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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended January 1, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from _________ to _________

Commission file number 0-16255

JOHNSON OUTDOORS INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Wisconsin	**39-1536083**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

555 Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53403
(Address of principal executive offices)

(262) 631-6600
(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 [X] No [ ]

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one): Large accelerated filer [ ] Accelerated filer [X] Non-accelerated filer (do not check if a smaller reporting company) [ ] Smaller reporting company [ ]

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

As of January 29, 2016, 8,805,489 shares of Class A and 1,212,382 shares of Class B common stock of the Registrant were outstanding.

JOHNSON OUTDOORS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

(thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended January 1 2016	Three Months Ended January 2 2015
Net sales	$ 85,298	$ 70,822
Cost of sales	51,999	43,488
Gross profit	33,299	27,334
Operating expenses:		
Marketing and selling	19,999	18,499
Administrative management, finance and information systems	10,154	11,911
Research and development	4,046	4,255
Total operating expenses	34,199	34,665
Operating loss	(900)	(7,331)
Interest income	(8)	(22)
Interest expense	190	187
Other income	(563)	(572)
Loss before income taxes	(519)	(6,924)
Income tax expense (benefit)	15	(2,730)
Net loss	$ (534)	$ (4,194)
Weighted average common shares - Basic:		
Class A	8,582	8,469
Class B	1,212	1,212
Participating securities	187	310
Dilutive stock options and restricted stock units	-	-
Weighted average common shares - Dilutive	9,981	9,991
Net loss per common share - Basic:		
Class A	$ (0.05)	$ (0.42)
Class B	$ (0.05)	$ (0.42)
Net loss per common share - Diluted:		
Class A	$ (0.05)	$ (0.42)
Class B	$ (0.05)	$ (0.42)
Dividends declared per common share:		
Class A	$ 0.08	$ 0.08
Class B	$ 0.07	$ 0.07

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

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
(thousands, except per share data)	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Comprehensive loss:		
Net loss	$ (534)	$ (4,194)
Other comprehensive (loss) income:		
Foreign currency translation loss	(1,777)	(3,554)
Change in pension plans, net of tax of $59 and $0, respectively	96	85
Total other comprehensive loss	(1,681)	(3,469)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (2,215)	$ (7,663)

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

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)

(thousands, except share data)	January 1 2016	October 2 2015	January 2 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 49,356	$ 69,159	$ 57,553
Accounts receivable, net	66,057	44,798	57,254
Inventories	93,898	79,919	82,429
Other current assets	5,324	4,845	10,692
Total current assets	214,635	198,721	207,928
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $119,171, $116,902 and $109,915, respectively	45,296	45,287	45,130
Deferred income taxes	16,457	15,867	13,000
Goodwill	19,624	14,292	14,295
Other intangible assets, net	11,470	11,688	12,297
Other assets	13,992	13,349	13,271
Total assets	$ 321,474	$ 299,204	$ 305,921
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term debt	$ -	$ -	$ -
Current maturities of long-term debt	366	368	354
Accounts payable	35,055	28,455	33,239
Accrued liabilities:			
Salaries, wages and benefits	11,398	16,815	10,887
Accrued warranty	4,258	4,301	3,539
Income taxes payable	2,953	3,837	343
Other	16,038	15,778	12,862
Total current liabilities	70,068	69,554	61,224
Long-term debt, less current maturities	31,230	7,062	32,082
Deferred income taxes	1,161	1,182	1,327
Retirement benefits	9,979	10,118	8,626
Other liabilities	13,954	13,320	13,164
Total liabilities	126,392	101,236	116,423
Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock: none issued	-	-	-
Common stock:			
Class A shares issued and outstanding:	441	441	439
January 1, 2016: 8,805,489			
October 2, 2015: 8,770,612			
January 2, 2015: 8,790,733			
Class B shares issued and outstanding:	61	61	61
January 1, 2016: 1,212,382			
October 2, 2015: 1,212,382			
January 2, 2015: 1,212,382			
Capital in excess of par value	69,751	69,545	67,828
Retained earnings	123,846	125,173	112,637
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,956	3,637	9,309
Treasury stock at cost, shares of Class A common stock: 37,015, 33,241 and 28,118, respectively	(973)	(889)	(776)
Total shareholders' equity	195,082	197,968	189,498
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 321,474	$ 299,204	$ 305,921

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

JOHNSON OUTDOORS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
(thousands)	January 1, 2016	January 2, 2015
CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$ (534)	$ (4,194)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used for operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,620	2,599
Amortization of intangible assets	215	214
Amortization of deferred financing costs	31	31
Stock based compensation	501	464
Deferred income taxes	(651)	679
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(21,496)	(13,304)
Inventories, net	(14,200)	(16,931)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	598	1,516
Other current assets	(452)	(3,187)
Other non-current assets	22	7
Other long-term liabilities	(157)	52
Other, net	(54)	(96)
	(33,557)	(32,150)
CASH USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for purchase of business	(5,250)	-
Capital expenditures	(2,547)	(1,753)
	(7,797)	(1,753)
CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net borrowings from short-term notes payable and revolving credit lines	23,911	24,740
Principal payments on senior notes and other long-term debt	(60)	(95)
Common stock transactions	97	(564)
Dividends paid	(790)	(741)
Purchases of treasury stock	(476)	(501)
	22,682	22,839
Effect of foreign currency rate changes on cash	(1,131)	(2,176)
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(19,803)	(13,240)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning of period	69,159	70,793
End of period	$ 49,356	$ 57,553

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

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein are unaudited. In the opinion of management, these statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring items) necessary to present fairly the financial position of Johnson Outdoors Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) as of January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, and their results of operations and cash flows for the three month periods then ended. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 2, 2015 which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2015, and amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on December 11, 2015 with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Due to seasonal variations and other factors, the results of operations for the three months ended January 1, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the Company's full 2016 fiscal year. See “Seasonality” in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere herein for additional information.

All monetary amounts, other than share and per share amounts, are stated in thousands.

2 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable are stated net of allowances for doubtful accounts of $2,354, $2,329 and $2,608 as of the periods ended January 1, 2016, October 2, 2015 and January 2, 2015, respectively. The increase in net accounts receivable to $66,057 as of January 1, 2016 from $44,798 as of October 2, 2015 is attributable to the seasonal nature of the Company's business. The determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts is based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where specific collection concerns about a receivable exist, a reserve is established to value the affected account receivable at an amount the Company believes will be collected. For all other customers, the Company recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts based on historical experience of bad debts as a percent of accounts receivable outstanding for each business unit. Uncollectible accounts are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts after collection efforts have been exhausted. The Company typically does not require collateral on its accounts receivable.

