

ROCKWELL AUTOMATION INC

Form 10-Q

July 28, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q  
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2006 Commission file number 1-12383  
Rockwell Automation, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation or organization)

25-1797617  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

1201 South 2<sup>nd</sup> Street,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
(Address of principal executive offices)

53204  
(Zip Code)

(414) 382-2000  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No   
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):  
Large Accelerated Filer  Accelerated Filer  Non-accelerated Filer   
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  
Yes  No   
175,936,847 shares of registrant's Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, were outstanding on June 30, 2006.

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**  
**(Unaudited)**  
**(in millions)**

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 338.9	\$ 463.6
Receivables	867.9	799.6
Inventories	614.2	569.9
Deferred income taxes	189.0	169.4
Other current assets	176.8	184.0
Total current assets	2,186.8	2,186.5
Property, net	650.3	774.5
Goodwill	834.9	811.9
Other intangible assets, net	327.7	307.0
Deferred income taxes	73.4	66.3
Prepaid pension	607.3	200.5
Other assets	133.9	178.4
TOTAL	\$ 4,814.3	\$ 4,525.1

**LIABILITIES AND SHAREOWNERS EQUITY**

Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 152.2	\$ 1.2
Accounts payable	395.3	388.5
Compensation and benefits	173.5	214.4
Income taxes payable	38.3	5.4
Other current liabilities	422.5	331.3
Total current liabilities	1,181.8	940.8
Long-term debt	745.1	748.2
Retirement benefits	1,000.0	977.5
Other liabilities	251.2	209.5

Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 12)

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Shareowners' equity:		
Common stock (shares issued: 216.4)	216.4	216.4
Additional paid-in capital	1,184.3	1,122.7
Retained earnings	2,693.4	2,493.5
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(490.2)	(501.5)
Unearned restricted stock compensation		(1.7)
Common stock in treasury, at cost (shares held: June 30, 2006, 40.5; September 30, 2005, 36.7)	(1,967.7)	(1,680.3)
 Total shareowners' equity	 1,636.2	 1,649.1
 TOTAL	 \$ 4,814.3	 \$ 4,525.1

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**  
**(Unaudited)**  
**(in millions, except per share amounts)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Sales	\$ 1,428.4	\$ 1,264.7	\$ 4,107.7	\$ 3,668.0
Cost of sales	(863.2)	(783.7)	(2,479.1)	(2,282.0)
Gross profit	565.2	481.0	1,628.6	1,386.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(330.7)	(286.6)	(948.8)	(812.9)
Other (expense) income	(0.6)	8.5	6.8	12.6
Interest expense	(14.3)	(11.7)	(42.3)	(34.3)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	219.6	191.2	644.3	551.4
Income tax provision	(70.6)	(63.9)	(200.1)	(159.5)
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>444.2</b>	<b>391.9</b>
(Loss) income from discontinued operations			(3.0)	18.8
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 149.0</b>	<b>\$ 127.3</b>	<b>\$ 441.2</b>	<b>\$ 410.7</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share:</b>				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.13
Discontinued operations			(0.01)	0.10
Net income	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.23
<b>Diluted earnings per share:</b>				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.68	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.08
Discontinued operations			(0.02)	0.10
Net income	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.68	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.18
<b>Cash dividends per share</b>	<b>\$ 0.45</b>	<b>\$ 0.45</b>	<b>\$ 0.90</b>	<b>\$ 0.78</b>

**Weighted average outstanding shares:**

Basic	176.6	182.7	177.5	183.9
Diluted	179.8	186.4	180.9	188.2

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**(Unaudited)**  
**(in millions)**

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
<b>Continuing Operations:</b>		
<b>Operating Activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 441.2	\$ 410.7
Loss (income) from discontinued operations	3.0	(18.8)
Income from continuing operations	444.2	391.9
Adjustments to arrive at cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	97.8	111.2
Amortization of intangible assets	18.5	16.0
Share-based compensation expense	21.9	
Retirement benefits expense	88.2	66.7
Pension trust contributions	(466.5)	(62.9)
Net loss on disposition of property and business	2.5	2.0
Income tax benefit from the exercise of stock options	1.0	59.3
Excess income tax benefit from the exercise of stock options	(45.9)	
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effects of foreign currency adjustments:		
Receivables	(57.5)	(15.0)
Inventories	(44.2)	(17.7)
Accounts payable	(1.0)	(30.8)
Compensation and benefits	(41.9)	(44.4)
Income taxes	108.8	7.1
Other assets and liabilities	12.6	(17.9)
<b>Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>465.5</b>
<b>Investing Activities:</b>		
Capital expenditures	(93.7)	(85.7)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(39.5)	
Proceeds from sale of property and business	171.0	7.5
Other investing activities	(6.4)	(0.7)
<b>Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>(78.9)</b>
<b>Financing Activities:</b>		
Net issuance of short-term debt	151.0	
Cash dividends	(120.1)	(102.0)
Purchases of treasury stock	(424.4)	(390.3)



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Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	56.7	87.8
Excess income tax benefit from the exercise of stock options	45.9	
Other financing activities	(0.5)	(1.2)
<b>Cash Used for Financing Activities</b>	<b>(291.4)</b>	<b>(405.7)</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3.2)	(5.8)
<b>Cash Used for Continuing Operations</b>	<b>(124.7)</b>	<b>(24.9)</b>
<b>Discontinued Operations:</b>		
Cash Provided by Discontinued Operating Activities		19.9
<b>Cash Provided by Discontinued Operations</b>		<b>19.9</b>
<b>Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(124.7)</b>	<b>(5.0)</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>463.6</b>	<b>473.8</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>	<b>\$ 338.9</b>	<b>\$ 468.8</b>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)**

**1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies**

In the opinion of management of Rockwell Automation, Inc. (the Company or Rockwell Automation), the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting solely of adjustments of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. These statements should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. All date references to years and quarters herein refer to our fiscal year and fiscal quarter unless otherwise stated.

In June 2006, we announced our intention to explore the possible divestiture of our Dodge® mechanical and Reliance Electric motors and motor repair services businesses. These businesses are reflected in continuing operations for all periods presented as the criteria for discontinued operations have not been met.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include time deposits and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less.

*Receivables*

Receivables are stated net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$16.8 million at June 30, 2006 and \$18.4 million at September 30, 2005. In addition, receivables are stated net of an allowance for certain customer returns, rebates and incentives of \$10.2 million at June 30, 2006 and \$9.4 million at September 30, 2005.

*Property*

Property is stated net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,406.0 million at June 30, 2006 and \$1,405.1 million at September 30, 2005.

*Income Taxes*

At the end of each interim reporting period, we estimate a base effective tax rate, which is the effective tax rate that we expect for the full fiscal year based on our most recent forecast of pretax income, permanent book and tax differences and global tax planning strategies. We use this base rate to provide for income taxes on a year-to-date basis, excluding the effect of significant unusual or extraordinary items or items that are reported net of their related tax effects. We recognize the tax effect of significant unusual or extraordinary items in the period in which they are realizable.

*Earnings Per Share*

We present basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) amounts. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period. Diluted EPS amounts are based upon the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the applicable period. The difference between basic and diluted EPS is attributable to share-based compensation awards. We use the treasury stock method to calculate the effect of outstanding shares, which requires us to

compute total employee proceeds as the sum of (a) the amount the employee must pay upon exercise of the award, (b) the amount of unearned share-based compensation costs attributed to future services, and (c) the amount of tax benefits, if any, that would be credited to additional paid-in capital assuming exercise of the award. Share-based compensation awards for which total employee proceeds exceed the average market price over the applicable period have an antidilutive effect on EPS, and accordingly, are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2006, share-based compensation awards of 75,600 and 877,883 shares, respectively, were excluded from the diluted EPS calculation because they were antidilutive. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2005, share-based compensation awards of 18,000 and 14,767 shares, respectively, were excluded from the diluted EPS calculation because they were antidilutive.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The following table reconciles basic weighted average outstanding shares to diluted weighted average outstanding shares (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 149.0	\$ 127.3	\$ 441.2	\$ 410.7
Weighted average outstanding shares				
Basic weighted average outstanding shares	176.6	182.7	177.5	183.9
Effect of dilutive securities				
Stock options	3.1	3.7	3.3	4.3
Restricted stock	0.1		0.1	
Diluted weighted average outstanding shares	179.8	186.4	180.9	188.2
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.23
Diluted	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.68	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.18

*Recent Accounting Pronouncements*

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 will be effective for us beginning in fiscal 2007. We are evaluating the interpretation to determine the effect on our financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47 (FIN 47) to clarify the guidance included in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. FIN 47 requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset retirement activities that are conditioned on a future event if the amount can be reasonably estimated. If amounts cannot be reasonably estimated, the interpretation requires certain disclosures about the unrecognized asset retirement obligations. We must adopt the interpretation in the fourth quarter of 2006. We are evaluating the interpretation to determine the effect on our financial statements and related disclosures.

