in Canada, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the Philippines, and sales and distribution offices in Russia and China. The terms “we,” “us,” “our,” “the Company,” or “Glatfelter,” refer to P. H. Glatfelter Company and subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise. Our products are marketed worldwide, either through wholesale paper merchants, brokers and agents, or directly to customers.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements (“financial statements”) include the accounts of Glatfelter and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

We prepared these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“generally accepted accounting principles” or “GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission pertaining to interim financial statements. In our opinion, the financial statements reflect all normal, recurring adjustments needed to present fairly our results for the interim periods. When preparing these financial statements, we have assumed that you have read the audited consolidated financial statements included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Accounting Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingencies as of the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of these financial statements are reasonable, based upon currently available facts and known circumstances, but recognizes that actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718) Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting designed to simplify certain aspects of accounting for share-

based awards. The new ASU requires entities to recognize as a component of income tax expense all excess tax benefits or deficiencies arising from the difference between compensation costs recognized and the intrinsic value at the time an option is exercised or, in the case of restricted stock and similar awards, the fair value upon vesting of an award. Previously such differences were recognized in additional paid in capital as part of an “APIC pool.” In addition, the ASU also requires entities to exclude excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies from the calculation of common share equivalents for purposes of calculating earnings per share. The new standard is required to be adopted, either prospectively or retrospectively, in the first quarter of 2017 and early adoption is permitted. We do not believe the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on our reported results of operations or financial position.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This ASU will require organizations such as us that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. The new guidance will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods therein. Early adoption is permitted. We are in the process of assessing the impact this standard will have on us and expect to follow a modified retrospective method provided for under the standard.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers which clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and develops a common revenue standard for GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The new standard is required to be adopted retrospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted only for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016. We are in the process of evaluating the impact this standard may have, if any, on our reported results of operations or financial position.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments that changes the impairment model for most financial instruments, including trade receivables from an incurred loss method to a new forward-looking approach, based on expected losses. Under the new guidance, an allowance is recognized based on an estimate of expected credit losses. This standard is effective for us in the first quarter of 2020 and must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition approach. We are currently assessing the impact this standard may have on our results of operations and financial position.

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3. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the details of basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”):

	Three months ended	
	September 30	
In thousands, except per share	2016	2015
Net income	\$19,601	\$13,504
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in basic EPS	43,576	43,457
Common shares issuable upon exercise of dilutive stock options and PSAs / RSUs	557	408
Weighted average common shares outstanding and common share equivalents used in diluted EPS	44,133	43,865
Earnings per share		
Basic	\$0.45	\$0.31
Diluted	0.44	0.31

	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
In thousands, except per share	2016	2015
Net income	\$37,734	\$30,277
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in basic EPS	43,552	43,363
Common shares issuable upon exercise of dilutive stock options and PSAs / RSUs	507	586
Weighted average common shares outstanding and common share equivalents used in diluted EPS	44,059	43,949
Earnings per share		
Basic	\$0.87	\$0.70
Diluted	0.86	0.69

The following table sets forth potential common shares outstanding that were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the period indicated, because their effect would be anti-dilutive:

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	September 30	
In thousands	2016	2015
Three months ended	681	696
Nine months ended	683	696

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4. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following table sets forth details of the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (losses) for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

In thousands	Currency translation adjustments	Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	Change in pensions	Change in other postretirement defined benefit plans	Total
Balance at July 1, 2016	\$ (74,486)	\$ 785	\$(115,786)	\$ 3,204	\$(186,283)
Other comprehensive income					
before reclassifications (net of tax)	(1,530)	(1,195)	---	---	(2,725)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated					
other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	337	2,464	(145)	2,656
Net current period other comprehensive					
income (loss)	(1,530)	(858)	2,464	(145)	(69)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ (76,016)	\$ (73)	\$(113,322)	\$ 3,059	\$(186,352)
Balance at July 1, 2015	\$ (58,857)	\$ 2,621	\$(114,076)	\$ (2,756)	\$(173,068)
Other comprehensive income					
before reclassifications (net of tax)	(3,262)	(1,381)	---	---	(4,643)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated					
other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	(1,442)	3,090	(7)	1,641
Net current period other comprehensive					
income (loss)	(3,262)	(2,823)	3,090	(7)	(3,002)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ (62,119)	\$ (202)	\$(110,986)	\$ (2,763)	\$(176,070)

In thousands	Currency translation adjustments	Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	Change in pensions	Change in other postretirement defined benefit plans	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ (73,041)	\$ (225)	\$(120,714)	\$ 3,494	\$(190,486)
Other comprehensive income					
before reclassifications (net of tax)	(2,975)	(106)	---	---	(3,081)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated					
other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	258	7,392	(435)	7,215
Net current period other comprehensive					
income (loss)	(2,975)	152	7,392	(435)	4,134

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income (loss)					
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ (76,016)	\$ (73)	\$ (113,322)	\$ 3,059	\$ (186,352)
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ (34,224)	\$ 2,356	\$ (120,260)	\$ (2,742)	\$ (154,870)
Other comprehensive income					
before reclassifications (net of tax)	(27,895)	793	---	---	(27,102)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated					
other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	(3,351)	9,274	(21)	5,902
Net current period other comprehensive					
income (loss)	(27,895)	(2,558)	9,274	(21)	(21,200)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ (62,119)	\$ (202)	\$ (110,986)	\$ (2,763)	\$ (176,070)

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Reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

In thousands Description	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30		Line Item in Statements of Income
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Cash flow hedges (Note 11)					
(Gains) losses on cash flow hedges	\$347	\$(1,972)	\$264	\$(4,595)	Costs of products sold
Tax expense (benefit)	(10)	530	(6)	1,244	Income tax provision
Net of tax	337	(1,442)	258	(3,351)	
Retirement plan obligations (Note 7)					
Amortization of deferred benefit pension plan items					
Prior service costs	506	571	1,519	1,713	Costs of products sold
	168	189	504	568	Selling, general and administrative
Actuarial losses	2,450	3,144	7,350	9,432	Costs of products sold
	843	1,082	2,530	3,247	Selling, general and administrative
	3,967	4,986	11,903	14,960	
Tax benefit	(1,503)	(1,896)	(4,511)	(5,686)	Income tax provision
Net of tax	2,464	3,090	7,392	9,274	
Amortization of deferred benefit other plan items					
Prior service costs	(37)	(58)	(112)	(173)	Costs of products sold
	(8)	(12)	(24)	(37)	Selling, general and administrative
Actuarial losses	(156)	48	(467)	142	Costs of products sold
	(33)	10	(100)	31	Selling, general and administrative
	(234)	(12)	(703)	(37)	
Tax expense	89	5	268	16	Income tax provision
Net of tax	(145)	(7)	(435)	(21)	
Total reclassifications, net of tax	\$2,656	\$1,641	\$7,215	\$5,902	

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5. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The effects of income taxes are measured based on enacted tax laws and rates.

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had \$15.2 million and \$12.2 million of gross unrecognized tax benefits. As of September 30, 2016, if such benefits were to be recognized, approximately \$12.2 million would be recorded as a component of income tax expense, thereby affecting our effective tax rate.

We, or one of our subsidiaries, file income tax returns with the United States Internal Revenue Service, as well as various state and foreign authorities.

The following table summarizes, by major jurisdiction, tax years that remain subject to examination:

Jurisdiction	Open Tax Years	
	Examinations not yet initiated	Examination in progress
United States		
Federal	2013 - 2015	N/A
State	2011 - 2015	2014
Canada (1)	2010 - 2015	N/A
Germany (1)	2012 - 2015	2007 - 2011
France	2013 - 2015	2011 - 2012
United Kingdom	2014 - 2015	N/A
Philippines	2015	2013, 2014

(1) includes provincial or similar local jurisdictions, as applicable

The amount of income taxes we pay is subject to ongoing audits by federal, state and foreign tax authorities, which often result in proposed assessments. Management performs a comprehensive review of its global tax positions on a quarterly basis and accrues amounts for uncertain tax positions. Based on these reviews and the result of discussions and resolutions of matters with certain tax authorities and the closure of tax years subject to tax audit, reserves are adjusted as necessary. However, future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are determined or resolved or as such statutes are closed. Due to potential for resolution of federal, state and foreign examinations, and the lapse of various statutes of limitation, it is reasonably possible our gross unrecognized tax benefits balance may decrease within the next twelve months by a range of zero to \$1.8 million. Substantially all of this range relates to tax positions taken in Germany.

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as income tax expense. The following table summarizes information related to interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions:

Nine months
ended

September
30

In millions	2016	2015
Interest expense	\$ 0.2	\$ —
Penalties	—	—

	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
Accrued interest payable	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6

6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The P. H. Glatfelter Amended and Restated Long Term Incentive Plan (the “LTIP”) provides for the issuance of Glatfelter common stock to eligible participants in the form of restricted stock units, restricted stock awards, non-qualified stock options, performance shares, incentive stock options and performance units.

Pursuant to terms of the LTIP, we have issued to eligible participants restricted stock units, performance share awards and stock only stock appreciation rights.

Restricted Stock Units (“RSU”) and Performance Share Awards (“PSAs”) Awards of RSUs and PSAs are made under our LTIP. The RSUs vest on the passage of time, generally on a graded scale over a three, four, and five-year period, or in certain instances the RSUs were issued with five year cliff vesting. PSAs are issued annually to members of management and each respective grant cliff vests each December 31 of the third year following the grant, assuming the achievement of predetermined, cumulative financial performance targets covering two or three year periods. The performance measures include a minimum, target and maximum performance level providing the grantees an opportunity to receive more or less shares than targeted depending on actual financial performance. For both RSUs and PSAs, the grant date fair value of the awards, which is equal to the closing price per common share on the date of the award, is used to determine the amount of expense to be recognized over the applicable service period. Settlement of RSUs and PSAs will be made in shares of our common stock currently held in treasury.

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The following table summarizes RSU and PSA activity during periods indicated:

Units	2016	2015
Balance at January 1,	674,523	888,942
Granted	298,832	160,514
Forfeited	(146,327)	(87,567)
Shares delivered	(149,975)	(286,857)
Balance at September 30,	677,053	675,032

The amount granted in 2016 and 2015 includes PSAs of 199,693 and 105,017, respectively, exclusive of reinvested dividends.

The following table sets forth aggregate RSU and PSA compensation expense for the periods indicated:

	September 30	
In thousands	2016	2015
Three months ended	\$765	\$395
Nine months ended	2,167	1,214

Stock Only Stock Appreciation Rights (“SOSARS”) Under terms of the SOSAR, a recipient receives the right to a payment in the form of shares of common stock equal to the difference, if any, in the fair market value of one share of common stock at the time of exercising the SOSAR and the exercise price. The SOSARS vest ratably over a three year period and have a term of ten years.

The following table sets forth information related to outstanding SOSARS.