3 EARNINGS PER SHARE (“EPS”)

Net income or loss per share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock is computed using the two-class method. Grants of restricted stock which receive non-forfeitable dividends are classified as participating securities and are required to be included as part of the basic weighted average share calculation under the two-class method.

Holders of Class A common stock are entitled to cash dividends equal to 110% of all dividends declared and paid on each share of Class B common stock. The Company grants shares of unvested restricted stock in the form of Class A shares, which carry the same distribution rights as the Class A common stock described above. As such, the undistributed earnings for each period are allocated to each class of common stock based on the proportionate share of the amount of cash dividends that each such class is entitled to receive.

Basic EPS

Basic net income or loss per share is computed by dividing net income or loss allocated to Class A common stock and Class B common stock by the weighted-average number of shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock outstanding, respectively. In periods with cumulative year to date net income and undistributed income, the undistributed income for each period is allocated to each class of common stock based on the proportionate share of the amount of cash dividends that each such class is entitled to receive. In periods where there is a cumulative year to date net loss or no undistributed income because distributions through dividends exceed net income, Class B shares are treated as anti-dilutive and, therefore, net losses are allocated equally on a per share basis among all participating securities.

For the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, basic income (loss) per share for the Class A and Class B shares has been presented using the two class method described above and reflects the allocation of undistributed losses described above.

Diluted EPS

Diluted net income per share is computed by dividing allocated net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for the effect of dilutive stock options, restricted stock units (“stock units” or “units”) and non-vested restricted stock. Anti-dilutive stock options, units and non-vested stock are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS. The computation of diluted net income per share of Class A common stock assumes that Class B common stock is converted into Class A common stock. Therefore, diluted net income per share is the same for both Class A and Class B common shares. In periods where the Company reports a net loss, the effect of anti-dilutive stock options and units is excluded and diluted loss per share is equal to basic loss per share for both classes.

For the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, the effects of stock options and non-vested restricted stock units are excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Stock options that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future which were not included in the fully diluted computation because they would have been anti-dilutive were 0 and 9,216 for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively. Non-vested stock that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future which were not included in the fully diluted computation because they would have been anti-dilutive totaled 183,830 and 278,659 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively. Restricted stock units that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future which were not included in the fully diluted computation because they would have been anti-dilutive were 41,722 and 10,792 for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively.

4 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION AND STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS

The Company’s current stock ownership plans allow for issuance of stock options to acquire shares of Class A common stock by key executives and non-employee directors. Current plans also allow for issuance of shares of restricted stock, restricted stock units or stock appreciation rights in lieu of stock options.

Under the Company’s 2010 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan and the 2012 Non-Employee Director Stock Ownership Plan (the only two plans where shares remain available for equity incentive awards) there were 595,902 shares of the Company’s Class A common stock available for future grant to key executives and non-employee directors at January 1, 2016.

Stock Options

All of the Company's stock options outstanding are fully vested, with no further compensation expense to be recorded. There were no grants of stock options during either of the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 or January 2, 2015. As of January 1, 2016, no further stock options were outstanding.

Non-vested Stock

All shares of non-vested stock awarded by the Company have been granted at their fair market value on the date of grant and vest either immediately or within five years after the grant date. The fair value at date of grant is based on the number of shares granted and the average of the Company's high and low Class A common stock price on the date of grant or, if the Company's Class A shares did not trade on the date of grant, the average of the Company's high and low Class A common stock price on the last preceding date on which the Company's Class A shares traded.

A summary of non-vested stock activity for the three months ended January 1, 2016 related to the Company's stock ownership plans is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Price
Non-vested stock at October 2, 2015	214,027	$ 21.43
Non-vested stock grants	54,850	24.16
Restricted stock vested	(98,520)	21.48
Non-vested stock at January 1, 2016	170,357	23.62

Non-vested stock grantees may elect to reimburse the Company for withholding taxes due as a result of the vesting of shares by tendering a portion of the vested shares back to the Company. Shares tendered back to the Company were 19,973 and 16,915 during the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively.

Stock compensation expense, net of forfeitures, related to non-vested stock was $371 and $403 for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively. Unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock as of January 1, 2016 was $2,407, which amount will be amortized to expense through November 2019 or adjusted for changes in future estimated or actual forfeitures.

The fair value of restricted stock vested during the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 was $2,349 and $2,346, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

All restricted stock units awarded by the Company have been granted at their fair market value on the date of grant and vest within one or three years after the grant date. The fair value at date of grant is based on the number of units granted and the average of the Company's high and low Class A common stock trading price on the date of grant or, if the Company's Class A shares did not trade on the date of grant, the average of the Company's high and low Class A common stock trading price on the last preceding date on which the Company's Class A shares traded. There were 41,722 restricted stock units unvested and outstanding as of January 1, 2016 with a weighted average grant date fair value of $25.78. There were 10,792 restricted stock units unvested and outstanding as of January 2, 2015 with a weighted average grant date fair value of $22.71.

The Company issued 34,386 restricted stock units at a weighted average grant price of $24.16 during the three month period ended January 1, 2016 and 0 restricted stock units during the three month period ended January 2, 2015.

Stock compensation expense, net of forfeitures, related to restricted stock units was $130 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 and $61 for the three months ended January 2, 2015. Unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock units as of January 1, 2016 was $802, which amount will be amortized to expense through November 2018 or adjusted for changes in future estimated or actual forfeitures.

Employees' Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's shareholders have adopted the Johnson Outdoors Inc. 2009 Employees' Stock Purchase Plan which provides for the issuance of shares of Class A common stock at a purchase price of not less than 85% of the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant or at the end of the offering period, whichever is lower.

The Company did not issue any shares under the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan during either of the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 or January 2, 2015.

5 PENSION PLANS

The Company has non-contributory defined benefit pension plans covering certain of its U.S. employees. Retirement benefits are generally provided based on the employees' years of service and average earnings. Normal retirement age is 65, with provisions for earlier retirement.

The components of net periodic benefit cost related to Company sponsored defined benefit plans for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	$ -	$ -
Interest on projected benefit obligation	277	269
Less estimated return on plan assets	299	274
Amortization of unrecognized losses	155	85
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 133	$ 80

6 INCOME TAXES

For the three months ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, the Company's earnings before income taxes, income tax expense and effective income tax rate were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
(thousands, except tax rate data)	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Loss before income taxes	$ (519)	$ (6,924)
Income tax expense (benefit)	15	(2,730)
Effective income tax rate	-2.9%	39.4%

The change in the Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended January 1, 2016 versus the prior year period was primarily due to the impact of the positive earnings in tax-paying jurisdictions being less than the negative earnings in the jurisdictions the Company maintains a valuation allowances for which no tax expense or benefit is recognized.