**2. Share-Based Compensation**

Effective October 1, 2005, we adopted SFAS 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), using the modified prospective application transition method. Before we adopted SFAS 123(R), we accounted for share-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. Other than for restricted stock, no share-based employee compensation cost was reflected in net income before October 1, 2005. SFAS 123(R) requires us to report the tax benefit from the tax deduction related to share-based compensation that is in excess of recognized compensation costs (excess tax benefits) as a financing cash flow rather than as an operating cash flow. Before October 1, 2005 we reported the entire tax benefit related to the exercise of stock options as an operating cash flow.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**2. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)**

During the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006, we recognized approximately \$7.5 and \$21.9 million, respectively, in share-based compensation expense. The total income tax benefit recognized related to share-based compensation for the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006 was approximately \$2.5 and \$7.6 million, respectively. We recognize compensation expense on grants of share-based compensation awards on a straight-line basis over the service period of each award recipient. As of June 30, 2006, total unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based compensation awards was approximately \$38.4 million, net of estimated forfeitures, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of approximately 1.5 years.

We are authorized to deliver up to 24 million shares of our common stock upon exercise of stock options, or upon grant or in payment of stock appreciation rights, performance shares, performance units and restricted stock, under our 2000 Long-Term Incentives Plan and up to 0.5 million shares of our common stock upon exercise of stock options or upon grant of shares of our common and restricted stock under our 2003 Directors Stock Plan. Approximately 5.7 million shares under our 2000 Long-Term Incentives Plan and 0.4 million shares under our 2003 Directors Stock Plan were available for future grant or payment at June 30, 2006. We use treasury stock to deliver shares of our common stock under these plans. Our 2000 Long-Term Incentives Plan does not permit share-based compensation awards to be granted after November 30, 2009.

*Stock Options*

We have granted non-qualified and incentive stock options to purchase our common stock under various incentive plans at prices equal to the fair market value of the stock on the grant dates. The exercise price for some options granted under the plans may be paid in cash, shares of common stock or a combination of cash and shares. Stock options expire ten years after the grant date and vest ratably over three years.

The per share weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the nine-month period ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$17.67 and \$12.60, respectively. We estimated the fair value of each stock option on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model and the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Average risk-free interest rate	4.88%	3.59%	4.35%	3.59%
Expected dividend yield	1.54%	1.50%	1.56%	1.50%
Expected volatility	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.31
Expected term (years)	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0

The average risk-free interest rate is based on the five-year U.S. treasury security rate in effect as of the grant date. The expected dividend yield is based on the expected annual dividend as a percentage of the market value of our common stock as of the grant date. We determined expected volatility using a weighted average of daily historical volatility (90 percent) of our stock price over the past four years (the period since our spin-off of Rockwell Collins, Inc.) and implied volatility (10 percent) based upon exchange traded options for our common stock. We determined that a blend of historical volatility and implied volatility better reflects future market conditions and better indicates expected volatility than purely historical volatility. We determined the expected term of the stock options using historical data adjusted for the estimated exercise dates of unexercised options.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**2. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)**

A summary of stock option activity during the nine months ended June 30, 2006 is:

	Shares (in thousands)	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Wtd. Avg. Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Number of shares under option:				
Outstanding at beginning of period	10,702	\$ 25.12		
Granted	1,566	56.87		
Exercised	(2,994)	19.17		
Forfeited	(104)	39.28		
Outstanding at end of period	9,170	32.26	7.0	\$ 364.5
Exercisable at end of period	5,083	21.87	5.7	254.9

The table below presents stock option activity for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Total intrinsic value of stock options exercised	\$ 131.6	\$ 174.8
Cash received from stock option exercises	56.7	87.8
Income tax benefit from the exercise of stock options	46.9	59.3
Total fair value of stock options vested	19.7	12.3

*Performance Share Awards*

Certain officers and key employees are also eligible to receive shares of our common stock in payment of performance share awards granted to them. During the nine months ended June 30, 2006, 143,100 performance share awards were granted (for which up to 286,200 shares of our common stock could be delivered in payment). Grantees of performance shares will be eligible to receive shares of our common stock depending upon our total shareowner return, assuming reinvestment of all dividends, relative to the performance of the S&P 500 over a three-year period. No performance share awards were outstanding as of October 1, 2005. At June 30, 2006, 142,200 performance shares were outstanding.

The per share fair value of performance shares granted during the nine months ended June 30, 2006 was \$63.24 which we determined using a Monte Carlo simulation and the following assumptions:

Average risk-free interest rate	4.41%
Expected dividend yield	1.56%
Expected volatility (Rockwell Automation)	0.32
Expected volatility (average S&P500 firm)	0.36

The average risk-free interest rate is based on the three-year U.S. treasury security rate in effect as of the grant date. The expected dividend yield is based on the expected annual dividend as a percentage of the market value of our common stock as of the grant date. We determined expected volatility using a weighted average of daily historical volatility (90 percent) of our stock price over the past four years (the period since our spin-off of Rockwell Collins, Inc.) and implied volatility (10 percent) based upon exchange traded options for our common stock. We determined that a blend of historical volatility and implied volatility better reflects future market conditions and better indicates expected volatility than purely historical volatility. We determined the average S&P 500 expected volatility using daily historical volatility for the period from January 2002 through December 2004.



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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**2. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)***Restricted Stock*

We also grant restricted stock awards to certain employees. Restrictions lapse over periods ranging from three to five years. We value restricted stock awards at the closing market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

A summary of restricted stock activity for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 is:

	Shares (in thousands)	Wtd. Avg Share Fair Value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Restricted stock balance at October 1, 2005	119	\$ 34.67	
Granted	94	58.10	
Restrictions lapsed	(1)	64.49	
Forfeited	(6)	40.31	
Restricted stock balance at June 30, 2006	206	45.22	\$ 14.9

*Prior Year Pro Forma Expense*

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share as if the fair value-based method provided by SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, had been applied for all outstanding and unvested awards for periods before we adopted SFAS 123(R) (in millions, expect per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005
Net income, as reported	\$ 127.3	\$ 410.7
Add: Share-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	0.2	0.4
Deduct: Total share-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(3.9)	(15.1)
Pro forma net income	\$ 123.6	\$ 396.0
Earnings per share:		
Basic as reported	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.23
Basic pro forma	\$ 0.68	\$ 2.15

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Diluted	as reported	\$	0.68	\$	2.18
Diluted	pro forma	\$	0.66	\$	2.10

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**3. Acquisitions and Divestitures**

In May 2006, our Control Systems segment acquired GEPA mbH, a provider of change management software for industrial automation, process control and industrial information technology. In January 2006, our Control Systems segment acquired Caribbean Integration Engineers, Inc. (CIE). CIE offers engineering services in control systems integration, process automation, computer system validation and IT solutions. Our Control Systems segment also acquired Datasweep Inc., a provider of production management software, in December 2005. See Note 5 for goodwill and intangible assets acquired in connection with these acquisitions.

The results of operations of the acquired businesses have been included in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations since the dates of acquisition. Pro forma financial information and allocation of the purchase price is not presented as the effects of these acquisitions are not material to our results of operations and financial position.

In March 2006, our Control Systems segment sold the assets of our ElectroCraft Engineered Solutions business. Discontinued operations related to this sale are not presented as the effect of this divestiture was not material to our results of operations and financial position.