	2016		2015	
	Shares	Wtd Avg Price	Shares	Wtd Avg Price
		Exercise		Exercise
SOSARS				
Outstanding at January 1,	2,199,742	\$ 17.82	1,864,707	\$ 16.20
Granted	743,925	17.54	423,590	24.62
Exercised	(61,190)	10.70	(70,347)	14.12
Canceled / forfeited	(143,932)	17.87	(17,559)	25.24
Outstanding at September 30,	2,738,545	\$ 17.64	2,200,391	\$ 17.82
SOSAR Grants				
Weighted average grant date				

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fair value per share	\$4.07	\$7.46
Aggregate grant date fair value (in thousands)	\$3,013	\$3,134
Black-Scholes assumptions		
Dividend yield	2.85 %	1.94 %
Risk free rate of return	1.34 %	1.64 %
Volatility	31.97 %	36.38 %
Expected life	6 yrs	6 yrs

The following table sets forth SOSAR compensation expense for the periods indicated:

In thousands	September 30	
	2016	2015
Three months ended	\$650	\$671
Nine months ended	2,051	1,940

7. RETIREMENT PLANS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The following tables provide information with respect to the net periodic costs of our pension and post retirement medical benefit plans.

In thousands	Three months ended	
	September 30	
	2016	2015
Pension Benefits		
Service cost	\$2,614	\$2,850
Interest cost	6,120	5,868
Expected return on plan assets	(11,331)	(11,498)
Amortization of prior service cost	674	760
Amortization of unrecognized loss	3,293	4,226
Net periodic benefit cost	\$1,370	\$2,206
Other Benefits		
Service cost	\$287	\$358
Interest cost	498	499
Amortization of prior service cost	(45)	(70)
Amortization of unrecognized (gain)/loss	(189)	58
Net periodic benefit cost	\$551	\$845

In thousands	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
	2016	2015

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Pension Benefits		
Service cost	\$7,855	\$8,546
Interest cost	18,360	17,606
Expected return on plan assets	(33,992)	(34,495)
Amortization of prior service cost	2,023	2,281
Amortization of unrecognized loss	9,880	12,679
Net periodic benefit cost	\$4,126	\$6,617
Other Benefits		
Service cost	\$860	\$1,074
Interest cost	1,494	1,498
Amortization of prior service cost	(136)	(210)
Amortization of unrecognized (gain)/loss	(567)	173
Net periodic benefit cost	\$1,651	\$2,535

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8. INVENTORIES

Inventories, net of reserves, were as follows:

	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
In thousands		
Raw materials	\$ 64,579	\$ 60,098
In-process and finished	124,459	115,874
Supplies	73,853	71,242
Total	\$ 262,891	\$ 247,214

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt is summarized as follows:

	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
In thousands		
Revolving credit facility, due Mar. 2020	\$ 59,830	\$ 58,792
5.375% Notes, due Oct. 2020	250,000	250,000
2.40% Term Loan, due Jun. 2022	9,566	10,109
2.05% Term Loan, due Mar. 2023	40,210	42,130
1.30% Term Loan, due Jun. 2023	11,161	-
1.55% Term Loan, due Sep. 2025	10,941	2,839
Total long-term debt	381,708	363,870
Less current portion	(11,432)	(7,366)
Unamortized deferred issuance costs	(2,727)	(3,208)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 367,549	\$ 353,296

The amount set forth for Long-term debt, net of current portion as of December 31, 2015, has been restated to retroactively adopt ASU No. 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30) Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. This ASU requires debt issuance costs to be presented as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the related debt instrument rather than as a deferred asset except for costs associated with a revolving line of credit. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2016 retroactive to December 31, 2015.

On March 12, 2015, we amended our revolving credit agreement with a consortium of banks (the "Revolving Credit Facility") which increased the amount available for borrowing to \$400 million, extended the maturity of the facility to March 12, 2020, and instituted a revised interest rate pricing grid.

For all US dollar denominated borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, the borrowing rate is, at our option, either, (a) the bank's base rate which is equal to the greater of i) the prime rate; ii) the federal funds rate plus 50 basis points; or iii) the daily Euro-rate plus 100 basis points plus an applicable spread over either i), ii) or iii) ranging from

12.5 basis points to 100 basis points based on the Company's leverage ratio and its corporate credit ratings determined by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and Moody's Investor Service, Inc. (the "Corporate Credit Rating"); or (b) the daily

Euro-rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 112.5 basis points to 200 basis points based on the Company's leverage ratio and the Corporate Credit Rating. For non-US dollar denominated borrowings, interest is based on (b) above.

The Revolving Credit Facility contains a number of customary covenants for financings of this type that, among other things, restrict our ability to dispose of or create liens on assets, incur additional indebtedness, repay other indebtedness, limits certain intercompany financing arrangements, make acquisitions and engage in mergers or consolidations. We are also required to comply with specified financial tests and ratios including: i) maximum net debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") ratio (the "leverage ratio"); and ii) a consolidated EBITDA to interest expense ratio. The most restrictive of our covenants is a maximum leverage ratio of 3.5x. As of September 30, 2016, the leverage ratio, as calculated in accordance with the definition in our credit agreement, was 2.1x. A breach of these requirements would give rise to certain remedies under the Revolving Credit Facility, among which are the termination of the agreement and accelerated repayment of the outstanding borrowings plus accrued and unpaid interest under the credit facility.

On October 3, 2012, we completed a private placement offering of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Senior Notes due 2020 (the "5.375% Notes"). The 5.375% Notes, which are now publically registered, are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by PHG Tea Leaves, Inc., Mollanvick, Inc., Glatfelter Composite Fibers N. A., Inc., Glatfelter Advanced Materials N.A., LLC., and Glatfelter Holdings, LLC (the "Guarantors"). Interest on the 5.375% Notes is payable semiannually in arrears on April 15 and October 15.

The 5.375% Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time on or after October 15, 2016 at the redemption prices specified in the applicable Indenture. These Notes and the guarantees of the notes are senior obligations of the Company and the Guarantors, respectively, rank equally in right of payment with future senior indebtedness of the Company and the Guarantors and will mature on October 15, 2020.

The 5.375% Notes contain various covenants customary to indebtedness of this nature including limitations on i) the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred; ii) certain restricted payments including common stock dividends; iii) distributions from certain subsidiaries; iv) sales of assets; v) transactions amongst subsidiaries; and vi) incurrence of liens on assets. In addition, the 5.375% Notes contain cross default provisions that could result in all such notes becoming due and payable in the event of a failure to repay debt outstanding under the Revolving Credit Agreement at maturity or a default under the Revolving Credit Agreement that accelerates the debt outstanding thereunder. As of September 30, 2016, we met all of the requirements of our debt covenants.

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Glatfelter Gernsbach GmbH & Co. KG (“Gernsbach”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, entered into a series of borrowing agreements with IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG, Düsseldorf (“IKB”) as summarized below:

	Original	Interest	
Amounts in thousands	Principal	Rate	Maturity
Borrowing date			
Apr. 11, 2013	€42,700	2.05 %	Mar. 2023
Sep. 4, 2014	10,000	2.40 %	Jun. 2022
Oct. 10, 2015	2,608	1.55 %	Sep. 2025
May 4, 2016	7,195	1.55 %	Sep. 2025
Apr. 26, 2016	10,000	1.30 %	Jun. 2023

Each of the borrowings require quarterly repayments of principal and interest and provide for representations, warranties and covenants customary for financings of these types. The financial covenants contained in each of the IKB loans, which relate to the minimum ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense and the maximum ratio of consolidated total net debt to consolidated adjusted EBITDA, are calculated by reference to our Revolving Credit Agreement.

P. H. Glatfelter Company guarantees all debt obligations of its subsidiaries. All such obligations are recorded in these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Letters of credit issued to us by certain financial institutions totaled \$5.1 million and \$5.3 million as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The letters of credit, which reduce amounts available under our revolving credit facility, primarily provide financial assurances for the benefit of certain state workers compensation insurance agencies in conjunction with our self-insurance program. We bear the credit risk on this amount to the extent that we do not comply with the provisions of certain agreements. No amounts are outstanding under the letters of credit.

10. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The amounts reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value. The following table sets forth carrying value and fair value of long-term debt:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
In thousands	Value	Value	Value	Value
Variable rate debt	\$59,830	\$59,830	\$58,792	\$58,792

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Fixed-rate bonds	250,000	252,658	250,000	250,938
2.40% Term loan	9,566	9,324	10,109	10,535
2.05% Term loan	40,210	38,735	42,130	42,886
1.30% Term Loan	11,161	10,470	-	-
1.55% Term loan	10,941	10,180	2,839	2,524
Total	\$381,708	\$381,197	\$363,870	\$365,675

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, we had \$250.0 million of 5.375% fixed rate bonds. These bonds are publicly registered, but thinly traded. Accordingly, the values set forth above for the bonds, as well as our other debt instruments, are based on observable inputs and other relevant market data (Level 2). The fair value of financial derivatives is set forth below in Note 11.

11. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

As part of our overall risk management practices, we enter into financial derivatives primarily designed to either i) hedge foreign currency risks associated with forecasted transactions – “cash flow hedges”; or ii) mitigate the impact that changes in currency exchange rates have on intercompany financing transactions and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables – “foreign currency hedges.”

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments - Cash Flow Hedges We use currency forward contracts as cash flow hedges to manage our exposure to fluctuations in the currency exchange rates on certain forecasted production costs or capital expenditures expected to be incurred. Currency forward contracts involve fixing the exchange for delivery of a specified amount of foreign currency on a specified date. As of September 30, 2016, the maturity of currency forward contracts ranged from one month to 22 months.

We designate certain currency forward contracts as cash flow hedges of forecasted raw material purchases, certain production costs or capital expenditures with exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges of foreign exchange risk is deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. With respect to hedges of forecasted raw material purchases or production costs, the

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amount deferred is subsequently reclassified into costs of products sold in the period that inventory produced using the hedged transaction affects earnings. For hedged capital expenditures, deferred gains or losses are reclassified and included in the historical cost of the capital asset and subsequently affect earnings as depreciation is recognized. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative is recognized directly to earnings and reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income as non-operating income (expense) under the caption “Other, net.”

We had the following outstanding derivatives that were used to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with forecasted transactions and designated as hedging instruments:

In thousands	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
Derivative		
Sell/Buy - sell notional		
Euro / British Pound	7,703	10,527
Sell/Buy - buy notional		
Euro / Philippine Peso	733,358	758,634
British Pound / Philippine Peso	408,967	542,063
Euro / U.S. Dollar	42,672	51,433
U.S. Dollar / Canadian Dollar	34,143	34,649
U.S. Dollar / Euro	26,774	—

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments - Foreign Currency Hedges We also enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the impact changes in currency exchange rates have on balance sheet monetary assets and liabilities. None of these contracts are designated as hedges for financial accounting purposes and, accordingly, changes in value of the foreign exchange forward contracts and in the offsetting underlying on-balance-sheet transactions are reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income under the caption “Other, net.”

The following sets forth derivatives used to mitigate the impact changes in currency exchange rates have on balance sheet monetary assets and liabilities:

In thousands	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
Derivative		
Sell/Buy - sell notional		
U.S. Dollar / British Pound	10,500	10,000
British Pound / Euro	2,500	3,500
Sell/Buy - buy notional		
Euro / U.S. Dollar	-	12,500
British Pound / Euro	18,500	13,500

These contracts have maturities of one month from the date originally entered into.