Variances in income or loss for entities that have a valuation allowance, primarily in non-US tax jurisdictions, will drive fluctuations in the effective tax rate. The impact of the Company's operations in these foreign locations is removed from overall effective tax rate methodology and recorded directly based on year to date results for the year for which no tax expense or benefit can be recognized. The tax jurisdictions that have a valuation allowance for the periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2 2015 were:

January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Japan	Japan
France	France
Switzerland	Indonesia
Italy	Italy
Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand
Spain	Spain
Australia	United Kingdom

The Company regularly assesses the adequacy of its provisions for income tax contingencies in accordance with the applicable authoritative guidance on accounting for income taxes. As a result, the Company may adjust the reserves for unrecognized tax benefits due to the impact of changes in its assumptions or as a result of new facts and developments, such as changes to interpretations of relevant tax law, assessments from taxing authorities, settlements with taxing authorities and lapses of statutes of limitation. The Company's 2016 fiscal year tax expense is anticipated to include approximately $400 related to uncertain income tax positions.

In accordance with its accounting policy, the Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized benefits as a component of income tax expense. The Company is projecting accrued interest of $200 related to uncertain income tax positions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

The Company files income tax returns, including returns for its subsidiaries, with federal, state, local and foreign taxing jurisdictions. The Company is currently undergoing income tax examinations in Italy, Germany and Indonesia. As of the date of this report, the following tax years remain subject to examination by the respective tax jurisdictions:

Jurisdiction	Fiscal Years
United States	2012-2015
Canada	2011-2015
France	2011-2015
Germany	2010-2015
Italy	2010-2015
Japan	2012-2015
Switzerland	2005-2015

The Company recorded net non-current deferred tax assets of $16,457 and $13,000, as of January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively. See "Note 14 – New Accounting Pronouncements" for additional information.

7 INVENTORIES

Inventories at the end of the respective periods consisted of the following:

	January 1 2016	October 2 2015	January 2 2015
Raw materials	$ 35,496	$ 34,711	$ 34,744
Work in process	203	24	251
Finished goods	58,199	45,184	47,434
	$ 93,898	$ 79,919	$ 82,429

8 GOODWILL

The changes in goodwill during the three months ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 were as follows:

	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Balance at beginning of period	$ 14,292	$ 14,416
Seabear acquisition	5,385	-
Amount attributable to movements in foreign currency rates	(53)	(121)
Balance at end of period	$ 19,624	$ 14,295

9 WARRANTIES

The Company provides warranties on certain of its products as they are sold. The following table summarizes the Company's warranty activity for the three months ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015.

	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Balance at beginning of period	$ 4,301	$ 4,078
Expense accruals for warranties issued during the period	1,128	789
Less current period warranty claims paid	1,171	1,328
Balance at end of period	$ 4,258	$ 3,539

10 CONTINGENCIES

The Company is subject to various legal actions and proceedings in the normal course of business, including those related to commercial disputes, product liability, intellectual property and regulatory matters. The Company is insured against loss for certain of these matters. Although litigation is subject to many uncertainties and the ultimate exposure with respect to these matters cannot be ascertained, management does not believe the final outcome of any pending litigation will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or cash flows of the Company. See “Part II-Other Information, Item 1-Legal Proceedings” for additional information on certain litigation commenced by the Company against a third party.

11 INDEBTEDNESS

Debt was comprised of the following at January 1, 2016, October 2, 2015, and January 2, 2015:

	January 1 2016	October 2 2015	January 2 2015
Term loans	$ 7,371	$ 7,430	$ 7,696
Revolvers	23,942	-	24,740
Other	283	-	-
Total debt	31,596	7,430	32,436
Less current portion of long term debt	366	368	354
Less short term debt	-	-	-
Total long-term debt	$ 31,230	$ 7,062	$ 32,082

Term Loans
The Company’s term loans have a maturity date of September 29, 2029. Each term loan requires monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest on the aggregate outstanding amount of the term loans is based on the prime rate plus an applicable margin. The interest rate in effect on the term loans was 5.5% and 5.25% at January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively.

The term loans are guaranteed in part under the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development program and are secured with a first priority lien on land, buildings, machinery and equipment of the Company’s domestic subsidiaries and a second lien on working capital and certain patents and trademarks of the Company and its subsidiaries. Any proceeds from the sale of secured property are first applied against the related term loans and then against the Revolvers (as defined below). The Company’s term loans include covenants related to its current ratio, debt to net worth ratio, fixed charge ratio, minimum net worth and capital expenditures.

The aggregate term loan borrowings are subject to a pre-payment penalty. The penalty is currently 4% of the pre-payment amount, and the penalty will decrease by 1% annually on the anniversary date of the effective date of the applicable loan agreement.

Revolvers
On September 16, 2013, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a credit facility with PNC Bank National Association and certain other lenders. This credit facility consists of a Revolving Credit Agreement dated September 16, 2013 among the Company, certain of the Company’s subsidiaries, PNC Bank National Association, as lender and as administrative agent, and the other lenders named therein (the “Revolving Credit Agreement” or “Revolver”). The Revolver has an expiration date of September 16, 2018 and provides for borrowing of up to an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $90,000 with an accordion feature that gives the Company the option to increase the maximum seasonal financing availability subject to the conditions of the Revolving Credit Agreement and subject to the approval of the lenders. The Revolver imposes a seasonal borrowing limit such that borrowings may not exceed $60,000 from the period June 30th through October 31st of each year under the agreement.

The interest rate on the Revolver resets each quarter and is based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin ranges from 1.25 percent to 2.00 percent and is dependent on the Company's leverage ratio for the trailing twelve month period. The interest rate on the Revolver at January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 was approximately 1.7% and 1.4%, respectively.