**4. Inventories**

Inventories consist of (in millions):

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Finished goods	\$ 204.8	\$ 189.6
Work in process	158.0	149.3
Raw materials, parts, and supplies	251.4	231.0
<b>Inventories</b>	<b>\$ 614.2</b>	<b>\$ 569.9</b>

We report inventories net of the allowance for excess and obsolete inventory of \$44.7 million at June 30, 2006 and \$45.9 million at September 30, 2005.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**5. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 are (in millions):

	Control Systems	Power Systems	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2005	\$ 662.4	\$ 149.5	\$ 811.9
Acquisition of businesses (Note 3)	18.5		18.5
Translation and other	6.8	(2.3)	4.5
Balance as of June 30, 2006	\$ 687.7	\$ 147.2	\$ 834.9

Other intangible assets consist of (in millions):

	Carrying Amount	June 30, 2006 Accumulated Amortization	Net
Amortized intangible assets:			
Distributor networks	\$ 120.2	\$ 88.6	\$ 31.6
Computer software products	141.7	82.1	59.6
Patents	39.3	37.0	2.3
Other	101.5	80.0	21.5
Total amortized intangible assets	402.7	287.7	115.0
Intangible assets not subject to amortization	212.7		212.7
Total	\$ 615.4	\$ 287.7	\$ 327.7

	Carrying Amount	September 30, 2005 Accumulated Amortization	Net
Amortized intangible assets:			
Distributor networks	\$ 117.7	\$ 87.1	\$ 30.6
Computer software products	123.9	69.9	54.0
Patents	39.3	36.3	3.0
Other	84.1	75.5	8.6
Total amortized intangible assets	365.0	268.8	96.2
Intangible assets not subject to amortization	210.8		210.8
Total	\$ 575.8	\$ 268.8	\$ 307.0

During the three months ended June 30, 2006, in connection with the final purchase price allocations of Datasweep, Inc. and CIE (see Note 3), we recorded intangible assets of \$19.3 million, of which \$9.0 million was assigned to computer software products and \$1.9 million to intangible assets not subject to amortization. The remainder is

classified as other intangible assets. Other intangible assets also includes the amount assigned from our preliminary purchase price allocation associated with our acquisition of GEPA mbH.

We have determined that the Allen-Bradley, Reliance, Dodge and CIE trademarks have an indefinite life, and therefore are not subject to amortization.

Estimated amortization expense is \$24.7 million in 2006, \$20.0 million in 2007, \$17.8 million in 2008, \$13.0 million in 2009 and \$11.0 million in 2010.

We performed the annual evaluation of our goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets for impairment as required by SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, during the second quarter of 2006 and concluded that no impairments existed.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**6. Other Current Liabilities**

Other current liabilities consist of (in millions):

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Advance payments from customers and deferred revenue	\$ 105.8	\$ 78.2
Customer returns, rebates and incentives	113.8	108.2
Accrued interest expense	22.4	10.2
Unrealized losses on foreign exchange contracts	6.8	4.0
Product warranty obligations	37.9	36.3
Dividends payable	39.6	
Taxes other than income taxes	40.6	42.8
Other	55.6	51.6
Other current liabilities	\$ 422.5	\$ 331.3

**7. Product Warranty Obligations**

We record a liability for product warranty obligations at the time of sale to a customer based upon historical warranty experience. Most of our products are covered under a warranty period that runs for twelve months from either the date of sale or from installation to an end-user or OEM customer. We also record a liability for specific warranty matters when they become known and reasonably estimable. Our product warranty obligations are included in other current liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Changes in the product warranty obligations for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 36.3	\$ 28.9
Warranties recorded at time of sale	38.5	33.4
Adjustments to pre-existing warranties		(0.4)
Payments	(36.9)	(28.9)
Balance at end of period	\$ 37.9	\$ 33.0

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**8. Debt**

Long-term debt consists of (in millions):

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
6.15% notes, payable in 2008	\$ 340.2	\$ 343.7
6.70% debentures, payable in 2028	250.0	250.0
5.20% debentures, payable in 2098	200.0	200.0
Unamortized discount	(45.1)	(45.5)
Subtotal	745.1	748.2
Less current portion		
Long-term debt	\$ 745.1	\$ 748.2

In September 2002, we entered into an interest rate swap contract (the Swap) that effectively converted our \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 6.15% notes, payable in 2008, to floating rate debt based on six-month LIBOR. The floating rate was 7.14 percent at June 30, 2006 and 6.23 percent at September 30, 2005. As permitted by SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133), as amended, we have designated the Swap as a fair value hedge. Accordingly, the fair value of the Swap was recorded in other liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying value of the underlying debt. The fair value of the Swap, based upon quoted market prices for contracts with similar maturities, was a liability of \$9.8 million at June 30, 2006 and \$6.3 million at September 30, 2005.

On October 26, 2004, we entered into a five-year \$600 million unsecured revolving credit facility. Borrowings under our credit facility bear interest based on short-term money market rates in effect during the period the borrowings are outstanding. The terms of our credit facility contain a covenant under which we would be in default if our debt-to-total capital ratio were to exceed 60 percent. In addition to our \$600 million credit facility, short-term unsecured credit facilities of approximately \$119 million at June 30, 2006 were available to foreign subsidiaries. There were no significant commitment fees or compensating balance requirements under any of our credit facilities. Borrowing under our credit facilities during the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 were not significant.

Our short-term debt obligations primarily relate to commercial paper borrowings. Commercial paper borrowings outstanding were \$152.0 million at June 30, 2006. At September 30, 2005, we had no commercial paper borrowings outstanding. At June 30, 2006 the weighted average interest rate and maturity period of the commercial paper outstanding were 5.39 percent and 3 days, respectively. During the nine months ending June 30, 2005, we had no commercial paper borrowings.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**9. Retirement Benefits**

The components of net periodic benefit cost are (in millions):

	Pension Benefits			
	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 18.8	\$ 15.2	\$ 55.9	\$ 45.7
Interest cost	31.2	29.9	93.1	90.2
Expected return on plan assets	(42.0)	(33.1)	(125.4)	(99.8)
Amortization:				
Prior service cost	(1.1)	0.4	(3.3)	1.3
Net transition asset		(0.1)		(0.2)
Net actuarial loss	13.8	3.7	41.3	10.9
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 20.7	\$ 16.0	\$ 61.6	\$ 48.1

	Other Postretirement Benefits			
	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 2.1	\$ 1.2	\$ 6.3	\$ 3.8
Interest cost	5.1	5.4	15.4	15.7
Amortization:				
Prior service cost	(3.3)	(3.4)	(9.9)	(10.0)
Net actuarial loss	5.0	3.0	14.8	9.1
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 8.9	\$ 6.2	\$ 26.6	\$ 18.6

In the first nine months of 2006, we made a voluntary contribution of \$450.0 million to our U.S. qualified pension plan trust, which has been recorded as a prepaid pension asset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. We also made a voluntary contribution of \$50.0 million to our U.S. qualified pension plan trust in the first nine months of 2005. We made both the 2006 and 2005 contributions in the first quarter.

**10. Comprehensive Income**

Comprehensive income consists of (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 149.0	\$ 127.3	\$ 441.2	\$ 410.7
Other comprehensive income:				



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Currency translation adjustments	23.7	(26.5)	21.7	0.2
Net unrealized (losses) gains on cash flow hedges	(10.6)	5.9	(8.6)	5.8
Other	(2.8)	0.8	(1.8)	(0.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	10.3	(19.8)	11.3	5.5
Comprehensive income	\$ 159.3	\$ 107.5	\$ 452.5	\$ 416.2

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)**

**11. Related Party Transactions**

We own 50 percent of Rockwell Scientific Company LLC (RSC). This ownership interest is accounted for using the equity method. Our investment in RSC totaled \$57.9 million at June 30, 2006 and \$58.8 million at September 30, 2005. During the three months ended June 30, 2006, we changed the classification of the investment balance to other current assets from other assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet because we expect to sell this investment within the next twelve months. We received a dividend of \$2.5 million in February 2006 from RSC, which was recorded as a reduction of our investment.

We have an agreement with RSC pursuant to which RSC performs research and development services for us. We incurred \$0.5 million and \$1.5 million in the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006, and \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million in the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2005, for research and development services performed by RSC. At June 30, 2006 and September 30, 2005, the amounts due to or from RSC were not significant.