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Fair Value Measurements The following table summarizes the fair values of derivative instruments for the period indicated and the line items in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets where the instruments are recorded:

In thousands	September 30 2016		September 30 2015	
	Prepaid Expenses	and Other Current Assets	Other Current Liabilities	
Balance sheet caption				
Designated as hedging:				
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts	\$330	\$ 955	\$958	\$ 1,545
Not designated as hedging:				
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts	\$172	\$ 68	\$136	\$ 49

The amounts set forth in the table above represent the net asset or liability giving effect to rights of offset with each counterparty. The effect of netting the amounts presented above did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position.

The following table summarizes the amount of income or (loss) from derivative instruments recognized in our results of operations for the periods indicated and the line items in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income where the results are recorded:

In thousands	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30 2016	September 30 2015	September 30 2016	September 30 2015
Designated as hedging:				
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts:				
Effective portion – cost of products sold	\$(347)	\$1,972	\$(264)	\$4,595
Ineffective portion – other – net	(69)	(184)	(399)	104
Not designated as hedging:				
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts:				
Other – net	\$332	\$621	\$1,396	\$1,028

The impact of activity not designated as hedging was substantially all offset by the remeasurement of the underlying on-balance-sheet item.

The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

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The fair values of the foreign exchange forward contracts are considered to be Level 2. Foreign currency forward contracts are valued using foreign currency forward and interest rate curves. The fair value of each contract is determined by comparing the contract rate to the forward rate and discounting to present value. Contracts in a gain position are recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheets under the caption “Prepaid expenses and other current assets” and the value of contracts in a loss position is recorded under the caption “Other current liabilities.”

A rollforward of fair value amounts recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

In thousands	2016	2015
Balance at January 1,	\$(178)	\$3,282
Deferred (losses) gains on cash flow hedges	(200)	1,100
Reclassified to earnings	264	(4,595)
Balance at September 30,	\$(114)	\$(213)

We expect substantially all of the amounts recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income will be recorded as a component of the capital asset or realized in results of operations within the next twelve to twenty-two months and the amount ultimately recognized will vary depending on actual market rates.

Credit risk related to derivative activity arises in the event the counterparty fails to meet its obligations to us. This exposure is generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparty’s obligations exceed our obligation to them. Our policy is to enter into contracts only with financial institutions which meet certain minimum credit ratings.

12. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Fox River - Neenah, Wisconsin

Background. We have significant uncertainties associated with environmental claims arising out of the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (“PCBs”) in sediments in the lower Fox River, on which our former Neenah facility was located, and in the Bay of Green Bay Wisconsin (collectively, the “Site”). Since the early 1990s, the United States, the State of Wisconsin and two Indian tribes (collectively, the “Governments”) have pursued a cleanup of a 39-mile stretch of river from Little Lake Butte des Morts into Green Bay and natural resource damages (“NRDs”).

The United States notified the following parties (“PRPs”) of their potential responsibility to implement response actions, to pay response costs, and to compensate for NRDs at this site: us, Appvion, Inc. (formerly known as Appleton Papers Inc.), CBC Coating, Inc. (formerly known as Riverside Paper

Corporation), Georgia-Pacific Consumer Products, L.P. (“Georgia-Pacific”, formerly known as Fort James Operating Company), Menasha Corporation, NCR Corporation (“NCR”), U.S. Paper Mills Corp., and WTM I Company. As described below, many other parties have been joined in litigation. After giving effect to settlements reached with the Governments, the remaining PRPs exposed to continuing obligations to implement the remainder of the cleanup consist of us, Georgia-Pacific and NCR.

The Site has been subject to certain studies and the parties conducted certain demonstration projects and completed certain interim cleanups. The permanent cleanup, known as a “remedial action” under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA” or “Superfund”), consists of sediment dredging, installation of engineered caps, and placement of sand covers in various areas in the bed of the river.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) has divided the Site into five “operable units”, including the most upstream portion of the Site on which our facility was located (“OU1”) and four downstream reaches of the river and bay (“OU2-5”).

We and WTM I Company implemented the remedial action in OU1 under a consent decree with the Governments; Menasha Corporation made a financial contribution to that work. That project began in 2004 and the work is complete other than on-going monitoring and maintenance.

For OU2-5, work has proceeded primarily under a Unilateral Administrative Order (“UAO”) issued in November 2007 by the EPA to us and seven other respondents. The remedial actions from 2007 through 2014 were funded primarily by NCR and its indemnitors, including Appvion, Inc. In 2015, we placed certain covering and capping in OU4b as a response to the Government’s demands at a cost of \$9.7 million. Georgia Pacific and NCR funded work in 2015 pursuant to a proposed consent decree not entered by the court until May 10, 2016. Work is scheduled to continue in OU2-5 through at least 2018, with monitoring and maintenance to follow.

As more fully discussed below, significant uncertainties exist pertaining to the ultimate allocation of OU2-5 remediation costs as well as the shorter term funding of the remedial actions for OU2-5.

Cost estimates. Estimates of the Site remediation change over time as we, or others, gain additional data and experience at the Site. In addition, disagreement exists over the likely costs for some of this work. On October 14, 2014, the Governments represented to the United States District Court in Green Bay that \$1.1 billion provided an “upper end estimate of total past and future response costs” including a \$100 million “uncertainty premium for future response costs.”

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Based upon estimates made by the Governments and independent estimates commissioned by various potentially responsible parties, we have no reason to disagree with the Governments' assertion. Much of that amount has already been incurred, including approximately \$100 million for OU1 and what we believe to be approximately \$575 million for OU2-5 prior to the 2016 remediation season.

In 2016, the Governments again seek approximately \$100 million of work to be completed in OU2-5. The exact work and a more precise estimate of its cost depend on certain unresolved technical issues. During 2016, we placed the final layer on certain caps at a cost of approximately \$4 million.

Allocation Litigation. In January 2008, NCR and Appvion brought an action in the federal district court in Green Bay to allocate among all parties responsible for this Site all of the costs incurred by the Governments, all of the costs incurred by the parties, and all of the NRDs owed to the Natural Resource Trustees. We have previously referred to this case as the "Whiting Litigation." After several summary judgment rulings and a trial, the trial court entered judgment in the Whiting Litigation allocating to NCR 100% of the costs of (a) the OU2-5 cleanup, (b) NRDs, (c) past and future costs incurred by the Governments in OU2-5, and (d) past and future costs incurred by any of the other parties net of an appropriate equitable adjustment for insurance recoveries. As to Glatfelter, NCR was judged liable to us for \$4.28 million and any future costs or damages we may incur. NCR was held not responsible for costs incurred in OU1.

All parties appealed the Whiting Litigation judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. On September 25, 2014, that court affirmed, holding that if knowledge and fault were the only equitable factors governing allocation of costs and NRDs at the Site, NCR would owe 100% of all costs and damages in OU2-5, but would not have a share of costs in OU1 -- which is upstream of the outfall of the facilities for which NCR is responsible -- solely as an "arranger for disposal" of PCB-containing waste paper by recycling it at our mill. However, the court of appeals vacated the judgment and remanded the case for the district court's further consideration of whether any other equitable factors might cause the district court to alter its allocation.

We contend the district court should, after further consideration, reinstate the 100%, or some similar very high, allocation to NCR of all the costs, and should hold that we should bear no share or a very small share. However, NCR has taken a contrary position and has sought contributions from others for future work until all allocation issues are resolved.

In addition, we take the position that the "single site" theory on which the courts held us responsible for cleaning up parts of the Site far downstream of our former mill should, if applied to NCR, make it liable for costs incurred in OU1. The district court agreed with us in an order dated March 3, 2015.

On March 31, 2015, NCR sought review of that order by the court of appeals which review was denied on May 1, 2015.

Appvion and NCR have had a cost-sharing agreement since at least 1998. The court of appeals held if Appvion incurred any recoverable costs because the Governments had named Appvion as a potentially responsible party, then Appvion may have a right to recover those costs under CERCLA. We and Appvion disagree over what being named a PRP means and the proper treatment of amounts that Appvion incurred while a PRP that were also subject to a cost-sharing agreement with NCR; we contend Appvion may not recover costs it was contractually obligated to incur, that it has no other costs, and if it did, we would have a right to contribution of any recovery against NCR and others. However, Appvion takes a contrary position and claims approximately \$200 million.

The district court has established a schedule for the Whiting Litigation under which it would hold a trial beginning in March 2017 on remaining issues.

Enforcement Litigation. In October 2010, the United States and the State of Wisconsin brought an action (“Government Action”) in the federal district court in Green Bay against us and 13 other defendants seeking (a) to recover all of the United States’ and the State of Wisconsin’s unreimbursed past costs, (b) to obtain a declaration of joint and several liability for all of their future costs, (c) to recover NRDs, and (d) to obtain a declaration of liability of all of the respondents on the UAO to perform the remedy in OU2-5 as required by the UAO and a mandatory permanent injunction to the same effect. The last of these claims was tried in 2012, and in May 2013, the district court enjoined us, NCR, WTM I, and Menasha Corp. to perform the work under the UAO. As the result of partial settlements, U.S. Paper Mills Corp. and Georgia-Pacific Consumer Products L.P. agreed to joint and several liability for some of the work. Appvion was held not liable for this Site under CERCLA.

All other potentially responsible parties, including the United States and the State of Wisconsin, have settled with the Governments. As a result, the remaining defendants consist of us, NCR, and Georgia-Pacific.

We appealed the injunction to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, as did NCR, WTM I, and Menasha. On September 25, 2014, the court of appeals decided our and NCR’s appeals; the others’ appeals were not decided because they entered into a settlement. The court of appeals vacated the injunction as to us and NCR. However, it affirmed the district court’s ruling that we are liable for response actions in OU2-5 and for complying with the UAO. The court of appeals vacated and remanded the district court’s decision that NCR had failed to prove that liability for OU2-5 could be apportioned, directing the lower court to consider issues it had not considered initially.

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On remand, the district court issued an opinion on October 19, 2015, holding that NCR had not shown a reasonable basis for apportionment of its liability for the site. On January 25, 2016, the court denied NCR's request to certify that decision for immediate appeal.

As described below, the United States has withdrawn its natural resources damages claim against us. The Governments' remaining claims principally consist of claims for (1) unreimbursed past costs of the United States totaling \$35.1 million (as incurred through September 30, 2015), and (2) costs incurred and/or to be incurred by the United States after September 30, 2015 and by the State of Wisconsin after June 30, 2015 in excess of about \$4.7 million, respectively. The remaining issues in the Government Action are set for trial to commence after the conclusion of the 2017 trial in the Whiting Litigation.

Interim Funding of Ongoing Work. As described above, the court of appeals vacated the allocation judgment in the Whiting Litigation on September 25, 2014, but neither court has since replaced that allocation with any other. The 2007 UAO requires the PRPs to submit annual remediation work plans. For 2015, the EPA approved the 2015 Work Plan for \$100 million of remediation activities. NCR, GP, and we were not able to reach agreement on a division of the costs of that work on an interim basis, subject to reallocation in the Whiting Litigation. NCR and GP entered into a proposed consent decree with the United States under which they agreed to fund certain work estimated to cost approximately \$67 million in 2015, and they would not be responsible for completing the remainder of the work in 2015, estimated to cost approximately \$33 million. However, NCR and GP did not complete all of the work assigned to them under the consent decree. The United States did not move to enter that consent decree until April 12, 2016, and the court did not enter that decree until May 10, 2016. Through the issuance of the 2015 Work Plan the EPA assigned to us those remaining tasks. Under the proposed consent decree, all parties would remain jointly and severally liable for work in the 2015 Work Plan not completed in 2015, except for a small amount of work upstream of the area for which GP is responsible. We contracted for remediation work in OU4 at a total cost of \$9.7 million, an amount of work less than the amount assigned to us in the 2015 Work Plan. We anticipate that the amount of work performed by us in 2015 satisfied our share of the obligation if NCR and GP had performed the work assigned to them in the 2015 Work Plan. The United States disagrees. We cannot predict the outcome of these disagreements or any possible resulting litigation.