The Revolver is secured with a first priority lien on working capital assets and certain patents and trademarks of the Company and its subsidiaries and a second priority lien on land, buildings, machinery and equipment of the Company's domestic subsidiaries. Under the terms of the Revolver, the Company is required to comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The Revolving Credit Agreement limits asset or stock acquisitions to no more than $20,000 in the event that the Company's consolidated leverage ratio is greater than 2.5 times. No limits are imposed if the Company's consolidated leverage ratio is less than 2.5 times and the remaining borrowing availability under the Revolver is greater than $10,000 at the time of the acquisition. The Revolving Credit Agreement limits the amount of restricted payments (primarily dividends and repurchases of common stock) made during each fiscal year. The Company may declare, and pay, dividends in accordance with historical practices, but in no event may the aggregate amount of all dividends or repurchases of common stock exceed $10,000 in any fiscal year. The Revolving Credit Agreement restricts the Company's ability to incur additional debt and includes maximum leverage ratio and minimum interest coverage ratio covenants.

Other Borrowings

The Company had no unsecured revolving credit facilities at its foreign subsidiaries as of January 1, 2016 or January 2, 2015. The Company utilizes letters of credit primarily as security for the payment of future claims under its workers' compensation insurance, which totaled $682 and $655 at January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively. The Company had no unsecured lines of credit as of January 1, 2016 or January 2, 2015.

Aggregate scheduled maturities of long-term debt as of January 1, 2016, for the remainder of fiscal 2016 and subsequent fiscal years, were as follows:

Fiscal Year		
2016	$	272
2017		381
2018		24,345
2019		426
2020		732
Thereafter		5,440
Total	$	31,596

Balances carried on the Revolver not in excess of the seasonal borrowing limit may be repaid at the Company's discretion at any time through the maturity date.

Interest paid for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 was $135 and $156, respectively.

Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and maturities, the fair value of the Company's long-term debt as of January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 approximated its carrying value.

12 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The following disclosures describe the Company’s objectives in using derivative instruments, the business purpose or context for using derivative instruments, and how the Company believes the use of derivative instruments helps achieve the stated objectives. In addition, the following disclosures describe the effects of the Company’s use of derivative instruments and hedging activities on its financial statements.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has significant foreign operations, for which the functional currencies are denominated primarily in euros, Swiss francs, Japanese yen, Hong Kong dollars and Canadian dollars. As the values of the currencies of the foreign countries in which the Company has operations increase or decrease relative to the U.S. dollar, the sales, expenses, profits, losses, assets and liabilities of the Company’s foreign operations, as reported in the Company’s consolidated financial statements, increase or decrease, accordingly. Approximately 15% of the Company’s revenues for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Approximately 7% were denominated in euros, 4% were denominated in Canadian dollars and 3% were denominated in Hong Kong dollars, with the remaining revenues denominated in various other foreign currencies. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can cause the Company to experience unexpected financial losses or cash flow needs.

The Company may mitigate a portion of the fluctuations in certain foreign currencies through the use of foreign currency forward contracts. Foreign currency forward contracts enable the Company to lock in the foreign currency exchange rate to be paid or received for a fixed amount of currency at a specified date in the future. The Company may use such foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates on financial instruments and known commitments, including commitments for inventory purchases, denominated in foreign currencies. As of January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, the Company held no foreign currency forward contracts.

13 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. A fair value hierarchy has been established based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable.

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. These are typically obtained from real-time quotes for transactions in active exchange markets involving identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 - Inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These are typically obtained from readily-available pricing sources for comparable instruments.

- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs, where there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability. These inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions of the data that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The carrying amounts of cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximated their fair values at January 1, 2016, October 2, 2015 and January 2, 2015 due to the short term maturities of these instruments. When indicators of impairment are present, the Company may be required to value certain long-lived assets such as property, plant, and equipment, and other intangibles at their fair value.

Valuation Techniques

Rabbi Trust Assets
Rabbi trust assets are classified as trading securities and are comprised of marketable debt and equity securities that are marked to fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets. The rabbi trust assets are used to fund amounts the Company owes to certain officers and other employees under the Company's non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The mark to market adjustments are recorded in "Other expense (income), net" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets
In assessing the recoverability of the Company's goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets, the Company estimates the future discounted cash flows of the businesses to which such goodwill and intangibles relate. When estimated future discounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the net assets and related goodwill, an impairment test is performed to measure and recognize the amount of the impairment loss, if any. In determining estimated future cash flows, the Company makes assumptions regarding anticipated financial position, future earnings, and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. This calculation is highly sensitive to changes in key assumptions and could result in a future impairment charge. The Company will continue to evaluate whether circumstances and events have changed to the extent that they require the Company to conduct an interim test of goodwill. In particular, if the Company's business units do not achieve short term revenue and gross margin goals, an interim impairment test may be triggered which could result in a goodwill impairment charge in future periods.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as of January 1, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Rabbi trust assets	$ 12,142	$ -	$ -	$ 12,142

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as of October 2, 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Rabbi trust assets	$ 11,441	$ -	$ -	$ 11,441

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as of January 2, 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Rabbi trust assets	$ 11,567	$ -	$ -	$ 11,567

The effect of changes in the fair value of financial instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 was:

	Location of (income) loss recognized in Statement of Operations	Three Months Ended January 1 2016	Three Months Ended January 2 2015
Rabbi trust assets	Other expense (income), net	$ 63	$ 118

There were no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in periods subsequent to their initial recognition for either of the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 or January 2, 2015.

14 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2014, the FASB issued authoritative guidance under ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers,* which supersedes existing revenue recognition requirements and provides a new comprehensive revenue recognition model. The underlying principle of the new standard requires entities to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects what it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. This ASU will be adopted by the Company during the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

On November 20, 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2015-17, “Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes”. Pursuant to this update, all deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any related valuation allowances are required to be classified as non-current on the balance sheet. The classification change for all deferred taxes as non-current simplifies entities’ processes as it eliminates the need to separately identify the net current and net non-current deferred tax asset or liability in each jurisdiction and allocate valuation allowances. The Company elected to retrospectively adopt this accounting standard in the beginning of the first quarter of fiscal 2016 and as a result, prior periods in our Consolidated Financial Statements were adjusted.

On September 25, 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments, requiring an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined and to present or disclose the portion of the amount of adjustment recorded in current-period earnings by the line item where the adjustment would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment had been recognized as of the acquisition date. The Company has elected to adopt the accounting standard at the beginning of the second quarter of fiscal 2016 and does not anticipate a significant impact to the Company’s financial position as a result of this change.

15 SEGMENTS OF BUSINESS

The Company conducts its worldwide operations through separate business units, each of which represents major product lines. Operations are conducted in the United States and various foreign countries, primarily in Europe, Canada and the Pacific Basin. During the three months ended January 1, 2016, net sales to one customer of the Company’s Marine Electronics, Outdoor Equipment and Watercraft segments represented approximately $12,000 of the Company’s consolidated revenues. The Company had no single customer that represented more than 10% of its total net sales during the three month period ended January 2, 2015.