We share equally with Rockwell Collins, Inc. (Rockwell Collins), which owns 50 percent of RSC, in providing a \$6.0 million line of credit to RSC that bears interest at the greater of our or Rockwell Collins' commercial paper borrowing rate. No borrowings on the line of credit were outstanding at June 30, 2006 or September 30, 2005. In addition, we and Rockwell Collins each guarantee one-half of a lease agreement for one of RSC's facilities. The total future minimum lease payments under the lease are \$4.2 million as of June 30, 2006. The lease agreement has a term that ends in December 2011.

In March 2006, we sold a portion of our ownership interest in CoLinX, LLC (CoLinX), a company that provides logistics and e-commerce services, resulting in a gain of \$0.8 million, and reducing our ownership interest from 25 percent to 20 percent. We account for this ownership interest using the equity method. We paid CoLinX \$5.5 million and \$15.5 million in the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006, and \$5.0 million and \$13.5 million in the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2005, primarily for logistics and e-commerce services. In addition, CoLinX paid us \$0.8 million and \$3.1 million in the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006, and \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million in the three- and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2005 for the use of facilities we own and other services. At June 30, 2006, the amount due to CoLinX for logistics and e-commerce services was \$0.6 million. At June 30, 2006, the amount due from CoLinX for the use of facilities and other services was not significant. The amounts due to or from CoLinX at September 30, 2005 were not significant.

**12. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities**

Various lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be instituted or asserted against us relating to the conduct of our business, including those pertaining to product liability, safety and health, intellectual property, employment and contract matters. Although the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty and some lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be disposed of unfavorably to us, we believe the disposition of matters that are pending or asserted will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

We (including our subsidiaries) have been named as a defendant in lawsuits alleging personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos that was used in certain components of our products many years ago. Currently there are thousands of claimants in lawsuits that name us as defendants, together with hundreds of other companies. The great bulk of the complaints, however, do not identify any of our products or specify which of these claimants, if

any, were exposed to asbestos attributable to our products; and past experience has shown that the vast majority of the claimants will never identify any of our products. In addition, when our products appear to be identified, they are frequently from divested businesses, and we are indemnified for most of the costs. For those claimants who do show that they worked with our products, we nevertheless believe we have meritorious defenses, in substantial part due to the integrity of our products, the encapsulated nature of any asbestos-containing components, and the lack of any impairing medical condition on the part of many claimants. We defend those cases vigorously. Historically, we have been dismissed from the vast majority of these claims with no payment to claimants.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)**

**12. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Continued)**

We have maintained insurance coverage that we believe covers indemnity and defense costs, over and above self-insured retentions, for most of these claims. We initiated litigation in the Milwaukee County Circuit Court on February 12, 2004 to enforce the insurance policies against Nationwide Indemnity Company and Kemper Insurance, the insurance carriers that provided insurance coverage to our former Allen-Bradley subsidiary. As a result, the insurance carriers have paid some past defense and indemnity costs and have agreed to pay the substantial majority of future defense and indemnity costs for Allen-Bradley asbestos claims, subject to policy limits. If either carrier becomes insolvent or the policy limits of either carrier are exhausted, our share of future defense and indemnity costs may increase. However, coverage under excess policies may be available to pay some or all of these costs.

The uncertainties of asbestos claim litigation and the long term solvency of our insurance carriers make it difficult to predict accurately the ultimate outcome of asbestos claims. That uncertainty is increased by the possibility of adverse rulings or new legislation affecting asbestos claim litigation or the settlement process. Subject to these uncertainties and based on our experience defending asbestos claims, we do not believe these lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

In connection with the divestiture of our former aerospace and defense businesses (the A&D Business) to The Boeing Company (Boeing), we agreed to indemnify Boeing for certain matters related to operations of the A&D Business for periods prior to the divestiture. In connection with the spin-offs of our former automotive component systems business, semiconductor systems business and Rockwell Collins avionics and communications business, the spun-off companies have agreed to indemnify us for substantially all contingent liabilities related to the respective businesses, including environmental and intellectual property matters.

We have, from time to time, divested certain of our businesses. In connection with such divestitures, lawsuits, claims and proceedings may be instituted or asserted against us related to the period that we owned the businesses.

Rockwell International Corporation, a predecessor of the Company that is now part of The Boeing Company (RIC), operated the Rocky Flats Plant (the Plant), Golden, Colorado, from 1975 through 1989 for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Incident to Boeing's acquisition of RIC in 1996, we assumed and agreed to indemnify RIC and Boeing for any liability arising out of RIC's activities at the Plant to the extent such liability is not assumed or indemnified by the government, and RIC and Boeing assigned to us the right to any reimbursements or other proceeds to which they might be entitled under RIC's Rocky Flats contracts with the DOE.

In January 1990, a class action was filed in the U.S. District Court in Colorado against RIC and another former operator of the Plant. The action alleges the improper production, handling and disposal of radioactive and other hazardous substances, constituting, among other things, violations of various environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, and misrepresentation and concealment of the facts relating thereto. In February 2006, a jury found the contractor defendants liable for trespass and nuisance, and awarded \$176 million in compensatory damages and \$200 million in punitive damages against the two defendants collectively. No appealable judgment has been entered on the jury verdict, in part because the court has yet to decide how the damages are to be allocated between the defendants and among the plaintiff class members. Appeals are likely after judgment is entered. Based on a variety of uncertainties surrounding the outcome, we have concluded that liability is neither probable nor reasonably estimable. Effective August 1, 1996, the DOE assumed control of the defense of RIC in

the action and has either reimbursed or paid directly the costs of RIC's defense. We believe that RIC is entitled under applicable law and its contract with the DOE to be indemnified for the verdict and other costs associated with this action, and therefore we do not expect that the action will have a material effect on our operating results or financial condition.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**12. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Continued)**

In many countries we provide a limited intellectual property indemnity as part of our terms and conditions of sale. We also at times provide limited intellectual property indemnities in other contracts with third parties, such as contracts concerning: the development and manufacture of our products; the divestiture of businesses; and the licensing of intellectual property. Due to the number of agreements containing such provisions, we are unable to estimate the maximum potential future payments. However, we believe that future payments, if any, would not be material to our business or financial condition.

*Lease Commitments*

In November 2005, we completed a sale-leaseback transaction of 24 properties, including the land, buildings and improvements affixed to the properties. The lease terms vary from five to fifteen years depending on the property and are classified as operating leases. The net proceeds on sale were approximately \$147.5 million. Three of the sold properties resulted in a loss of \$1.8 million that we recognized in the nine months ending June 30, 2006, with the remaining properties resulting in a gain on sale of \$36.9 million that will be amortized to rent expense over the term of the respective leases. The net book value of the sold assets have been removed from our balance sheet, except for four properties where we have retained a right to re-acquire a subdivided portion of adjacent vacant land. For these properties, we will remove the assets from our balance sheet upon re-conveyance of the vacant land or termination of our right. The net proceeds related to these four properties of \$26.1 million are reported in other non-current liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Our minimum future rental commitments under operating leases having noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year aggregated \$338.4 million as of June, 2006 and are payable as follows (in millions):

2006 (3 months)	\$ 16.1
2007	59.7
2008	52.3
2009	40.8
2010	28.1
Beyond 2010	141.4
Total	\$ 338.4

Most of our operating leases contain renewal options for varying periods, and certain leases include options to purchase the leased property. Commitments from third parties under sublease agreements having noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year aggregated \$10.9 million as of June 30, 2006 and are receivable through 2009 at approximately \$3.3 million per year.

**13. Discontinued Operations**

During the nine months ended June 30, 2006, we recorded a \$5.0 million (\$3.0 million after-tax) accrual for legal contingencies related to our predecessor company's former operation of the Rocky Flats facility for the U.S. Department of Energy.

We recorded a net tax benefit of \$18.8 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2005 for the resolution of certain prior year tax matters and a state tax refund that we received related to a divested business.

During the first nine months of 2005, we received \$25.8 million in cash related to a state tax refund for prior periods. We recognized the corresponding income in the fourth quarter of 2004 and first quarter of 2005. This amount is included in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as Cash Provided by Discontinued Operations.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Unaudited)**

**14. Income Taxes**

The actual effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2006 is 32.1 percent and includes a \$12.8 million benefit from the reversal of valuation allowances related to capital loss carryforwards as it has become more likely than not that we will be able to use these carryforwards. The base tax rate determined as provided under *Income Taxes* in Note 1 (and which excludes the effect of significant unusual or extraordinary items or items that are reported net of their related tax effects) for the full year is estimated at 37 percent based on our current forecast of pretax income, permanent book and tax differences and global tax planning strategies.