The 2016 Work Plan similarly calls for completion of work that is estimated to cost in the range of \$100 million. However, unlike the 2015 Work Plan, it does not allocate the work among NCR, GP, and us. The parties have again not come to agreement on an interim allocation among them of responsibility for completing the work called for by the 2016

Work Plan. NCR and GP have begun certain work. We have completed the placement of certain capping material.

Because we may not be able to obtain an agreement with the other parties or a ruling in litigation defining our obligation to contribute to work in any given year prior to the time that work would have to be implemented, it is conceivable that we may have to choose an amount of work that we believe satisfies any obligation we may have to complete work in that year, which selection we will have to defend after the fact. We expect to spend less than \$5 million in connection with the 2016 Work Plan. It is conceivable we may be in the same position with respect to work in OU2-5 beyond the 2016 season. Although we are unable to determine with any degree of certainty the amount we may be required to complete or to fund, those amounts could be significant. Any amounts we pay or any other party pays in the interim may be subject to reallocation when the Whiting Litigation is resolved.

NRDs. The Governments' NRD assessment documents originally claimed we are jointly and severally responsible for NRDs with a value between \$176 million and \$333 million. The Governments claimed this range should be inflated to current dollars and then certain unreimbursed past assessment costs should be added, so the range of their claim was \$287 million to \$423 million in 2009.

However, on October 14, 2014, the Governments represented to the district court that if certain settlements providing \$45.9 million toward compensation of NRDs were approved, the total NRD recovery would amount to \$105 million. The Governments stated they would consider those recoveries adequate and they would withdraw their claims against us and NCR for additional compensation of NRDs. On October 19, 2015, the district court granted the Governments leave to withdraw their NRD claims against us without prejudice to re-filing them at some later time. Some of the settling parties, including all of the settling parties contributing the \$45.9 million, have waived their rights to seek contribution from us of the settlement amounts. We previously paid a portion of the earlier settlements that the Governments value at \$59 million and that we contend may be somewhat more.

Reserves for the Site. Our reserve including ongoing monitoring obligations in OUI, our share of remediation of the downstream portions of the Site, NRDs and all pending, threatened or asserted and unasserted claims against us relating to PCB contamination is set forth below:

	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
In thousands	2016	2015
Balance at January 1,	\$17,105	\$16,223
Payments	(4,193)	(5,617)
Accruals	—	10,000
Balance at September 30,	\$12,912	\$20,606

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The payments set forth above represent cash paid towards completion of remediation activities in connection with the 2015 and 2016 Work Plans. Our reserve as of September 30, 2016, includes our estimate of costs to be incurred for remediation work, pending clarity from the Whiting litigation. If we are unsuccessful in the allocation litigation or in the enforcement litigation described above, we may be required to record additional charges and such charges could be significant.

Of our total reserve for the Fox River, \$8.4 million is recorded in the accompanying September 30, 2016 condensed consolidated balance sheet under the caption "Environmental liabilities" and the remainder is recorded under the caption "Other long term liabilities."

As described above, the appellate court vacated and remanded for reconsideration the district court's ruling in the Whiting Litigation that NCR would bear 100% of costs for the downstream portion of the Site. We continue to believe we will not be allocated a significant share of liability in any final equitable allocation of the response costs for OU2-5 or for NRDs. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include reserves for any future defense costs, which could be significant, related to our involvement at the Site.

In setting our reserve for the Site, we have assessed our legal defenses, including our successful defenses to the allegations made in the Whiting Litigation and the original determination in the Whiting Litigation that NCR owes us "full contribution" for response costs and for NRDs that we may become obligated to pay except in OU1. We assume we will not bear the entire cost of remediation or damages to the exclusion of other known parties at the Site, who are also jointly and severally liable. The existence and ability of other parties to participate has also been taken into account in setting our reserve, and setting our reserve is generally based on our evaluation of recent publicly available financial information on certain of the responsible parties and any known insurance, indemnity or cost sharing agreements between responsible parties and third parties. In addition, we have considered the magnitude, nature, location and circumstances associated with the various discharges of PCBs to the river and the relationship of those discharges to identified contamination. We will continue to evaluate our exposure and the level of our reserves associated with the Site.

Other Information. The Governments have published studies estimating the amount of PCBs discharged by each identified potentially responsible party to the lower Fox River and Green Bay. These reports estimate our Neenah mill's share of the mass of PCBs discharged to be as high as 27%. The district court has found the discharge mass estimates used in these studies not to be accurate. We believe the Neenah mill's absolute and relative contribution of PCB mass is significantly lower than the estimates set forth in these studies.

The district court in the Government Action has found that the Neenah mill discharged an unknown amount of PCBs.

Based upon the rulings in the Whiting Litigation and the Government Action, neither of which endorsed an equitable allocation in proportion to the mass of PCBs discharged, we continue to believe an allocation in proportion to mass of PCBs discharged would not constitute an equitable allocation of the potential liability for the contamination at the Fox River. We contend other factors, such as a party's role in causing costs, the location of discharge, and the location of contamination must be considered in order for the allocation to be equitable.

Range of Reasonably Possible Outcomes. Based on our analysis of all available information, including but not limited to decisions of the courts, official documents such as records of decision, as well as discussions with legal counsel and cost estimates for work to be performed at the Site, and substantially dependent on the resolution of the allocation issues discussed above, we believe it is reasonably possible that our costs associated with the Fox River matter could exceed the aggregate amounts accrued for the Fox River matter by amounts ranging from insignificant to \$190 million. We believe the likelihood of an outcome in the upper end of the monetary range is less than other possible outcomes within the range and the possibility of an outcome in excess of the upper end of the monetary range is

remote.

We expect remediation costs to be incurred primarily over the next two to three years, although we are unable to determine with any degree of certainty the amount we may be required to fund for interim remediation work. To the extent we provide such interim funding, we contend that NCR or another party would be required to reimburse us once the final allocation is determined.

Summary. Our current assessment is we will be able to manage this environmental matter without a long-term, material adverse impact on the Company. This matter could, however, at any particular time or for any particular year or years, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, liquidity and/or results of operations or could result in a default under our debt covenants. Moreover, there can be no assurance our reserves will be adequate to provide for future obligations related to this matter, or our share of costs and/or damages will not exceed our available resources, or those obligations will not have a long-term, material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, liquidity or results of operations. Should a court grant the United States or the State of Wisconsin relief requiring us individually either to perform directly or to contribute significant amounts towards remedial action downstream of Little Lake Butte des Morts those developments could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, liquidity and results of operations and might result in a default under our loan covenants.

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13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following tables set forth financial and other information by business unit for the period indicated:

Dollars in millions	Composite		Advanced Airlaid		Specialty Papers		Other and Unallocated		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Three months ended September 30									
Net sales	\$131.7	\$133.9	\$61.9	\$63.2	\$211.8	\$222.8	\$—	\$—	\$405.3	\$420.0
Energy and related sales, net	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.2	—	—	1.3	1.2
Total revenue	131.7	133.9	61.9	63.2	213.1	224.0	—	—	406.6	421.1
Cost of products sold	105.8	108.4	53.5	54.6	180.1	196.1	6.1	2.1	345.5	361.2
Gross profit (loss)	25.9	25.5	8.4	8.6	33.0	27.9	(6.1)	(2.1)	61.2	59.9
SG&A	11.9	11.5	2.0	1.8	14.3	10.4	7.5	16.2	35.7	39.8
Gains on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Total operating income (loss)	14.0	14.1	6.4	6.8	18.7	17.5	(13.6)	(18.2)	25.4	20.2
Non-operating expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$14.0	\$14.1	\$6.4	\$6.8	\$18.7	\$17.5	\$(18.0)	\$(22.6)	\$21.0	\$15.8
Supplementary Data										
Net tons sold (thousands)	39.1	38.9	25.2	24.8	197.3	203.6	—	—	261.5	267.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$6.9	\$6.7	\$2.4	\$2.2	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$16.3	\$15.8
Capital expenditures	5.1	5.8	4.3	1.8	26.7	22.1	0.5	—	36.6	29.7

Dollars in millions	Composite		Advanced Airlaid		Specialty Papers		Other and Unallocated		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Nine months ended September 30									
Net sales	\$391.6	\$409.6	\$183.4	\$183.0	\$638.9	\$655.6	\$—	\$—	\$1,213.9	\$1,248.2
Energy and related sales, net	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.9	—	—	4.0	3.9
Total revenue	391.6	409.6	183.4	183.0	642.9	659.5	—	—	1,217.9	1,252.2
Cost of products sold	316.0	329.8	157.5	162.0	574.1	608.4	8.6	7.1	1,056.2	1,107.3
Gross profit (loss)	75.6	79.8	25.9	21.0	68.8	51.1	(8.6)	(7.1)	161.7	144.8
SG&A	35.1	34.4	6.2	5.8	40.9	34.2	22.6	25.7	104.8	100.2
Gains on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2.9)	—	(2.9)
Total operating income (loss)	40.5	45.4	19.7	15.2	27.9	16.9	(31.2)	(29.9)	56.9	47.5

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Non-operating expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12.7)	(13.1)	(12.7)	(13.1)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$40.5	\$45.4	\$19.7	\$15.2	\$27.9	\$16.9	\$(43.9)	\$(43.0)	\$44.2	\$34.4
Supplementary Data										
Net tons sold (thousands)	116.7	116.2	74.1	71.4	597.7	593.6	—	—	788.5	781.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$21.2	\$20.1	\$7.0	\$6.5	\$19.7	\$19.3	\$1.8	\$1.5	\$49.7	\$47.4
Capital expenditures	13.7	17.3	25.0	4.6	77.4	51.0	0.8	1.4	116.9	74.3

The sum of individual amounts set forth above may not agree to the consolidated financial statements included herein due to rounding.

Business Units Results of individual business units are presented based on our management accounting practices and management structure. There is no comprehensive, authoritative body of guidance for management accounting equivalent to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; therefore, the financial results of individual business units are not necessarily comparable with similar information for any other company. The management accounting process uses assumptions and allocations to measure performance of the business units. Methodologies are refined from time to time as management accounting practices are enhanced and businesses change. The costs incurred by support areas not directly aligned with the business unit are allocated primarily based on an estimated utilization of support area services or are included in “Other and Unallocated” in the Business Unit Performance table.

Management evaluates results of operations of the business units before pension expense, certain corporate level costs, and the effects of certain gains or losses not considered to be related to the core business operations. Management believes that this is a more meaningful representation of the operating performance of its core businesses, the profitability of business units and the extent of cash flow generated from these core operations. Such amounts are presented under the caption “Other and Unallocated.” In the evaluation of business unit results, management does not use any measures of total assets. This presentation is aligned with the management and operating structure of our company. It is also on this basis that the Company’s performance is evaluated internally and by the Company’s Board of Directors.