Net sales and operating profit include both sales to customers, as reported in the Company's accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, and interunit transfers, which are priced to recover cost plus an appropriate profit margin. Total assets represent assets that are used in the Company's operations in each business segment at the end of the periods presented.

A summary of the Company’s operations by business unit is presented below:

	Three Months Ended		
	January 1 2016	January 2 2015	October 2 2015
Net sales:			
Marine Electronics:			
Unaffiliated customers	$ 58,558	$ 43,529	
Interunit transfers	42	14	
Outdoor Equipment:			
Unaffiliated customers	6,306	6,373	
Interunit transfers	8	9	
Watercraft:			
Unaffiliated customers	6,373	5,448	
Interunit transfers	5	7	
Diving			
Unaffiliated customers	14,009	15,429	
Interunit transfers	283	85	
Other / Corporate	52	43	
Eliminations	(338)	(115)	
Total	$ 85,298	$ 70,822	
Operating profit (loss):			
Marine Electronics	$ 5,695	$ (1,587)	
Outdoor Equipment	(202)	(345)	
Watercraft	(535)	(1,026)	
Diving	(1,874)	(336)	
Other / Corporate	(3,984)	(4,037)	
	$ (900)	$ (7,331)	
Total assets (end of period):			
Marine Electronics	$ 153,785	$ 136,022	$125,113
Outdoor Equipment	32,311	32,800	33,663
Watercraft	23,760	23,293	20,898
Diving	68,058	65,984	62,589
Other / Corporate	43,560	47,822	56,941
	$ 321,474	$ 305,921	$299,204

16 ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) by component, net of tax, for the three months ended January 1, 2016 were as follows:

The changes in AOCI by component, net of tax, for the three month period ended January 2, 2016 were as follows:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Unamortized Loss on Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at October 2, 2015	$ 10,523	$ (6,616)	$ 3,637
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(1,777)	-	(1,777)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	155	155
Tax effects	-	(59)	(59)
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 8,476	$ (6,520)	$ 1,956

The changes in AOCI by component, net of tax, for the three months ended January 2, 2015 were as follows:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Unamortized Loss on Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at October 3, 2014	$ 18,424	$ (5,646)	$ 12,778
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(3,554)	-	(3,554)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	85	85
Tax effects	-	-	-
Balance at January 2, 2015	$ 14,870	$ (5,561)	$ 9,309

The reclassifications out of AOCI for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 were as follows:

		Statement of Operations Presentation
Unamortized loss on defined benefit pension plans		
Amortization of loss	$ 155	Cost of sales / Operating expense
Tax effects	(59)	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications for the period	$ 96	

The reclassifications out of AOCI for the three months ended January 2, 2015 were as follows:

		Statement of Operations Presentation
Unamortized loss on defined benefit pension plans:		
Amortization of loss	$ 85	Cost of sales / Operating expense
Tax effects	-	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications for the period	$ 85	

17. ACQUISITION

On October 27, 2015, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of SeaBear GmbH (“SeaBear”) and related patents and other assets in a purchase transaction with SeaBear’s sole shareholder (the “Seller”). SeaBear, founded and based in Leoben, Austria, specializes in the development of underwater instrumentation through unique application of existing, new and emerging technologies.

The approximately $5,250 acquisition cost was funded with existing cash and credit facilities. Approximately $1,115 of the purchase price was paid into a segregated escrow account which was set aside to fund potential indemnity claims that may be made by the Company against the Seller in connection with the inaccuracy of certain representations and warranties made by the Seller or related to the breach or nonperformance of certain other actions, agreements or conditions related to the acquisition, for a period of 18 months from the acquisition date. The Company cannot estimate the probability or likelihood of bringing such an indemnity claim against the Seller or any related costs at this time. Under certain circumstances, if government grants made to SeaBear are required to be repaid, the repayment will be funded by the escrow account. The remaining escrow balance, if any, net of any indemnity claims or grant repayment then pending, will be released to the Seller once the 18 month period has lapsed.

The Company believes that sales of SeaBear’s innovative diving technology can be expanded through the Company’s global marketing and distribution networks. The SeaBear acquisition is included in the Company’s Diving segment.

The Company is currently in the process of determining the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in this business combination and anticipates completing the valuation of intangibles and other assets within the next six months. The following table summarizes the provisional fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the resulting goodwill acquired at the date of the SeaBear acquisition.

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Accounts receivable	$	34
Inventories		179
Other current assets		42
Property, plant and equipment		28
Identifiable intangible assets		-
Less, accounts payable and accruals		200
Less, long term liabilities		289
Total identifiable net assets		(206)
Goodwill		5,456
Net assets acquired	$	5,250

Transaction costs incurred for the acquisition to date were $465, of which $301 was recognized during the three months ended January 1, 2016.

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") includes comments and analysis relating to the results of operations and financial condition of Johnson Outdoors Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") as of and for the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015. All monetary amounts, other than share and per share amounts, are stated in thousands.

Our MD&A is presented in the following sections:

- Forward Looking Statements
- Trademarks
- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Financial Condition
- Contractual Obligations and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes that immediately precede this section, as well as the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 2, 2015 which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2015, and amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on December 11, 2015 with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this Form 10-Q are "forward-looking statements," and the Company intends these forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is including this statement for purposes of those safe harbor provisions. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified as such because they include phrases such as the Company "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "intends" or other words of similar meaning. Similarly, statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals are also forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those currently anticipated.

Factors that could affect actual results or outcomes include the matters described under the caption "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of the Company's Form 10-K which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2015, and amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on December 11, 2015 with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the following: changes in economic conditions, consumer confidence levels and discretionary spending patterns in key markets; the Company's success in implementing its strategic plan, including its targeted sales growth platforms and focus on innovation; litigation costs related to actions of and disputes with third parties, including competitors, and matters related to the Company's intellectual property rights; the Company's continued success in its working capital management and cost-structure reductions; the Company's ongoing success in meeting financial covenants in its credit arrangements with its lenders; the Company's success in integrating strategic acquisitions; the risk of future writedowns of goodwill or other long-lived assets; the ability of the Company's customers to meet payment obligations; movements in foreign currencies, interest rates or commodity costs; fluctuations in the prices of raw materials or the availability of raw materials used by the Company; the success of the Company's suppliers and customers; the ability of the Company to deploy its capital successfully; unanticipated outcomes related to outsourcing certain manufacturing processes; unanticipated outcomes related to litigation matters; and adverse weather conditions. Shareholders, potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are only made as of the date of this filing. The Company assumes no obligation, and disclaims any obligation, to update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

Trademarks

We have registered the following trademarks, which may be used in this report: Minn Kota®, Cannon®, Humminbird®, Silva®, Eureka!®, Jetboil®, Old Town®, Ocean Kayakä, Necky®, Extrasport®, Carlisle®, and SCUBAPRO®.