**15. Segment Information**

The following tables reflect the sales and operating results from our reportable segments (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Sales				
Control Systems	\$ 1,174.8	\$ 1,043.2	\$ 3,388.2	\$ 3,042.7
Power Systems	268.4	233.8	762.8	662.1
Intersegment sales	(14.8)	(12.3)	(43.3)	(36.8)
Total	\$ 1,428.4	\$ 1,264.7	\$ 4,107.7	\$ 3,668.0
Segment Operating Earnings				
Control Systems	\$ 216.3	\$ 188.6	\$ 644.5	\$ 565.4
Power Systems	42.4	32.6	121.0	88.1
Total	258.7	221.2	765.5	653.5
Purchase accounting depreciation and amortization	(3.6)	(2.4)	(10.6)	(12.6)
General corporate net	(21.2)	(15.9)	(68.3)	(55.2)
Interest expense	(14.3)	(11.7)	(42.3)	(34.3)
Income tax provision	(70.6)	(63.9)	(200.1)	(159.5)
Income from continuing operations	\$ 149.0	\$ 127.3	\$ 444.2	\$ 391.9

Among other considerations, we evaluate performance and allocate resources based upon segment operating earnings before income taxes, interest expense, costs related to corporate offices, certain nonrecurring corporate initiatives, gains and losses from the disposition of businesses, earnings and losses from equity affiliates that are not considered part of the operations of a particular segment and incremental acquisition related expenses resulting from purchase accounting adjustments such as intangible asset amortization, depreciation, inventory and purchased research and development charges. Depending on the product, intersegment sales are either at a market price or cost plus a mark-up, which does not necessarily represent a market price.

**16. Subsequent Event**

On July 26, 2006, the Company and Rockwell Collins, Inc. entered into a definitive agreement to sell RSC for \$167.5 million in cash, of which we will receive 50 percent of the selling price less expenses and certain retained liabilities. As part of the transaction, among other things, we will retain certain licenses for intellectual property



owned by RSC. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval, and is expected to close within 90 days. Our investment in RSC at June 30, 2006 is approximately \$57.9 million.

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and Shareowners of  
Rockwell Automation, Inc.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Rockwell Automation, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2006, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of September 30, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareowners' equity, cash flows and comprehensive income for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated November 10, 2005, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2005 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

As described in Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, on October 1, 2005, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
July 26, 2006

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**

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

**Results of Operations**

***Forward-Looking Statement***

This Quarterly Report contains statements (including certain projections and business trends) accompanied by such phrases as believe, estimate, expect, anticipate, will, intend and other similar expressions, that are forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ materially from those projected as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, including but not limited to:

economic and political changes in global markets where we compete, such as currency exchange rates, inflation rates, interest rates, recession, local laws, regulations and policies of foreign governments and other external factors we cannot control;

successful development of advanced technologies, demand for and market acceptance of new and existing products;

general global and regional economic, business or industry conditions, including levels of capital spending in industrial markets;

the availability, effectiveness and security of our information technology systems;

competitive product and pricing pressures;

disruption of our operations due to natural disasters, acts of war, strikes, terrorism or other causes;

intellectual property infringement claims by others and the ability to protect our intellectual property;

regulatory and legislative changes related to the reporting and funding of pension and health care obligations;

our ability to successfully address claims by taxing authorities in the various jurisdictions where we do business;

our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;

the uncertainties of litigation;

disruption of our North American distribution channel;

the availability and price of components and materials; and

other risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to those detailed from time to time in our Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

These forward-looking statements reflect our beliefs as of the date of filing this report. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Information about our most significant risk factors is contained in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. We believe that at June 30, 2006, there has been no material change to this information.

***Non-GAAP Measures***

The following discussion includes sales excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates and free cash flow, which are non-GAAP measures. See Supplemental Sales Information for a reconciliation of reported sales to sales excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates in addition to a discussion of why we believe this non-GAAP measure is useful to investors. See Financial Condition for a reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to free cash flow and a discussion of why we believe this non-GAAP measure is useful to investors.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**

***Overview***

We are a leading global provider of industrial automation power, control and information products and services. We have two operating segments: Control Systems and Power Systems. Control Systems supplies industrial automation products, systems, software and services and includes two main business groups: the Components and Packaged Applications Group (CPAG) and the Automation Control and Information Group (ACIG). In addition, Control Systems offerings include services and solutions. Power Systems is a supplier of mechanical power transmission products and industrial motors and drives and consists of two business groups: Dodge mechanical (Mechanical) and Reliance electrical (Electrical).

Overall demand for our products is driven by:

Investments in manufacturing capacity, including upgrades, modifications, and expansions of existing manufacturing facilities, and the creation of new manufacturing facilities;

Industry factors that include our customers' new product introductions, trends in the actual and forecasted demand for our customers' products or services, and the regulatory and competitive environments in which our customers operate;

Levels of global industrial production; and

Regional factors that include local political, social, regulatory and economic circumstances.

Our results can be effected by the seasonal capital spending patterns of our customers due to their annual capital budgeting processes and their working schedules combined with seasonal changes in the composition of the products and services our customers purchase.

***U.S. Industrial Economic Trends***

In the third quarter of 2006, sales in the U.S. accounted for approximately 63 percent of our total sales. The trend of improving conditions experienced in the U.S. manufacturing economy during 2004 and 2005 continued into the third quarter of 2006, as reflected in the various indicators we use to gauge the direction and momentum of our served markets. These indicators include:

Industrial Equipment Spending, which is an economic statistic compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). This statistic provides insight into spending trends in the broad U.S. industrial economy, which includes our primary customer base. This measure, over the longer term, has proven to have reasonable predictive value and to be a good directional indicator of our growth trend.

Capacity Utilization, which is an indication of plant operating activity published by the Federal Reserve. Historically, there has been a meaningful correlation between Capacity Utilization and the level of capital investment made by our customers in their manufacturing base.

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), as published by the Institute for Supply Management (ISM), which is an indication of the level of manufacturing activity in the U.S. According to the ISM, a PMI measure above 50 indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding while a measure below 50 indicates that it is generally contracting.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.*****U. S. Industrial Economic Trends (Continued)***

The table below depicts the continued gradual improvement in U.S. Industrial Equipment Spending and Capacity Utilization, and the sustained strength in the PMI since September 2004.

	Industrial Equipment Spending (in billions)	Capacity Utilization (percent)	PMI
<u>Fiscal 2006</u>			
June 2006	\$170.8	82.4	53.8
March 2006	163.4	81.3	55.2
December 2005	163.9	81.1	55.6
<u>Fiscal 2005</u>			
September 2005	157.0	79.1	58.0
June 2005	149.5	80.3	54.0
March 2005	150.1	79.9	55.3
December 2004	143.7	79.7	58.6
<u>Fiscal 2004</u>			
September 2004	140.9	78.7	58.0

*Note: Economic indicators are subject to revisions by the issuing organizations.*

During 2006, we have experienced rapid growth in resource and energy based industries, which we expect to moderate over time. Despite the significant economic growth experienced in the total U.S. economy, we have encountered decreasing sales to the domestic automotive industry, which we expect to continue into 2007.