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14. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our 5.375% Notes issued by P. H. Glatfelter Company (the “Parent”) are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by certain of our 100%-owned domestic subsidiaries, PHG Tea Leaves, Inc., Mollanvick, Inc., Glatfelter Composite Fibers N. A., Inc. (“CFNA”), Glatfelter Advance Materials N.A., Inc. (“GAMNA”), and Glatfelter Holdings, LLC. The guarantees are subject to certain customary release provisions including i) the designation of such subsidiary as an unrestricted or excluded subsidiary; (ii) in connection with any sale or disposition of the capital stock of the subsidiary guarantor; or (iii) upon our exercise of our legal defeasance option or our covenant defeasance option, all of which are more fully described in the Indenture dated as of October 3, 2012 and the First Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 27, 2015, among us, the Guarantors and US Bank National Association, as Trustee, relating to the 5.375% Notes.

The following presents our condensed consolidating statements of income, including comprehensive income for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, our condensed consolidating balance sheets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and our condensed consolidating cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income for the three months ended September 30, 2016

	Parent		Non		Adjustments/	
In thousands	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	
Net sales	\$211,761	\$ 18,086	\$ 192,214	\$ (16,760)	\$ 405,301	
Energy and related sales, net	1,346	—	—	—	1,346	
Total revenues	213,107	18,086	192,214	(16,760)	406,647	
Costs of products sold	186,297	16,732	159,208	(16,760)	345,477	
Gross profit	26,810	1,354	33,006	—	61,170	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,048	(25)	14,724	—	35,747	
(Gain) loss on dispositions of plant equipment and timberlands, net	7	—	(2)	—	5	
Operating income	5,755	1,379	18,284	—	25,418	
Other non-operating income (expense)						
Interest expense	(4,332)	(1)	(751)	1,189	(3,895)	
Interest income	173	1,063	5	(1,189)	52	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	17,228	16,225	—	(33,453)	—	
Other, net	(670)	(819)	916	—	(573)	
Total other non-operating income (expense)	12,399	16,468	170	(33,453)	(4,416)	
Income before income taxes	18,154	17,847	18,454	(33,453)	21,002	
Income tax provision (benefit)	(1,447)	619	2,229	—	1,401	
Net income	19,601	17,228	16,225	(33,453)	19,601	
Other comprehensive loss	(69)	(2,307)	(2,462)	4,769	(69)	
Comprehensive income	\$19,532	\$ 14,921	\$ 13,763	\$ (28,684)	\$ 19,532	

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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2016

	Parent		Non		Adjustments/	
In thousands	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	
Net sales	\$638,918	\$ 54,293	\$ 573,355	\$ (52,634)	\$ 1,213,932	
Energy and related sales, net	4,013	—	—	—	4,013	
Total revenues	642,931	54,293	573,355	(52,634)	1,217,945	
Costs of products sold	582,751	51,493	474,599	(52,634)	1,056,209	
Gross profit	60,180	2,800	98,756	—	161,736	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	62,115	(246)	42,927	—	104,796	
Loss on dispositions of plant equipment and timberlands, net	11	—	20	—	31	
Operating income (loss)	(1,946)	3,046	55,809	—	56,909	
Other non-operating income (expense)						
Interest expense	(13,036)	(1)	(2,352)	3,425	(11,964)	
Interest income	523	3,056	50	(3,425)	204	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	46,485	44,050	—	(90,535)	—	
Other, net	(1,787)	(2,220)	3,051	—	(956)	
Total other non-operating income (expense)	32,185	44,885	749	(90,535)	(12,716)	
Income before income taxes	30,239	47,931	56,558	(90,535)	44,193	
Income tax provision (benefit)	(7,495)	1,446	12,508	—	6,459	
Net income	37,734	46,485	44,050	(90,535)	37,734	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,134	(2,691)	(2,835)	5,526	4,134	
Comprehensive income	\$41,868	\$ 43,794	\$ 41,215	\$ (85,009)	\$ 41,868	

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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income for the three months ended September 30, 2015

	Parent		Non		Adjustments/	
In thousands	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	
Net sales	\$222,803	\$ 19,005	\$ 197,589	\$ (19,437)	\$ 419,960	
Energy and related sales, net	1,153	—	—	—	1,153	
Total revenues	223,956	19,005	197,589	(19,437)	421,113	
Costs of products sold	197,906	17,299	165,437	(19,437)	361,205	
Gross profit	26,050	1,706	32,152	—	59,908	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	24,764	(8)	15,036	—	39,792	
Gain on dispositions of plant equipment and timberlands, net	(4)	—	(119)	—	(123)	
Operating income	1,290	1,714	17,235	—	20,239	
Other non-operating income (expense)						
Interest expense	(4,346)	—	(23,201)	23,230	(4,317)	
Interest income	181	23,129	11	(23,231)	90	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	14,173	(9,366)	—	(4,808)	—	
Other, net	(961)	23	718	—	(220)	
Total other non-operating income (expense)	9,047	13,786	(22,472)	(4,809)	(4,447)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	10,337	15,500	(5,237)	(4,809)	15,792	
Income tax provision (benefit)	(3,167)	1,270	4,185	—	2,288	
Net income (loss)	13,504	14,230	(9,422)	(4,809)	13,504	
Other comprehensive loss	(3,002)	(5,954)	(7,752)	13,706	(3,002)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 10,502	\$ 8,276	\$ (17,174)	\$ 8,897	\$ 10,502	

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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015

	Parent		Non		Adjustments/	
In thousands	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	
Net sales	\$655,599	\$ 61,822	\$ 590,466	\$ (59,655)	\$ 1,248,232	
Energy and related sales, net	3,936	—	—	—	3,936	
Total revenues	659,535	61,822	590,466	(59,655)	1,252,168	
Costs of products sold	614,060	58,554	494,360	(59,655)	1,107,319	
Gross profit	45,475	3,268	96,106	—	144,849	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	57,607	947	41,647	—	100,201	
Gains on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	(1,526)	(1,183)	(179)	—	(2,888)	
Operating income (loss)	(10,606)	3,504	54,638	—	47,536	
Other non-operating income (expense)						
Interest expense	(13,771)	—	(35,965)	36,559	(13,177)	
Interest income	513	36,226	52	(36,559)	232	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	48,775	11,879	—	(60,654)	—	
Other, net	(2,423)	(136)	2,367	—	(192)	
Total other non-operating income (expense)	33,094	47,969	(33,546)	(60,654)	(13,137)	
Income before income taxes	22,488	51,473	21,092	(60,654)	34,399	
Income tax provision (benefit)	(7,789)	2,586	9,325	—	4,122	
Net income	30,277	48,887	11,767	(60,654)	30,277	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(21,200)	(30,607)	21,156	9,451	(21,200)	
Comprehensive income	\$9,077	\$ 18,280	\$ 32,923	\$ (51,203)	\$ 9,077	

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2016

In thousands	Parent		Non	Adjustments/	
	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,658	\$418	\$46,676	\$—	\$50,752
Other current assets	222,853	265,889	270,650	(280,576)	478,816
Plant, equipment and timberlands, net	351,301	20,918	399,234	—	771,453
Investments in subsidiaries	798,376	548,865	—	(1,347,241)	—
Other assets	115,900	—	137,318	—	253,218
Total assets	\$1,492,088	\$836,090	\$853,878	\$(1,627,817)	\$1,554,239
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities	\$415,957	\$36,689	\$144,048	\$(280,576)	\$316,118
Long-term debt	269,535	1,000	97,014	—	367,549
Deferred income taxes	26,048	(288)	47,315	—	73,075
Other long-term liabilities	88,859	313	16,636	—	105,808
Total liabilities	800,399	37,714	305,013	(280,576)	862,550
Shareholders' equity	691,689	798,376	548,865	(1,347,241)	691,689
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,492,088	\$836,090	\$853,878	\$(1,627,817)	\$1,554,239

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015

In thousands	Parent		Non	Adjustments/	
	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$59,130	\$465	\$45,709	\$—	\$105,304
Other current assets	199,690	238,515	239,367	(230,509)	447,063
Plant, equipment and timberlands, net	286,334	1,114	411,416	—	698,864
Investments in subsidiaries	737,450	507,116	—	(1,244,566)	—
Other assets	106,586	—	142,599	—	249,185
Total assets	\$1,389,190	\$747,210	\$839,091	\$(1,475,075)	\$1,500,416
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities	\$363,037	\$9,725	\$162,081	\$(230,523)	\$304,320
Long-term debt	247,075	—	106,221	—	353,296
Deferred income taxes	28,561	(79)	47,976	—	76,458
Other long-term liabilities	87,270	—	15,825	—	103,095
Total liabilities	725,943	9,646	332,103	(230,523)	837,169
Shareholders' equity	663,247	737,564	506,988	(1,244,552)	663,247
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,389,190	\$747,210	\$839,091	\$(1,475,075)	\$1,500,416

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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016

	Parent		Non	Adjustments/	
In thousands	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided (used) by					
Operating activities	\$41,753	\$ 3,748	\$ 13,936	\$ —	\$ 59,437
Investing activities					
Expenditures for purchases of plant, equipment and timberlands	(78,187)	(21,066)	(17,695)	—	(116,948)
Proceeds from disposals of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	41	—	14	—	55
Repayments from intercompany loans	—	11,101	—	(11,101)	—
Advances of intercompany loans	—	(12,330)	—	12,330	—
Intercompany capital contributed	(17,000)	(500)	—	17,500	—
Other	(400)	—	—	—	(400)
Total investing activities	(95,546)	(22,795)	(17,681)	18,729	(117,293)
Financing activities					
Net long-term borrowings	—	—	14,983	—	14,983
Payments of borrowing costs	(136)	—	—	—	(136)
Payment of dividends to shareholders	(16,134)	—	—	—	(16,134)
Repayments of intercompany loans	—	—	(11,101)	11,101	—
Borrowings of intercompany loans	12,330	—	—	(12,330)	—
Intercompany capital (returned) received	—	17,000	500	(17,500)	—
Proceeds from government grants	3,251	2,000	—	—	5,251
Payments related to share-based compensation awards and other	(990)	—	—	—	(990)
Total financing activities	(1,679)	19,000	4,382	(18,729)	2,974
Effect of exchange rate on cash	—	—	330	—	330
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(55,472)	(47)	967	—	(54,552)
Cash at the beginning of period	59,130	465	45,709	—	105,304
Cash at the end of period	\$ 3,658	\$ 418	\$ 46,676	\$ —	\$ 50,752

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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015