Overview

The Company is a leading global manufacturer and marketer of branded seasonal outdoor recreation products used primarily for fishing, diving, paddling and camping. The Company's portfolio of well-known consumer brands has attained leading market positions due to continuous innovation, marketing excellence, product performance and quality. The Company's values and culture support innovation in all areas, promoting and leveraging best practices and synergies within and across its subsidiaries to advance the Company's strategic vision set by executive management and approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company is controlled by Helen P. Johnson-Leipold, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, members of her family and related entities.

Highlights

Net sales of $85,298 for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 increased by 20% from the same period in the prior year, despite a 2% unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation. Operating income for the quarter also compared favorably to the prior year by $6,431. Higher sales volume and a decrease in legal expenses in the current quarter were the primary drivers of the improvement year over year. During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of SeaBear GmbH ("SeaBear") and related patents and other assets in a purchase transaction with SeaBear's sole shareholder (the "Seller") for approximately $5,250. SeaBear, founded and based in Leoben, Austria, specializes in the development of underwater instrumentation through unique application of existing, new and emerging technologies. The transaction was completed on October 27, 2015 and first quarter results are included in the Diving segment. The Company believes the acquisition will accelerate innovation of its diving computers and advanced diving products. See further discussion of the acquisition at “Note 17– Acquisition” to the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

Seasonality

The Company’s business is seasonal in nature. The first fiscal quarter falls prior to the Company’s primary selling season for its warm-weather outdoor recreation products. The table below sets forth a historical view of the Company’s seasonality during the last three fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year					
	2015		2014		2013	
Quarter Ended	Net Sales	Operating Profit	Net Sales	Operating Profit	Net Sales	Operating Profit
December	16%	-41%	19%	-17%	21%	6%
March	31%	43%	29%	69%	31%	49%
June	33%	92%	32%	56%	30%	63%
September	20%	6%	20%	-8%	18%	-18%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Results of Operations

The Company’s net sales and operating profit (loss) by segment for the periods shown below were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Net sales:		
Marine Electronics	$ 58,600	$ 43,543
Outdoor Equipment	6,314	6,382
Watercraft	6,378	5,455
Diving	14,292	15,514
Other / Eliminations	(286)	(72)
Total	$ 85,298	$ 70,822
Operating profit (loss):		
Marine Electronics	$ 5,695	$ (1,587)
Outdoor Equipment	(202)	(345)
Watercraft	(535)	(1,026)
Diving	(1,874)	(336)
Other / Eliminations	(3,984)	(4,037)
Total	$ (900)	$ (7,331)

See "Note 15 – Segments of Business" of the notes to the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the definition of segment net sales and operating profit.

Net Sales

Consolidated net sales for the three months ended January 1, 2016 were $85,298, an increase of $14,476, or 20%, compared to $70,822 for the three months ended January 2, 2015. Currency translation had a 2% unfavorable impact on net sales in the current year quarter compared to the prior year quarter.

Net sales for the three months ended January 1, 2016 for the Marine Electronics business were $58,600, up $15,057, or 35%, from $43,543 during the first fiscal quarter of the prior year. The increase was driven by sales growth in both the Minn Kota® and Humminbird® brands.

Net sales for the Outdoor Equipment business were $6,314 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, a decrease of $68, or 1%, from the prior year net sales during the same period of $6,382. Decreases in sales of both consumer tents and large, military and commercial tents were nearly offset by increases in Jetboil® brand sales.

Net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 for the Watercraft business were $6,378 an increase of $923, or 17%, compared to $5,455 in the prior year period. An overall increase in the market is the primary driver of the growth year over year.

Diving net sales were $14,292 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 versus $15,514 for the three months ended January 2, 2015, a decrease of $1,222, or 8%. Unfavorable foreign currency translation impacted Diving's sales by approximately 7% versus the prior year's first fiscal quarter.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for the three months ended January 1, 2016 was $51,999 compared to $43,488 for the three months ended January 2, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by the increase in sales volume between these periods and the unfavorable impact of currency fluctuations on the Company's cost of sales between these periods.

Gross Profit Margin

For the three months ended January 1, 2016, gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 39.0% compared to 38.6% in the three month period ended January 2, 2015.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $34,199 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 compared to $34,665 for the three months ended January 2, 2015. The decrease of $466, or 1%, was primarily due to $2,600 of legal expenses incurred in the prior year quarter in connection with litigation commenced by the Company against a competitor relating to infringement of its patented Side Imaging® sonar technology which such expenses didn't continue into the current year quarter, offset in part by higher sales volume related expenses in the current year.

Operating Loss

Operating loss on a consolidated basis for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 was $900 compared to an operating loss on a consolidated basis of $7,331 in the first quarter of the prior fiscal year.

Interest

For the three months ended January 1, 2016, interest expense was $190 compared to $187 in the three months ended January 2, 2015.

Interest income for each of the three month periods ended January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 was less than $100.

Other (Income) Expense, net

Other income was $563 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 compared to other income of $572 in the prior year period. For the three months ended January 1, 2016, foreign currency exchange gains were $264 compared to gains of $232 for the three months ended January 2, 2015. Investment gains and earnings on the assets related to the Company's non-qualified deferred compensation plan were $294 in the three month period ended January 1, 2016 compared to net earnings and gains of $315 in the three month period ended January 2, 2015.

Income Tax Expense

The Company's provision for income taxes is based upon estimated annual effective tax rates in the tax jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The effective tax rate for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 was -2.9% compared to 39.4% the corresponding period of the prior year.

The change in the Company's effective tax rate for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 versus the prior year period was primarily due to the impact of increased domestic income in the current year period compared to the prior year period.

Net Loss

Net loss for the three months ended January 1, 2016 was $534, or $0.05 per diluted common class A and B share compared to a net loss of $4,194, or $0.42 per diluted common class A and B share, for the first quarter of the prior fiscal year.