***Non-U.S. Regional Trends***

Outside the U.S., demand is principally driven by the strength of the industrial economy in each region and by our customers' ability and propensity to invest in their manufacturing assets. These customers may include both multinational companies with expanding global presence and growing indigenous companies. Recent strength in demand has been driven, in part, by investments in infrastructure in developing economies, in basic materials production capacity in response to higher end-product pricing and in expanding consumer markets. We continue to see strong demand in China, India, and most of Latin America. After two quarters of growth in Europe, we hope that our recent sales growth will continue.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Revenue By Geographic Region**

The table below presents our sales for the three months ended June 30, 2006 by geographic region and the change in sales from the three months ended June 30, 2005 (in millions, except percentages):

		Change vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	Changes Excluding the Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange  Rates vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 (2)
United States and Canada	\$ 986.9	13.3%	11.8%
Europe, Middle East and Africa	221.6	6.5%	6.9%
Asia-Pacific	147.1	16.1%	16.3%
Latin America	72.8	24.0%	19.4%
Total Sales	\$ 1,428.4	12.9%	11.8%

The table below presents our sales for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 by geographic region and the change in sales from the nine months ended June 30, 2005 (in millions, except percentages):

		Change vs. Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005	Changes Excluding the Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange  Rates vs. Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005 (2)
United States and Canada	\$ 2,863.9	14.4%	13.5%
Europe, Middle East and Africa	617.3	(0.7)%	4.8%
Asia-Pacific	414.4	10.7%	11.1%
Latin America	212.1	26.2%	18.4%
Total Sales	\$ 4,107.7	12.0%	12.0%

(1) We attribute sales to the geographic regions based upon country of destination.

(2) See **Supplemental Information** for information on this non-GAAP measure.

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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**

***Industry Views***

We serve customers in a wide range of industries, including consumer products, transportation, basic materials, and oil and gas.

Our consumer products customers are engaged in the food and beverage, brewing, consumer packaged goods and life sciences industries. These customers' needs include incremental capacity in existing facilities, a flexible manufacturing environment and regulatory compliance. In addition, these customers operate in an environment where product innovation and time to market are critical factors. As a result, consumer products customers' capital investments are generally less cyclical than heavy manufacturing customers.

In transportation, factors such as plant closings and customer investment in new model introductions and more flexible manufacturing technologies affect our sales.

Our customers in basic materials industries including mining, aggregates, metals, forest products and cement, all benefit from higher commodities prices and higher global demand for basic materials, both of which encourage investment in production capacity in these industries.

As energy prices rise, customers in the oil and gas industry increase their investment in production and transmission capacity.

In addition, higher energy prices have historically caused customers across all industries to consider investing in more energy-efficient manufacturing processes and technologies, such as intelligent motor control.

***Outlook for 2006***

The following is a summary of our objectives for 2006:

Sustain the growth of our Logix platform by accelerating the proliferation and adoption of our integrated architecture features and functionality, and by aggressively pursuing growth in an expanded addressable market;

Continue our geographic expansion and growth, particularly in emerging economies;

Demonstrate and expand our industry specific domain expertise and solutions capability; and

Drive continued cost productivity.

We continued to make solid progress toward each of these objectives during the third quarter of 2006. As of the date of filing this report, we are clarifying our full year 2006 outlook to reflect both our performance in the quarter ended June 30, 2006, and better full year visibility. We now expect our full year 2006 results to modestly exceed our prior guidance of 11 percent revenue growth, excluding the effect of currency exchange rates, and earnings per share from continuing operations of \$3.25. We plan to generate free cash flow of approximately \$310 million, which includes a \$450 million voluntary contribution to our U.S. qualified pension trust in October 2005.

Our guidance is based on expected demand and assumes sustained momentum across industrial end markets and the rising backlog in our project-oriented businesses. The actual growth reported in any particular quarter may outperform or lag that trend. This oscillation of performance around a trend is attributed to the inherent variability in our businesses with short lead times and minimal backlog of our non-project businesses. Extrapolation of growth rates or levels of profitability from one quarter can lead to incorrect conclusions about future performance.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Summary of Results of Operations**

Our sales and operating earnings by segment, excluding intersegment sales, are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Sales				
Control Systems	\$ 1,166.1	\$ 1,035.4	\$ 3,362.5	\$ 3,019.5
Power Systems	262.3	229.3	745.2	648.5
Total	\$ 1,428.4	\$ 1,264.7	\$ 4,107.7	\$ 3,668.0
Segment Operating Earnings				
Control Systems	\$ 216.3	\$ 188.6	\$ 644.5	\$ 565.4
Power Systems	42.4	32.6	121.0	88.1
Total	\$ 258.7	\$ 221.2	\$ 765.5	\$ 653.5

See Note 15 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the definition of segment operating earnings and reconciliation of segment operating earnings to income from continuing operations.

During the third quarter we further increased the level of reinvestment in order to accelerate and extend organic growth. To sustain our above-market rates of growth, we need to supplement the current extraordinary growth in our power centric end markets with more diverse and less cyclical sources of revenue. We are continuing to invest to drive more growth from consumer facing end markets, emerging economies and our integrated control and information platform.

**2006 Third Quarter Compared to 2005 Third Quarter**

(in millions, except per share amounts)	2006	2005	Increase
Sales	\$ 1,428.4	\$ 1,264.7	\$ 163.7
Income from continuing operations	149.0	127.3	21.7
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	0.83	0.68	0.15

Sales increased 13 percent compared to the third quarter of 2005 driven by growth at both Control Systems and Power Systems. Excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates, sales increased by 12 percent. Strong sales growth occurred in the Americas and several Asia-Pacific countries, including China, combined with improved results in Europe. Revenue growth benefited from strong demand from our North American installed base and global power-centric end markets. Additionally, revenue grew as a result of our ability to capture share and outperform our underlying global markets as a result of our previous growth investments.

Income from continuing operations increased 17 percent due to volume, productivity efforts, price increases and a lower effective tax rate.

Effective October 1, 2005, we adopted SFAS 123(R) *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), using the modified prospective application transition method. Before we adopted SFAS 123(R), no share-based employee compensation

cost was reflected in net income other than for restricted stock. During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, we recognized approximately \$5.0 million after-tax (\$0.03 per share) in share-based compensation expense in accordance with SFAS 123(R) related to stock option, performance share and restricted stock grants compared to \$0.2 million of restricted stock expense recognized in the third quarter of 2005. Share-based compensation costs are included within selling, general and administrative expenses.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****2006 Third Quarter Compared to 2005 Third Quarter (Continued)***Control Systems*

(in millions, except percentages)	2006	2005	Increase
Sales	\$ 1,166.1	\$ 1,035.4	\$ 130.7
Segment operating earnings	216.3	188.6	27.7
Segment operating margin	18.5%	18.2%	0.3 pts

Control Systems sales increased 13 percent compared to the third quarter of 2005. Currency translation increased reported revenue growth by approximately 1 percentage point. Sales to U.S. customers increased 15 percent in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005. Non-U.S. sales increased 8 percent, excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates. Growth remained very strong in the United States, Latin America, China, and India, and results improved significantly in Europe.

The strength in our Logix integrated architecture platform contributed to the increase in sales. Sales of our Logix platform grew by more than 20 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005.

Segment operating earnings and margins during the third quarter of 2006 benefited from volume, productivity efforts and price increases, which were partially offset by higher spending on growth initiatives, inflation, unfavorable mix and share-based compensation expense of approximately \$4.1 million.

*Power Systems*

(in millions, except percentages)	2006	2005	Increase
Sales	\$ 262.3	\$ 229.3	\$ 33.0
Segment operating earnings	42.4	32.6	9.8
Segment operating margin	16.2%	14.2%	2.0 pts

Power Systems sales increased 14 percent compared to the third quarter of 2005 due to significant growth in both our Mechanical and Electrical businesses.

Segment operating earnings and margins increased during the third quarter of 2006 due to higher volume, productivity improvements and net price increases, which were partially offset by inflation and the inclusion of \$1.0 million of share-based compensation expense.

In June 2006, we announced that we intend to divest nearly all of the Mechanical and Electrical businesses. These are the principal businesses of this reported segment. We will retain the Reliance Electric and Reliance® branded drives and related parts and services as an integral part of our global drives and service businesses.

*General Corporate-Net*

General corporate expenses were \$21.2 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$15.9 million in the third quarter of 2005. The increase includes \$2.4 million of share-based compensation expense, lower interest income and lower equity earnings from RSC.

*Interest Expense*

Interest expense was \$14.3 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$11.7 million in the third quarter of 2005. The increase was due to our commercial paper borrowings outstanding during the quarter and higher interest

rates associated with our interest rate swap (see Note 8 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

*Income Taxes*

The actual effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2006 was 32.1 percent compared to the effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2005 of 33.4 percent. The three months ended June 30, 2006 includes a \$12.8 million benefit from the reversal of valuation allowances related to capital loss carryforwards as it has become more likely than not that we will be able to use these carryforwards.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.*****Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006 Compared to Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005***

(in millions, except per share amounts)	2006	2005	Increase
Sales	\$ 4,107.7	\$ 3,668.0	\$ 439.7
Income from continuing operations	444.2	391.9	52.3
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	2.46	2.08	0.38

Sales increased 12 percent in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005. Changes in currency exchange rates did not affect the increase in total sales. Strong sales growth occurred in nearly all of our businesses and geographic regions.