	Parent		Non	Adjustments/	
In thousands	Company	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided (used) by					
Operating activities	\$9,927	\$ 152	\$ 60,444	\$ —	\$ 70,523
Investing activities					
Expenditures for purchases of plant, equipment and timberlands	(52,331)	(42)	(21,907)	—	(74,280)
Proceeds from disposals of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	1,584	1,213	384	—	3,181
Repayments from intercompany loans	1,465	53,855	—	(55,320)	—
Advances of intercompany loans	—	(44,590)	—	44,590	—
Intercompany capital (contributed) returned	10,500	(300)	—	(10,200)	—
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	(224)	—	(224)
Other	(1,600)	—	—	—	(1,600)
Total investing activities	(40,382)	10,136	(21,747)	(20,930)	(72,923)
Financing activities					
Net repayments of indebtedness	—	—	(3,387)	—	(3,387)
Payments of borrowing costs	(1,329)	—	—	—	(1,329)
Payment of dividends to shareholders	(15,215)	—	—	—	(15,215)
Repayments of intercompany loans	(9,158)	—	(46,162)	55,320	—
Borrowings of intercompany loans	44,590	—	—	(44,590)	—
Intercompany capital (returned) received	—	(10,500)	300	10,200	—
Payments related to share-based compensation awards and other	(2,015)	—	—	—	(2,015)
Total financing activities	16,873	(10,500)	(49,249)	20,930	(21,946)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	—	—	(1,826)	—	(1,826)
Net decrease in cash	(13,582)	(212)	(12,378)	—	(26,172)
Cash at the beginning of period	42,208	509	57,120	—	99,837
Cash at the end of period	\$ 28,626	\$ 297	\$ 44,742	\$ —	\$ 73,665

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the information in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included herein and Glatfelter's Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Forward-Looking Statements This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding industry prospects and future consolidated financial position or results of operations, made in this Report on Form 10-Q are forward looking. We use words such as "anticipates", "believes", "expects", "future", "intends" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are inherently uncertain. Our actual results may differ significantly from such expectations. The following discussion includes forward-looking statements regarding expectations of, among others, shipping volumes, selling prices, input costs, non-cash pension expense, environmental costs, capital expenditures and liquidity, all of which are inherently difficult to predict. Although we make such statements based on assumptions that we believe to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from our expectations. Accordingly, we identify the following important factors, among others, which could cause our results to differ from any results that might be projected, forecasted or estimated in any such forward-looking statements:

- i. variations in demand for our products including the impact of unplanned market-related downtime, variations in product pricing, or product substitution;
- ii. the impact of competition, both domestic and international, changes in industry production capacity, including the construction of new mills or new machines, the closing of mills and incremental changes due to capital expenditures or productivity increases;
- iii. risks associated with our international operations, including local economic and political environments and fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- iv. geopolitical events, including the impact of conflicts such as Russia and Ukraine;
- v. our ability to develop new, high value-added products;
- vi. changes in the cost or availability of raw materials we use, in particular pulpwood, pulp, pulp substitutes, caustic soda, and abaca fiber;
- vii. changes in energy-related costs and commodity raw materials with an energy component;
- viii. the impact of unplanned production interruption;
- ix. disruptions in production and/or increased costs due to labor disputes;
- x. the impact of exposure to volatile market-based pricing for sales of excess electricity;
- xi. the gain or loss of significant customers and/or on-going viability of such customers;
- xii. cost and other effects of environmental compliance, cleanup, damages, remediation or restoration, or personal injury or property damages related thereto, such as the costs of natural resource restoration or damages related to the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs") in the lower Fox River on which our former Neenah mill was located;
- xiii. adverse results in litigation in the Fox River matter;
- xiv. the impact of war and terrorism;
- xv. the impact of unfavorable outcomes of audits by various state, federal or international tax authorities;
- xvi.

enactment of adverse state, federal or foreign tax or other legislation or changes in government policy or regulation; and

xvii. our ability to finance, consummate and integrate acquisitions.

We manufacture a wide array of specialty papers and fiber-based engineered materials. We manage our company along three business units:

◆ Composite Fibers with revenue from the sale of single-serve tea and coffee filtration papers, nonwoven wall covering materials, metallized papers, composite laminates papers, and many technically special papers including substrates for electrical applications;

◆ Advanced Airlaid Materials with revenue from the sale of airlaid nonwoven fabric-like materials used in feminine hygiene and adult incontinence products, wipes, and other airlaid applications; and

◆ Specialty Papers with revenue from the sale of papers for carbonless and other forms, envelopes, book publishing, and engineered products such as papers for high-speed ink jet printing, office specialty products, greeting cards, packaging, casting, release, transfer, playing card, postal, FDA-compliant food and beverage applications, and other niche specialty applications.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 versus the nine months ended September 30, 2015

Overview Net income for the first nine months of 2016 was \$37.7 million, or \$0.86 per diluted share compared with \$30.3 million, or \$0.69 per diluted share in the first nine months of 2015. Adjusted earnings, a non-GAAP measure, was \$43.0 million, or \$0.98 per diluted share for the first nine months of 2016 compared with \$36.0 million, or \$0.82 per diluted share, for the same period a year ago. Our Advanced Airlaid Materials and Specialty Papers businesses reported significantly higher operating income in the comparison. The impact of lower selling prices was more the offset by lower input costs, improved operations and, with respect to Specialty Papers, less costly annual maintenance outages. The improved performance of these two businesses was partially offset by lower operating income in the Composite Fibers business, which was impacted by lower selling prices. The following table sets forth summarized consolidated results of operations:

In thousands, except per share	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
	2016	2015
Net sales	\$1,213,932	\$1,248,232
Gross profit	161,736	144,849
Operating income	56,909	47,536
Net income	37,734	30,277
Earnings per diluted share	0.86	0.69

In addition to the results reported in accordance with GAAP, we evaluate our performance using adjusted net income and adjusted earnings per diluted share. We disclose this information to allow investors to evaluate our performance exclusive of certain items that impact the comparability of results from period to period and we believe it is helpful in understanding underlying operating trends and cash flow generation. Adjusted net income consists of net income determined in accordance with GAAP adjusted to exclude the impact of the following:

Specialty Papers environmental compliance. These adjustments reflect non-capitalized costs incurred by the business unit directly related to the compliance with the U.S. EPA Best Available Retrofit Technology rule (BART; otherwise known as the Regional Haze Rule) and the Boiler Maximum Achievable Control Technology rule (Boiler MACT).

Airlaid capacity expansion costs. These adjustments reflect non-capitalized costs incurred directly related to the start-up of a new production facility for Advanced Airlaid Materials.

Fox River environmental matter. This adjustment reflects a charge incurred to increase our reserve for estimated costs to remediate environmental contamination at the Fox River site.

These costs are irregular in timing and as such may not be indicative of our past or future performance.

Asset impairment charges. This adjustment represents a non-cash charge required to adjust to its estimated fair value the carrying value of a trade name intangible asset. Charges of this nature are irregular in timing and as such may not

be indicative of our past and future performance.

Timberland sales and related costs. These adjustments exclude gains from the sales of timberlands as these items are not considered to be part of our core business, ongoing results of operations or cash flows. These adjustments are irregular in timing and amount and may significantly impact our operating performance. As such, these items may not be indicative of past and future performance of the Company and therefore are excluded for comparability purposes.

Workforce efficiency charges. This includes costs that are directly related to actions undertaken to reduce costs and improve operating efficiencies. Such costs were specifically incurred as part of our initiative to reduce global headcount as part of a more broad based cost reduction effort initiated in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Acquisition and integration related costs. These adjustments include costs directly related to the consummation of the acquisition process and those related to integrating businesses previously acquired. These costs are irregular in timing and as such may not be indicative of our past and future performance.

Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings per diluted share are considered measures not calculated in accordance with GAAP, and therefore are non-GAAP measures. The non-GAAP financial information should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table sets forth the reconciliation of net income to adjusted earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

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In thousands, except per share	2016		2015	
	Amount	Diluted EPS	Amount	Diluted EPS
Net income	\$37,734	\$ 0.86	\$30,277	\$ 0.69
Adjustments (pre-tax)				
Specialty Papers' environmental compliance	6,645		-	
Airlaid capacity expansion costs	1,308		-	
Fox River environmental matter	-		10,000	
Asset impairment charge	-		1,201	
Timberland sales and related costs	-		(2,705)	
Workforce efficiency charges	88		2,249	
Acquisition and integration related costs	-		178	
Total adjustments (pre-tax)	8,041		10,923	
Income taxes (1) (2)	(2,736)		(5,175)	
Total after-tax adjustments	5,305	0.12	5,748	0.13
Adjusted earnings	\$43,039	\$ 0.98	\$36,025	\$ 0.82

(1) Tax effect for adjustments calculated based on the tax rate of the jurisdiction in which each adjustment originated.

(2) Includes release of \$1.4 million of tax reserves on timberland sales in 2015.

Business Unit Performance

Nine months ended September 30	Composite		Advanced Airlaid		Specialty Papers		Other and		Total	
	Fibers		Materials		Papers		Unallocated		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Dollars in millions										
Net sales	\$391.6	\$409.6	\$183.4	\$183.0	\$638.9	\$655.6	\$—	\$—	\$1,213.9	\$1,248.2
Energy and related sales, net	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.9	—	—	4.0	3.9
Total revenue	391.6	409.6	183.4	183.0	642.9	659.5	—	—	1,217.9	1,252.2
Cost of products sold	316.0	329.8	157.5	162.0	574.1	608.4	8.6	7.1	1,056.2	1,107.3
Gross profit (loss)	75.6	79.8	25.9	21.0	68.8	51.1	(8.6)	(7.1)	161.7	144.8
SG&A	35.1	34.4	6.2	5.8	40.9	34.2	22.6	25.7	104.8	100.2
Gains on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2.9)	—	(2.9)
Total operating income (loss)	40.5	45.4	19.7	15.2	27.9	16.9	(31.2)	(29.9)	56.9	47.5
Non-operating expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12.7)	(13.1)	(12.7)	(13.1)
	\$40.5	\$45.4	\$19.7	\$15.2	\$27.9	\$16.9	\$(43.9)	\$(43.0)	\$44.2	\$34.4

Income (loss) before
income taxes

Supplementary Data

Net tons sold (thousands)	116.7	116.2	74.1	71.4	597.7	593.6	—	—	788.5	781.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$21.2	\$20.1	\$7.0	\$6.5	\$19.7	\$19.3	\$1.8	\$1.5	\$49.7	\$47.4
Capital expenditures	13.7	17.3	25.0	4.6	77.4	51.0	0.8	1.4	116.9	74.3

The sum of individual amounts set forth above may not agree to the consolidated financial statements included herein due to rounding.

Business Units Results of individual business units are presented based on our management accounting practices and management structure. There is no comprehensive, authoritative body of guidance for management accounting equivalent to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; therefore, the financial results of individual business units are not necessarily comparable with similar information for any other company. The management accounting process uses assumptions and allocations to measure performance of the business units. Methodologies are refined from time to time as management accounting practices are enhanced and businesses change. The costs incurred by support areas not directly aligned with the business unit are allocated primarily based on an estimated utilization of support area services or are included in “Other and Unallocated” in the Business Unit Performance table.

Management evaluates results of operations of the business units before pension expense, certain corporate level costs, and the effects of certain gains or losses not considered to be related to the core business operations. Management believes that this is a more meaningful representation of the operating performance of its core businesses, the profitability of business units and the extent of cash flow generated from these core operations. Such amounts are presented under the caption “Other and Unallocated.” In the evaluation of business unit results, management does not use any measures of total assets. This presentation is aligned with the management and operating structure of our company. It is also on this basis that the Company’s performance is evaluated internally and by the Company’s Board of Directors.