Liquidity and Financial Condition

Cash, net of debt, was $17,760 as of January 1, 2016, compared to $25,117 as of January 2, 2015. The Company's debt to total capitalization ratio was 14% as of January 1, 2016 and 15% as of January 2, 2015. The Company's total debt balance was $31,596 as of January 1, 2016 compared to $32,436 as of January 2, 2015. See "Note 11 – Indebtedness" in the notes to the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, were $66,057 as of January 1, 2016, an increase of $8,803 compared to $57,254 as of January 2, 2015. The increase over the prior year was driven primarily by the increase in sales volume in the current year quarter.

Inventories, net of inventory reserves, were $93,898 as of January 1, 2016, an increase of $11,469 compared to $82,429 as of January 2, 2015. The increase in inventory was due in large part to increases in Marine Electronics inventory that will be used to satisfy increased order volume.

Accounts payable were $35,055 at January 1, 2016, compared to $33,239 as of January 2, 2015, which increase corresponds to the increase in inventories between periods noted above.

The Company’s cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities, as reflected in the Company’s accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, is summarized in the following table:

	Year Ended	
(thousands)	January 1 2016	January 2 2015
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities	$ (33,557)	$ (32,150)
Investing activities	(7,797)	(1,753)
Financing activities	22,682	22,839
Effect of foreign currency rate changes on cash	(1,131)	(2,176)
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	$ (19,803)	$ (13,240)

Operating Activities

Cash used for operations totaled $33,557 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 compared with $32,150 during the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. Improvement in the net loss in the current year quarter over the same period in the prior year was offset by higher cash requirements related to working capital increases during the current year quarter.

Amortization of deferred financing costs, depreciation and other amortization charges were $2,866 for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 compared to $2,844 for the corresponding period of the prior year.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities totaled $7,797 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 and included $5,250 for the acquisition of Seabear. The remaining $2,547 and the entire $1,753 for the corresponding period of the prior year consisted of cash usage for capital expenditures (net of any proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment). The Company’s recurring investments are made primarily for software development and tooling for new products and enhancements on existing products. Any additional expenditures in fiscal 2016 are expected to be funded by working capital or existing credit facilities.

Financing Activities

Cash flows provided by financing activities totaled $22,682 for the three months ended January 1, 2016 compared to cash flows provided by financing activities of $22,839 for the three month period ended January 2, 2015. The Company made principal payments on term notes and other long-term debt of $60 during the three month period ended January 1, 2016. For the three month period ended January 2, 2015, the Company made principal payments on term notes and other long-term debt of $95.

The Company’s term loans have a maturity date of September 29, 2029. Each term loan requires monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest on the aggregate outstanding amount of the term loans is based on the prime rate plus an applicable margin. The interest rate in effect on the term loans was 5.5% and 5.25% at January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively.

The aggregate term loan borrowings are subject to a pre-payment penalty. The penalty is currently 4% of the pre-payment amount, and the penalty will decrease by 1% annually on the anniversary date of the effective date of the applicable loan agreement.

On September 16, 2013, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a credit facility with PNC Bank National Association and certain other lenders. This credit facility consists of a Revolving Credit Agreement dated September 16, 2013 among the Company, certain of the Company's subsidiaries, PNC Bank National Association, as lender and as administrative agent, and the other lenders named therein (the "Revolving Credit Agreement" or "Revolver"). The Revolver has an expiration date of September 16, 2018 and provides for borrowing of up to an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $90,000 with an accordion feature that gives the Company the option to increase the maximum seasonal financing availability subject to the conditions of the Revolving Credit Agreement and subject to the approval of the lenders. The Revolver imposes a seasonal borrowing limit such that borrowings may not exceed $60,000 from the period June 30th through October 31st of each year under the agreement. Balances carried on the Revolving Credit Agreement of $60,000 or less may be repaid at the Company's discretion at any time through the maturity date.

The interest rate on the Revolver resets each quarter and is based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin ranges from 1.25% to 2.00% and is dependent on the Company's leverage ratio for the trailing twelve month period. The interest rate on the Revolver at January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015 was approximately 1.7% and 1.4%, respectively.

The Revolver is secured with a first priority lien on working capital assets and certain patents and trademarks of the Company and its subsidiaries and a second priority lien on land, buildings, machinery and equipment of the Company's domestic subsidiaries. Under the terms of the Revolver, the Company is required to comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The Revolving Credit Agreement limits asset or stock acquisitions to no more than $20,000 in the event that the Company's consolidated leverage ratio is greater than 2.5 times. No limits are imposed if the Company's consolidated leverage ratio is less than 2.5 times and the remaining borrowing availability under the Revolver is greater than $10,000 at the time of the acquisition. The Revolving Credit Agreement limits the amount of restricted payments (primarily dividends and repurchases of common stock) made during each fiscal year. The Company may declare, and pay, dividends in accordance with historical practices, but in no event may the aggregate amount of all dividends or repurchases of common stock exceed $10,000 in any fiscal year. The Revolving Credit Agreement restricts the Company's ability to incur additional debt and includes maximum leverage ratio and minimum interest coverage ratio covenants.

As of January 1, 2016 the Company held approximately $48,344 of cash and cash equivalents in bank accounts in foreign taxing jurisdictions.

Contractual Obligations and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has contractual obligations and commitments to make future payments under its existing credit facilities, including interest, operating leases and open purchase orders. The following schedule details these significant contractual obligations existing at January 1, 2016.

	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	$ 31,596	$ 272	$ 24,726	$ 1,158	$ 5,440
Operating lease obligations	26,391	4,401	8,204	7,104	6,682
Open purchase orders	82,435	82,435	-	-	-
Contractually obligated interest payments	4,561	677	1,746	654	1,484
Total contractual obligations	$ 144,983	$ 87,785	$ 34,676	$ 8,916	$ 13,606

The Company utilizes letters of credit primarily as security for the payment of future claims under its workers compensation insurance. Letters of credit outstanding were $682 and $655 at January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, respectively.

The Company anticipates making contributions of $362 to its defined benefit pension plans during the remainder of fiscal 2016.