Income from continuing operations in the first nine months of 2006 increased 13 percent from the first nine months of 2005. The first nine months of 2006 benefited from volume leverage, broad-based productivity improvements, price increases and a lower effective tax rate. During the nine months ended June 30, 2006, we recognized approximately \$14.3 million after-tax (\$0.08 per share) in share-based compensation expense. Results for the first nine months of 2005 include a \$7.8 million after-tax (\$0.04 per share) insurance recovery and a \$19.7 million (\$0.10 per share) net tax benefit primarily related to the resolution of federal tax matters.

*Control Systems*

(in millions, except percentages)	2006	2005	Increase
Sales	\$ 3,362.5	\$ 3,019.5	\$ 343.0
Segment operating earnings	644.5	565.4	79.1
Segment operating margin	19.2%	18.7%	0.5 pts

Control Systems sales increased 11 percent compared to the first nine months of 2005. Sales to U.S. customers increased 15 percent in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005. Sales outside of the U.S. increased 7 percent. Particularly strong growth was reported in Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region.

Control Systems growth spanned across nearly all businesses and industries. The steadily improving industrial economy, continued strong demand in our North American installed base and global power-centric end markets, the impact of our ongoing and accelerated reinvestment in technology leadership and domain expertise, and the strength in our Logix integrated architecture platform contributed to the increase in sales. Our Logix integrated architecture platform and related product offerings grew by approximately 22 percent during the first nine months of 2006 compared to the first nine months of 2005.

Segment operating earnings and margins benefited from volume leverage, productivity efforts and price increases, which were partially offset by inflation, spending on growth initiatives, share based compensation expense of \$11.7 million, a \$9.2 million facilities charge in Europe and unfavorable mix. Results for the first nine months of 2005 include a benefit of \$11.4 million related to a non-recurring insurance claim.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.***Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006 Compared to Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005 (Continued)**Power Systems*

(in millions, except percentages)	2006	2005	Increase
Sales	\$ 745.2	\$ 648.5	\$ 96.7
Segment operating earnings	121.0	88.1	32.9
Segment operating margin	16.2%	13.6%	2.6 pts

Power Systems sales increased 15 percent compared to the first nine months of 2005 with growth in both our Mechanical and Electrical businesses. Strong sales volume was achieved in the first nine months of 2006 as nearly all major product lines experienced an increase in sales versus the prior year.

Segment operating earnings and margins increased during the first nine months of 2006 due to higher volume, net price increases and productivity improvements, the combination of which more than offset inflation, higher material costs and the inclusion of \$2.9 million of share-based compensation expense.

*General Corporate Net*

General corporate expenses were \$68.3 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to \$55.2 million in the first nine months of 2005. The increase includes \$7.3 million of share-based compensation expense, an increase in contributions to the Rockwell Automation Charitable Corporation, lower interest income and lower equity earnings from RSC.

*Interest Expense*

Interest expense was \$42.3 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to \$34.3 million in the first nine months of 2005. The increase was due to our commercial paper borrowings in the first nine months of 2006 as well as higher interest rates associated with our interest rate swap (see Note 8 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

*Income Taxes*

The actual effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2006 was 31.1 percent and includes the beneficial resolution of a foreign tax matter and resolution of U.S. federal tax matters for the years 2003 and 2004. It also includes a \$12.8 million benefit from the reversal of valuation allowances related to capital loss carryforwards, as it has become more likely than not that we will be able to use these carryforwards. For the full year 2006, we expect an actual effective tax rate of approximately 33 percent. The base tax rate determined as provided under *Income Taxes* in Note 1 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (and which excludes the effect of significant unusual or extraordinary items or items that are reported net of their related tax effects) for the full year is estimated at 37 percent based on our current forecast of pretax income, permanent book and tax differences and global tax planning strategies.

*Discontinued Operations*

See Note 13 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements regarding discontinued operations.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Financial Condition**

The following is a summary of our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities	\$ 138.5	\$ 465.5
Investing activities	31.4	(78.9)
Financing activities	(291.4)	(405.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3.2)	(5.8)
Cash used for continuing operations	\$ (124.7)	\$ (24.9)

The following table summarizes free cash flow (in millions):

Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 138.5	\$ 465.5
Excess income tax benefits from the exercise of stock options	45.9	
Capital expenditures	(93.7)	(85.7)
Free cash flow	\$ 90.7	\$ 379.8

Our definition of free cash flow, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, takes into consideration capital investments required to maintain the operations of our businesses and execute our strategy. In the first quarter of 2006 we adopted SFAS 123(R) (see Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements), which requires that we report excess tax benefits related to share-based compensation as a financing cash flow rather than as an operating cash flow. We have added this benefit back to our operating cash flow to present free cash flow on a basis that is consistent with our historical presentation.

In our opinion, free cash flow provides useful information to investors regarding our ability to generate cash from business operations that is available for acquisitions and other investments, service of debt principal, dividends and share repurchases. We use free cash flow as one measure to monitor and evaluate performance. Our definition of free cash flow may differ from definitions used by other companies.

Free cash flow was a source of \$90.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 compared to a source of \$379.8 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The decrease in free cash flow was largely the result of the \$450.0 million voluntary contribution to our U.S. qualified pension plan trust in the first nine months of 2006, compared to a \$50.0 million voluntary contribution in the first nine months of 2005. Higher earnings were offset by increased working capital and capital spending.

In November 2005, we completed a sale-leaseback transaction of 24 properties, including the land, buildings and improvements. The strategic objective of the transaction was to reduce our global footprint of owned real estate. The net proceeds on sale were approximately \$147.5 million, which we used to repay commercial paper borrowings.

When necessary, we use commercial paper as our principal source of short-term financing. Commercial paper borrowings outstanding were \$152.0 million at June 30, 2006. The weighted average interest rate on those borrowings was 5.39 percent. At September 30, 2005, we had no commercial paper borrowings outstanding.



We repurchased approximately 6.9 million shares of our common stock at a cost of \$424.4 million in the first nine months of 2006, compared to approximately 7.7 million shares at a cost of \$390.3 million in the first nine months of 2005. We anticipate continuing to repurchase stock in 2006, the amount of which will depend ultimately on business conditions, stock price and other cash requirements. At June 30, 2006, we had approximately 1.9 million shares remaining for stock repurchases under existing board authorizations. See Part II, Item 2, Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds, for additional information regarding share repurchases.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Financial Condition (Continued)**

We expect future significant uses of cash to include repurchases of common stock, repayments of short-term borrowings, dividends to shareowners, capital expenditures and acquisitions of businesses and may include additional contributions to our pension plans. We expect capital expenditures in 2006 to be about \$150 million. We expect to fund these future uses of cash with existing cash balances, cash generated by operating activities, commercial paper borrowings, a new issue of debt or issuance of other securities.

In addition to cash generated by operating activities, we have access to existing financing sources, including the public debt markets and unsecured credit facilities with various banks. Our debt-to-total-capital ratio was 35.4 percent at June 30, 2006 and 31.2 percent at September 30, 2005.

In October 2004, we entered into a five-year \$600 million unsecured revolving credit facility. Borrowings under our credit facility bear interest based on short-term money market rates in effect during the period the borrowings are outstanding. The terms of our credit facility contain a covenant that requires our debt-to-total-capital ratio to be 60 percent or less. In addition to our \$600 million credit facility, short-term unsecured credit facilities of approximately \$119 million were available to foreign subsidiaries at June 30, 2006.

The following is a summary of our credit ratings as of June 30, 2006:

Credit Rating Agency	Short-Term		Long-Term	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
Standard & Poor's	A-1	Stable	A	Stable
Moody's	P-2	Positive	A3	Positive
Fitch Ratings	F1	Stable	A	Stable

Among other things, we can draw our credit facility as a standby liquidity facility if needed to repay our outstanding commercial paper as it matures. This access to funds to repay maturing commercial paper is an important factor in maintaining the ratings set forth in the table above that have been given to our commercial paper. Under our current policy with respect to these ratings, we expect to limit our other borrowings under the credit facility, if any, to amounts that would leave enough credit available under the facility so that we could borrow, if needed, to repay all of our then outstanding commercial paper as it matures.