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Sales and Costs of Products Sold

In thousands	Nine months ended		
	September 30		Change
	2016	2015	
Net sales	\$1,213,932	\$1,248,232	\$(34,300)
Energy and related sales, net	4,013	3,936	77
Total revenues	1,217,945	1,252,168	(34,223)
Costs of products sold	1,056,209	1,107,319	(51,110)
Gross profit	\$161,736	\$144,849	\$16,887
Gross profit as a percent of Net sales	13.3	% 11.6	%

The following table sets forth the contribution to consolidated net sales by each business unit:

Percent of Total Business Unit	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
	2016	2015
Composite Fibers	32.3 %	32.8 %
Advanced Airlaid Material	15.1	14.7
Specialty Papers	52.6	52.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Net sales totaled \$1,213.9 million and \$1,248.2 million in the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, respectively. The \$34.3 million decrease was primarily driven by \$24.4 million of lower selling prices and \$6.7 million of unfavorable currency translation. Shipping volumes increased 0.9%.

Composite Fibers' net sales decreased \$18.0 million, or 4.4%, primarily due to \$6.3 million of lower selling prices and \$6.8 million of unfavorable currency translation.

Composite Fibers' operating income for the nine months of 2016 decreased \$4.9 million to \$40.5 million compared to the year-ago period. The primary drivers are summarized in the following chart:

Advanced Airlaid Materials' net sales increased \$0.4 million in the year-over-year comparison as the impact from higher shipping volumes was substantially offset by \$7.7 million of lower selling prices, from the contractual pass

through of lower raw material costs. Shipping volumes increased 3.8% primarily due to higher shipments of hygiene products.

Advanced Airlaid Materials' operating income totaled \$19.7 million, an increase of \$4.5 million, compared to the same period a year ago. The primary drivers are summarized in the following chart:

Specialty Papers' net sales decreased \$16.7 million, or 2.5% due to a \$10.4 million impact from lower selling prices. Shipping volumes increased 0.7%. The business unit again outperformed the broader uncoated freesheet market which declined 0.8%.

Operating income totaled \$27.9 million, an increase of \$11.0 million compared to the first nine months of 2015. The primary drivers are summarized in the following chart:

The improvement in "Operations & Other" in the chart above includes \$7.1 million from the lower cost of the annual maintenance outages.

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We sell excess power generated by the Spring Grove, PA facility. The following table summarizes this activity for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015:

	Nine months ended		
	September 30		
In thousands	2016	2015	Change
Energy sales	\$2,919	\$4,375	\$(1,456)
Costs to produce	(3,229)	(3,387)	158
Net	(310)	988	(1,298)
Renewable energy credits	4,323	2,948	1,375
Total	\$4,013	\$3,936	\$77

Renewable energy credits (“RECs”) represent sales of certified credits earned related to burning renewable sources of energy such as black liquor and wood waste. We sell RECs into an illiquid market. The extent and value of future revenues from REC sales is dependent on many factors outside of management’s control. Therefore, we may not be able to generate consistent additional sales of RECs in future periods.

Other and Unallocated The amount of net operating expenses not allocated to a business unit and reported as “Other and Unallocated” in our table of Business Unit Performance, totaled \$31.2 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared with \$29.9 million in the first nine months of 2015. Excluding \$2.9 million of gains in 2015 from sales of timberlands in the comparison, unallocated net operating expenses decreased \$1.6 million primarily due to lower pension expense.

Pension Expense The following table summarizes the amounts of pension expense recognized for the periods indicated:

	Nine months ended		
	September 30		
In thousands	2016	2015	Change
Recorded as:			
Costs of products sold	\$1,761	\$5,247	\$(3,486)
SG&A expense	2,365	1,370	995
Total	\$4,126	\$6,617	\$(2,491)

The amount of pension expense recognized each year is dependent on various actuarial assumptions and certain other factors, including discount rates and the fair value of our pension assets. Pension expense for the full year of 2016 is expected to be approximately \$5.5 million compared with \$9.1 million in 2015. The decrease reflects the impact of higher discount rates partially offset by a lower assumed long term rate of return on plan assets.

Income taxes For the first nine months of 2016, we recorded a provision for income taxes of \$6.5 million on pretax income of \$44.2 million. The comparable amounts in the same period of 2015 were \$4.1 million and \$34.4 million, respectively. Tax

expense in the first nine months of 2016 includes a benefit of \$2.4 million primarily due to investment tax credits, release of reserves related to the completion of tax audits and changes in statutory tax rates. The effective tax rate in 2015 includes the benefit of a \$2.6 million release of uncertain tax positions in connection with the completion of certain tax audits.

Foreign Currency We own and operate facilities in Canada, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the Philippines. The functional currency of our Canadian operations is the U.S. dollar. However, in Germany and France it is the Euro, in the UK, it is the British Pound Sterling, and in the Philippines the functional currency is the Peso. On an annual basis, our euro denominated revenue exceeds euro expenses by approximately €120 million. For the first nine months of 2016, the average currency exchange rate was essentially unchanged in the year over year comparison. With respect to the British Pound Sterling, Canadian dollar, and Philippine Peso, we have differing amounts of inflows and outflows of these currencies, although to a lesser degree than the euro. As a result, we are exposed to changes in currency exchange rates and such changes could be significant. The translation of the results from international operations into U.S. dollars is subject to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The table below summarizes the translation impact on reported results that changes in currency exchange rates had on our non-U.S. based operations from the conversion of these operation's results for the first nine months of 2016.

In thousands	Nine months ended September 30, 2016 Favorable (unfavorable)
Net sales	\$ (6,672)
Costs of products sold	2,736
SG&A expenses	725
Income taxes and other	355
Net income	\$ (2,856)

The above table only presents the financial reporting impact of foreign currency translations assuming currency exchange rates in 2016 were the same as 2015. It does not present the impact of certain competitive advantages or disadvantages of operating or competing in multi-currency markets.

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Three months ended September 30, 2016 versus the three months ended September 30, 2015

Overview For the third quarter of 2016, net income totaled \$19.6 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share compared with \$13.5 million, or \$0.31 per diluted share in the third quarter of 2015. Adjusted earnings for the third quarter of 2016 were \$24.0 million, or \$0.54 per diluted share compared with \$20.8 million, or \$0.47 per diluted share, for the same period a year ago.

The following table sets forth summarized results of operations:

	Three months ended	
	September 30	
In thousands, except per share	2016	2015
Net sales	\$405,301	\$419,960
Gross profit	61,170	59,908
Operating income	25,418	20,239
Net income	19,601	13,504
Earnings per diluted share	0.44	0.31

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of net income to adjusted earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

In thousands, except per share	2016		2015	
	Amount	Diluted EPS	Amount	Diluted EPS
Net income	\$19,601	\$ 0.44	\$13,504	\$ 0.31
Adjustments (pre-tax)				
Specialty Papers' environmental compliance	5,520		-	
Airlaid capacity expansion costs	1,051		-	
Fox River environmental matter	-		10,000	
Asset impairment charge	-		1,201	
Workforce efficiency charges	-		296	
Acquisition and integration related costs	-		18	
Total adjustments (pre-tax)	6,571		11,515	
Income taxes (1)	(2,193)		(4,212)	
Total after-tax adjustments	4,378	0.10	7,303	0.17
Adjusted earnings	\$23,979	0.54	\$20,807	\$ 0.47

(1) Tax effect for adjustments calculated based on the tax rate of the jurisdiction in which each adjustment originated.

Business Unit Performance

Three months ended September 30	Composite		Advanced Airlaid		Specialty Papers		Other and Unallocated		Total	
	Fibers		Materials		Papers		Unallocated		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Dollars in millions										
Net sales	\$131.7	\$133.9	\$61.9	\$63.2	\$211.8	\$222.8	\$—	\$—	\$405.3	\$420.0
Energy and related sales, net	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.2	—	—	1.3	1.2
Total revenue	131.7	133.9	61.9	63.2	213.1	224.0	—	—	406.6	421.1
Cost of products sold	105.8	108.4	53.5	54.6	180.1	196.1	6.1	2.1	345.5	361.2
Gross profit (loss)	25.9	25.5	8.4	8.6	33.0	27.9	(6.1)	(2.1)	61.2	59.9
SG&A	11.9	11.5	2.0	1.8	14.3	10.4	7.5	16.2	35.7	39.8
Gains on dispositions of plant, equipment and timberlands, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Total operating income (loss)	14.0	14.1	6.4	6.8	18.7	17.5	(13.6)	(18.2)	25.4	20.2
Non-operating expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$14.0	\$14.1	\$6.4	\$6.8	\$18.7	\$17.5	\$(18.0)	\$(22.6)	\$21.0	\$15.8
Supplementary Data										
Net tons sold (thousands)	39.1	38.9	25.2	24.8	197.3	203.6	—	—	261.5	267.2
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$6.9	\$6.7	\$2.4	\$2.2	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$16.3	\$15.8
Capital expenditures	5.1	5.8	4.3	1.8	26.7	22.1	0.5	—	36.6	29.7

The sum of individual amounts set forth above may not agree to the consolidated financial statements included herein due to rounding.

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Sales and Costs of Products Sold

In thousands	Three months ended		
	September 30		
	2016	2015	Change
Net sales	\$405,301	\$419,960	\$(14,659)
Energy and related sales, net	1,346	1,153	193
Total revenues	406,647	421,113	(14,466)
Costs of products sold	345,477	361,205	(15,728)
Gross profit	\$61,170	\$59,908	\$1,262
Gross profit as a percent of Net sales	15.1 %	14.3 %	

The following table sets forth the contribution to consolidated net sales by each business unit:

Percent of Total Business Unit	Three months ended	
	September 30	
	2016	2015
Composite Fibers	32.5 %	31.9 %
Advanced Airlaid Material	15.3	15.0
Specialty Papers	52.2	53.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Net sales totaled \$405.3 million and \$420.0 million in the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, respectively. Lower selling prices unfavorably impacted the year-over-year comparison by \$6.3 million and shipping volumes declined 2.1%.

Composite Fibers' net sales declined \$2.3 million, or 1.7%, primarily due to \$1.6 million from lower selling prices. Shipping volumes increased 0.5% in the comparison.

Composite Fibers' third quarter of 2016 operating income decrease slightly to \$14.0 million. The primary drivers are summarized in the following chart:

Advanced Airlaid Materials' net sales decreased \$1.3 million in the quarter-over-quarter comparison primarily due to \$2.2 million of lower selling prices. Shipping volumes increased 1.8% primarily due to higher shipments of wipes products.

Advanced Airlaid Materials' operating income totaled \$6.4 million compared with \$6.8 million in the third quarter of 2015. The primary drivers are summarized in the following chart:

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Specialty Papers' net sales decreased \$11.0 million, or 5.0%, due to a 3.1 % decline in shipping volumes and a \$2.5 million impact from lower selling prices.

Specialty Papers' operating income totaled \$18.7 million in the third quarter of 2016, slightly higher compared with the same period a year ago. The primary drivers are summarized in the following chart:

We sell excess power generated by the Spring Grove, PA facility. The following table summarizes this activity for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015:

In thousands	Three months ended		
	September 30		
	2016	2015	Change
Energy sales	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,047	\$ 54
Costs to produce	(1,187)	(1,131)	(56)
Net	(86)	(84)	(2)
Renewable energy credits	1,432	1,237	195
Total	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,153	\$ 193

Other and Unallocated The amount of net operating expenses not allocated to a business unit and reported as "Other and Unallocated" in our table of Business Unit Performance, totaled \$13.6 million in the third quarter of 2016

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compared with \$18.2 million in the third quarter of 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the \$10.0 million reserve for environmental matters recorded in the third quarter of 2015, partially offset by higher incentive compensation and professional service fees in 2016.