The Company has no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's critical accounting policies and estimates are identified in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending October 2, 2015 in *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* under the heading "Critical Accounting Estimates." There were no significant changes to the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates during the three months ended January 1, 2016.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk is limited to fluctuations in raw material commodity prices, interest rate fluctuations on borrowings under our secured credit facilities and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with our foreign operations. We do not utilize financial instruments for trading purposes.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has significant foreign operations, for which the functional currencies are denominated primarily in euros, Swiss francs, Hong Kong dollars, Japanese yen and Canadian dollars. As the values of the currencies of the foreign countries in which the Company has operations increase or decrease relative to the U.S. dollar, the sales, expenses, profits, losses, assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations, as reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements, increase or decrease, accordingly. Approximately 15% of the Company's revenues for the three month period ended January 1, 2016 were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Approximately 7% were denominated in euros, approximately 4% in Canadian dollars and approximately 3% in Hong Kong dollars, with the remaining revenues denominated in various other foreign currencies. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can cause unexpected financial losses or cash flow needs. The Company may mitigate a portion of the fluctuations in certain foreign currencies through the use of foreign currency forward contracts. Foreign currency forward contracts enable the Company to lock in the foreign currency exchange rate to be paid or received for a fixed amount of currency at a specified date in the future. The Company may use such foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates on financial instruments and known commitments, including commitments for inventory purchases, denominated in foreign currencies. As of January 1, 2016 and January 2, 2015, the Company held no foreign currency forward contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company operates in a seasonal business and experiences significant fluctuations in operating cash flow as working capital needs increase in advance of the Company's primary selling and cash generation season, and decline as accounts receivable are collected and cash is accumulated or debt is repaid. The Company's goal in managing its interest rate risk is to maintain a mix of floating rate and fixed rate debt such that permanent non-equity capital needs are largely funded with long term fixed rate debt and seasonal working capital needs are funded with short term floating rate debt or cash and cash equivalents on hand.

Commodities

Certain components used in the Company's products are exposed to commodity price changes. The Company manages this risk through instruments such as purchase orders and non-cancelable supply contracts. Primary commodity price exposures include costs associated with metals, resins and packaging materials.

Impact of Inflation

The Company anticipates that changing costs of basic raw materials may impact future operating costs and, accordingly, the prices of its products. The Company is involved in continuing programs to mitigate the impact of cost increases through changes in product design and identification of sourcing and manufacturing efficiencies. Price increases and, in certain situations, price decreases are implemented for individual products, when appropriate. The Company’s results of operations and financial condition are presented based on historical cost. The Company does not believe that inflation has significantly affected its results of operations.

Sensitivity to Changes in Value

The estimates that follow are intended to measure the maximum potential fair value or earnings the Company could lose in one year from adverse changes in market interest rates. The calculations are not intended to represent actual losses in fair value or earnings that the Company expects to incur. The estimates do not consider favorable changes in market rates. The table below presents the estimated maximum potential loss in fair value and annual income before income taxes from a 100 basis point movement in interest rates on the Company’s outstanding interest bearing debt at January 1, 2016:

	Estimated Impact on	
(thousands)	Fair Value	Income Before Income Taxes
Interest rate instruments	$ -	$ 318

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company’s reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms, and that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at reaching a level of reasonable assurance. It should be noted that in designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. The Company has designed its disclosure controls and procedures to reach a level of reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, the Company may be involved in various legal proceedings from time to time. Except as noted below, we are not involved in any litigation involving amounts deemed to be material to the business or financial condition of the Company.

In the Matter of Certain Marine Sonar Imaging Systems, Products Containing the Same and Components Thereof (ITC Investigation No. 337-TA-926).
On July 18, 2014, the Company and Johnson Outdoors Marine Electronics, Inc. filed a complaint with the United States International Trade Commission ("ITC"), Investigation No. 337-TA-926, against Respondents Garmin International Inc., Garmin USA, Inc. and Garmin Corporation (collectively "Garmin") alleging a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to block the importation of one or more side scan imaging products that are believed to infringe U.S. Patents 7,652,952 ("the '952 patent"); 7,710,825 ("the '825 patent"); and 7,755,974 ("the '974 patent"). The inventions of these asserted patents are used in certain Humminbird® fishfinders.

On July 13, 2015, an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") at the ITC determined that Garmin violated Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, by importing and selling SideVü sonars, which the judge found infringed the '974 patent. The ALJ also found that all three of the asserted patents are valid and enforceable.

On November 18, 2015, the full ITC affirmed the initial determination by the ALJ. The ITC affirmed that all three patents asserted by Johnson Outdoors are valid and enforceable and that numerous models of Garmin's SideVü sonars directly infringe six Johnson Outdoors patent claims. The ITC also issued a limited exclusion order barring Garmin's infringing SideVü sonar systems and components thereof which are manufactured overseas from import into the United States and a cease and desist order prohibiting Garmin from selling or distributing any infringing product or component thereof from its inventory. The orders went into effect on January 19, 2016.

On January 15, 2016, the Company and Johnson Outdoors Marine Electronics, Inc. filed a notice of appeal with the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on all issues appealable in the case, including the Commission's final determination to affirm the finding of no Section 337 violation in connection with the asserted claims of the '952 and '825 patents, and asserted claim 25 of the '974 patent.

Johnson Outdoors Inc. and Johnson Outdoors Marine Electronics Inc. v. Garmin International Inc. and Garmin USA, Inc. (Civil Action No.: 2:14-cv-683).
On July 17, 2014, the Company and Johnson Outdoors Marine Electronics, Inc. filed a parallel patent infringement lawsuit against Garmin in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, Civil Action No.: 2:14-cv-683. This lawsuit has been stayed by the District Court pending a final resolution of the above ITC proceeding, including the appeal with the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in our Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2015, as amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on December 11, 2015 with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index to this Form 10-Q report.

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.

JOHNSON OUTDOORS INC.

Signatures Dated: February 5, 2016

/s/ Helen P. Johnson-Leipold

Helen P. Johnson-Leipold
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ David W. Johnson

David W. Johnson
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit Index to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32 [1]	Certification of Periodic Financial Report by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from Johnson Outdoors Inc.’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended January 1, 2016 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) and furnished electronically herewith: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income; (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

[1] This certification is not “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

EXHIBIT 31.1

Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Helen P. Johnson-Leipold, certify that:

1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Johnson Outdoors Inc.;

2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 5, 2016

/s/ Helen P. Johnson-Leipold

Helen P. Johnson-Leipold
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

Certification of Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, David W. Johnson, certify that:

1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Johnson Outdoors Inc.;

2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 5, 2016

/s/ David W. Johnson

David W. Johnson
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Treasurer

Written Statement of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, I, the undersigned Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Outdoors Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended January 1, 2016 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Helen P. Johnson-Leipold
Helen P. Johnson-Leipold
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
February 5, 2016

Written Statement of the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, I, the undersigned Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Johnson Outdoors Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended January 1, 2016 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ David W. Johnson
David W. Johnson
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Treasurer
February 5, 2016

The above certifications are made solely for the purpose of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, subject to the knowledge standard contained therein, and not for any other purpose.