If our access to the commercial paper market is adversely affected due to a change in market conditions or otherwise, we would expect to rely on a combination of available cash and the unsecured committed credit facilities to provide short-term funding. In such event, the cost of borrowings under the unsecured committed credit facilities could be higher than the cost of commercial paper borrowings.

**Environmental**

Information with respect to the effect on us and our manufacturing operations of compliance with environmental protection requirements and resolution of environmental claims is contained in Note 17 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. We believe that at June 30, 2006, there has been no material change to this information.

**Supplemental Sales Information**

We translate sales of subsidiaries operating outside of the United States using exchange rates during the respective period. Therefore, changes in currency rates affect our reported sales. We believe that sales excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, provides useful information to investors because it reflects regional performance from our activities without the effect of changes in currency rates. We use sales excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates to monitor and evaluate our regional performance. We determine the effect of changes in currency exchange rates by translating the respective period's sales using the same exchange rates as were in effect the preceding year. We attribute sales to the geographic regions based on the country of destination.



**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Supplemental Sales Information (Continued)**

The following reconciles our reported sales to sales excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006			Three Months Ended June 30, 2005
	Sales	Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales Excluding the Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales
United States and Canada	\$ 986.9	\$ (12.4)	\$ 974.5	\$ 871.3
Europe, Middle East and Africa	221.6	0.8	222.4	208.0
Asia-Pacific	147.1	0.2	147.3	126.7
Latin America	72.8	(2.7)	70.1	58.7
Total Company Sales	\$ 1,428.4	\$ (14.1)	\$ 1,414.3	\$ 1,264.7
	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006			Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005
	Sales	Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales Excluding the Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales
United States and Canada	\$ 2,863.9	\$ (23.3)	\$ 2,840.6	\$ 2,503.8
Europe, Middle East and Africa	617.3	34.5	651.8	621.7
Asia-Pacific	414.4	1.6	416.0	374.4
Latin America	212.1	(13.1)	199.0	168.1
Total Company Sales	\$ 4,107.7	\$ (0.3)	\$ 4,107.4	\$ 3,668.0

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Supplemental Sales Information (Continued)**

The following reconciles the reported sales of our Control Systems segment to sales excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006			Three Months Ended June 30, 2005
	Sales	Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales Excluding the Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales
United States and Canada	\$ 750.8	\$ (11.0)	\$ 739.8	\$ 662.8
Europe, Middle East and Africa	217.2	0.9	218.1	202.6
Asia-Pacific	131.8	0.5	132.3	118.4
Latin America	66.3	(2.7)	63.6	51.6
<b>Total Control Systems Sales</b>	<b>\$ 1,166.1</b>	<b>\$ (12.3)</b>	<b>\$ 1,153.8</b>	<b>\$ 1,035.4</b>

	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006			Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005
	Sales	Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales Excluding the Effect of Changes in Currency Exchange Rates	Sales
United States and Canada	\$ 2,188.0	\$ (20.6)	\$ 2,167.4	\$ 1,909.2
Europe, Middle East and Africa	603.8	34.3	638.1	609.8
Asia-Pacific	382.1	2.2	384.3	350.3
Latin America	188.6	(12.7)	175.9	150.2
<b>Total Control Systems Sales</b>	<b>\$ 3,362.5</b>	<b>\$ 3.2</b>	<b>\$ 3,365.7</b>	<b>\$ 3,019.5</b>

**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

We have prepared the condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported

amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Information with respect to our critical accounting policies that we believe could have the most significant effect on our reported results or require subjective or complex judgments by management is contained in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. We believe that at June 30, 2006, there has been no material change to this information, except as follows:

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**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates (Continued)**

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 will be effective for us beginning in fiscal 2007. We are evaluating the interpretation to determine the effect on our financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2006, the FASB issued its exposure draft on the accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits. The exposure draft would require, among other things, companies to recognize the funded status of pension and other postretirement benefit plans on sponsoring employers' balance sheets. Additionally, defined benefit plan assets and obligations would be required to be measured as of the balance sheet date. The proposed statement would be effective for us in fiscal 2007, except for the proposed change in the measurement date, which would be effective for us in fiscal 2008. We will continue to evaluate the effect of the proposed accounting changes on our financial statements as they likely would result in a reduction of our shareholders' equity.

In October 2005, we contributed \$450 million to our U.S. qualified pension trust. All other factors being equal, this would have the effect of reducing our unfunded obligation. We anticipate that the discount rate and the rate of return on plan assets to be used for our U.S. pension plans as of our June 30, 2006 measurement date will be 6.50 percent and 8.00 percent, respectively. All other factors being equal, this will have the effect of reducing our U.S. pension plan expense in 2007 by approximately \$35 million.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

See Note 1 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements regarding recent accounting pronouncements.

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

Information with respect to our exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk is contained in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. We believe that at June 30, 2006, there has been no material change to this information.

**Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

*Disclosure Controls and Procedures:* We, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act)) as of the end of the fiscal quarter covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the fiscal quarter, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

*Internal Control Over Financial Reporting:* There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f)) during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

In 2005, we began planning to develop common global business process standards and an enterprise-wide information technology system. During the three months ended June 30, 2006, we began the implementation phase, which included a pilot roll-out to one of our small manufacturing locations. Additional roll-outs will occur to most locations of our company over a multi-year period, with the next phase scheduled for fiscal 2007. As the phased roll-out occurs, we will experience changes in internal control over financial reporting each quarter. No significant changes occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2006 related to this program.

**Table of Contents****ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.****PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

Information about our legal proceedings is contained in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006. We believe that at June 30, 2006 there has been no material change to this information.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.***Share Repurchases*

The table below sets forth information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of us of shares of our common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2006:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup>	Average Price Paid Per Share <sup>(2)</sup>	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs <sup>(3)</sup>
April 1 - 30, 2006	663,900	\$ 74.3253	663,900	3,235,600
May 1 - 31, 2006	501,112	68.5490	500,000	2,735,600
June 1 - 30, 2006	855,000	67.4999	855,000	1,880,600
Total	2,020,012	70.0034	2,018,900	

(1) All of the shares purchased during the quarter ended June 30, 2006 were acquired pursuant to the repurchase program described in (3) below, except for 1,112 shares that we acquired in May 2006 from an employee. We acquired these shares in connection with a stock swap exercise of employee stock options and the surrender of shares to us to pay the exercise price.

(2) Average price paid per share includes brokerage commissions.

(3) On September 8, 2005, we initiated a 9 million share repurchase program effective through September 30, 2006 that was approved by our Board of Directors. The program allows management to repurchase shares at its discretion, except during quarter-end quiet periods, defined as the period of time from quarter-end until two days following the filing of our quarterly earnings results with the SEC on Form 8-K. During quarter-end quiet periods, we have authorized our broker to repurchase shares on our behalf at its discretion pursuant to a share repurchase plan subject to previously established price and volume parameters.



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**ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC.**

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits:

Exhibit 10\* - Incentive Bonus Letter dated June 20, 2006, between the Company and Joseph D. Swann, contained in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 21, 2006, is hereby incorporated by reference.

Exhibit 12 - Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006.

Exhibit 15 - Letter of Deloitte & Touche LLP regarding Unaudited Financial Information.

Exhibit 31.1 - Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit 31.2 - Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit 32.1 - Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.2 - Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

\* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

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

ROCKWELL AUTOMATION,  
INC.

(Registrant)

Date: July 28, 2006

By /s/ JAMES V. GELLY

James V. Gelly  
Senior Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: July 28, 2006

By /s/ DAVID M. DORGAN

David M. Dorgan  
Vice President and Controller  
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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**INDEX TO EXHIBITS**

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
10*	Incentive Bonus Letter dated June 20, 2006, between the Company and Joseph D. Swann, contained in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 21, 2006, is hereby incorporated by reference.
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006.
15	Letter of Deloitte & Touche LLP regarding Unaudited Financial Information.
31.1	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*	Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.