Pension Expense The following table summarizes the amounts of pension expense recognized for the periods indicated:

In thousands	Three months ended		Change
	2016	2015	
Recorded as:			
Costs of products sold	\$582	\$1,752	\$(1,170)
SG&A expense	788	454	334
Total	\$1,370	\$2,206	\$(836)

Income taxes For the third quarter of 2016, we recorded \$1.4 million of tax expense on pretax income of \$21.0 million. The comparable amounts in the third quarter of 2015 were taxes of \$2.3 million on a pretax income of \$15.8 million. The third quarter 2016 tax rate benefited by \$2.4 million primarily due to investment tax credits, release of reserves related to the completion of tax audits and changes in statutory tax rates.

Foreign Currency The table below summarizes the translation impact on reported results that changes in currency exchange rates had on our non-U.S. based operations from the conversion of these operation's results for the third quarter of 2016.

In thousands	Three months ended
	September 30, 2016
	Favorable (unfavorable)
Net sales	\$ (2,153)
Costs of products sold	(475)
SG&A expenses	350
Income taxes and other	318
Net income	\$ (1,960)

The above table only presents the financial reporting impact of foreign currency translations assuming currency exchange rates in 2016 were the same as 2015. It does not present the impact of certain competitive advantages or disadvantages of operating or competing in multi-currency markets.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our business is capital intensive and requires significant expenditures for new or enhanced equipment, to support our research and development efforts, for environmental compliance matters including, but not limited to, the Clean Air Act, and to support our business strategy. In addition, we have mandatory debt service requirements of both principal and

interest. The following table summarizes cash flow information for each of the periods presented:

In thousands	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$ 105,304	\$ 99,837
Cash provided (used) by		
Operating activities	59,437	70,523
Investing activities	(117,293)	(72,923)
Financing activities	2,974	(21,946)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	330	(1,826)
Net cash used	(54,552)	(26,172)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 50,752	\$ 73,665

At September 30, 2016, we had \$50.8 million in cash and cash equivalents held by both domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are deemed to be indefinitely reinvested; however, as of September 30, 2016, the majority of our cash and cash equivalents is either held by domestic entities or is available for use domestically. In addition to our cash and cash equivalents, \$227.8 million is available under our revolving credit agreement, which matures in March 2020.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$59.4 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared with \$70.5 million in the same period a year ago. The decrease in cash from operations primarily reflects an increase in cash used for working capital partially offset by improved operating income.

Net cash used by investing activities increased by \$44.4 million in the year-over-year comparison primarily due to capital expenditures for Specialty Papers' environmental compliance and Advanced Airlaid Materials' capacity expansion projects which totaled \$73.6 million in 2016 compared to \$19.0 million in 2015. Capital expenditures are expected to total between \$155 million and \$170 million for 2016, including approximately \$55 million to \$60 million for the Specialty Papers' environmental compliance projects and \$40 million to \$45 million for the Airlaid capacity expansion.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$3.0 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared with a use of \$21.9 million in the same period of 2015. The increase in cash provided by financing activities primarily reflects additional term loan borrowings and receipt of \$5.3 million of government grants primarily related to our Airlaid capacity expansion and Specialty Papers' compliance projects.

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The following table sets forth our outstanding long-term indebtedness:

	September 30 2016	December 31 2015
In thousands		
Revolving credit facility, due Mar. 2020	\$ 59,830	\$ 58,792
5.375% Notes, due Oct. 2020	250,000	250,000
2.40% Term Loan, due Jun. 2022	9,566	10,109
2.05% Term Loan, due Mar. 2023	40,210	42,130
1.30% Term Loan, due Jun. 2023	11,161	-
1.55% Term Loan, due Sep. 2025	10,941	2,839
Total long-term debt	381,708	363,870
Less current portion	(11,432)	(7,366)
Unamortized deferred issuance costs	(2,727)	(3,208)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 367,549	\$ 353,296

Our revolving credit facility contains a number of customary compliance covenants, the most restrictive of which is a maximum leverage ratio of 3.5x. As of September 30, 2016, the leverage ratio, as calculated in accordance with the definition in our credit agreement, was 2.1x, within the limits set forth in our credit agreement. Based on our expectations of future results of operations and capital needs, we do not believe the debt covenants will impact our operations or limit our ability to undertake financings that may be necessary to meet our capital needs.

The 5.375% Notes contain cross default provisions that could result in all such notes becoming due and payable in the event of a failure to repay debt outstanding under the credit agreement at maturity, or a default under the credit agreement that accelerates the debt outstanding thereunder. As of September 30, 2016, we met all of the requirements of our debt covenants. The significant terms of the debt instruments are more fully discussed in Item 1 - Financial Statements – Note 9.

Financing activities includes cash used for common stock dividends which increased in the comparison reflecting a 4% increase in our quarterly cash dividend. In the first nine months of 2016, we used \$16.1 million of cash for dividends on our common stock compared with \$15.2 million in the same period of 2015. Our Board of Directors determines what, if any, dividends will be paid to our shareholders. Dividend payment decisions are based upon then-existing factors and conditions and, therefore, historical trends of dividend payments are not necessarily indicative of future payments.

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations intended to protect the environment as well as human health and safety. At various times, we have incurred significant costs to comply with these regulations and we could incur additional costs as new regulations are developed or regulatory priorities change. We will incur material capital costs to comply with new air quality regulations including the

U.S. EPA Best Available Retrofit Technology rule (BART; otherwise known as the Regional Haze Rule) and the Boiler Maximum Achievable Control Technology rule (Boiler MACT). These rules will require process modifications and/or installation of air pollution controls on boilers at two of our facilities. We are converting or replacing five coal-fired boilers to natural gas and upgrading site infrastructure to accommodate the new boilers, including connecting to gas pipelines. Net of government grants, the total cost of these projects is estimated at \$95 million to \$100 million, of which approximately \$82.9 million has been incurred through the end of the third quarter of 2016.

The balance of the related spending will be substantially completed in 2016.

As more fully discussed in Item 1 - Financial Statements – Note 12 – Commitments, Contingencies and Legal Proceedings (“Note 12”), we are involved in the Lower Fox River in Wisconsin (the “Fox River”), an EPA Superfund site for which we remain potentially liable for contributions to the clean-up activity. During 2015, we used \$9.7 million and expect to spend less than \$5.0 million in 2016 for remediation activities. It is conceivable we may need to fund amounts in excess of this to fund a portion of the on-going costs beyond 2016. Although we are unable to determine with any degree of certainty the amount we may be required to fund for interim remediation work, such amounts could be significant. The ultimate allocation of such costs is the subject of extensive ongoing litigation amongst three potentially responsible parties. See Note 12 for a summary of significant environmental matters.

During 2016, we expect our use of cash for capital expenditures, strategic investments and environmental compliance projects will exceed cash generated from operations. We expect to meet all of our near and long-term cash needs from a combination of operating cash flow, cash and cash equivalents, our existing credit facility and other long-term debt. However, as discussed in Note 12, an unfavorable outcome of the Fox River matters could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position, liquidity and/or results of operations.

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Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had not entered into any off-balance-sheet arrangements. Financial derivative instruments, to which we are a party, and guarantees of indebtedness, which solely consist of obligations of subsidiaries, are reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheets included herein in Item 1 – Financial Statements.

Outlook Composite Fibers' shipping volumes in the fourth quarter of 2016 are expected be approximately 5% lower than the third quarter driven by lower sales of metalized products. Selling prices and raw material and energy prices are expected to be in-line with the third quarter. We anticipate the impact of machine downtime to reduce inventory levels will be largely offset by cost reduction initiatives.

Advanced Airlaid Materials' shipping volumes are expected to decline slightly compared with the third quarter. Customer selling prices and raw material and energy prices are expected to be in-line with the third quarter.

For Specialty Papers, shipping volumes in the fourth quarter are expected to be in line with the third quarter. Lower selling prices and mix changes are expected to reduce operating profit by approximately \$5 million. The impact of machine downtime to reduce inventory levels is expected to be offset by lower maintenance costs. Raw material and energy prices are expected to increase moderately.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Dollars in thousands	Year Ended December 31					September 30, 2016	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt							
Average principal outstanding							
At fixed interest rates – Bond	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$252,658
At fixed interest rates – Term Loans	62,732	52,903	42,389	31,876	21,362	71,878	68,709
At variable interest rates	59,830	59,830	59,830	59,830	59,830	59,830	59,830
						\$381,708	\$381,197
Weighted-average interest rate							
On fixed rate debt – Bond	5.375	%	5.375	%	5.375	%	5.375
On fixed rate debt – Term Loans	2.17	%	2.17	%	2.17	%	2.17
On variable rate debt	1.25	%	1.25	%	1.25	%	1.25

The table above presents the average principal outstanding and related interest rates for the next five years for debt outstanding as of September 30, 2016. Fair values included herein have been determined based upon rates currently available to us for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Our market risk exposure primarily results from changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. At September 30, 2016, we had \$379.0 million of long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs, of which 15.8% was at variable interest rates. Variable-rate debt outstanding represents borrowings under our revolving credit agreement that accrues interest based on LIBOR plus a margin. At September 30, 2016, the interest rate paid was approximately 1.25%. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in the interest rate on variable rate debt would increase or decrease annual interest expense by \$0.6 million.

As part of our overall risk management practices, we enter into financial derivatives primarily designed to either i) hedge foreign currency risks associated with forecasted transactions – “cash flow hedges”; or ii) mitigate the impact that changes in currency exchange rates have on intercompany financing transactions and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables – “foreign currency hedges.” For a more complete discussion of this activity, refer to Item 1 – Financial Statements – Note 11.

We are subject to certain risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates to the extent our operations are conducted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. On an annual basis, our euro denominated revenue exceeds euro expenses by approximately €120 million. With respect to the British Pound Sterling, Canadian dollar, and Philippine Peso, we have differing amounts of inflows and outflows of these currencies, although to a lesser degree than the euro. As a result, particularly with respect to the euro, we are exposed to changes in currency exchange rates and such changes could be significant.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures Our chief executive officer and our principal financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of September 30, 2016, have concluded that, as of the evaluation date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Controls There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2016, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference as indicated.

- 31.1 Certification of Dante C. Parrini, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Glatfelter, pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of John P. Jacunski, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and President, Specialty Papers of Glatfelter, pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Dante C. Parrini, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Glatfelter, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- 32.2 Certification of John P. Jacunski, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and President, Specialty Papers of Glatfelter, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

101.INS XBRL Instance Document, filed herewith

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema, filed herewith

101.CAL XBRL Extension Calculation Linkbase, filed herewith

101.DEF XBRL Extension Definition Linkbase, filed herewith

101.LAB XBRL Extension Label Linkbase, filed herewith

101.PRE XBRL Extension Presentation Linkbase, filed herewith
SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

P. H. GLATFELTER
COMPANY

(Registrant)

November 1, 2016

By /s/ David C. Elder
David C. Elder
Vice President, Finance

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

Number Description

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