

**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 October 2, 2021

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 001-08174

**DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

95-0693330

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

200 Sandpointe Avenue, Suite 700, Santa Ana, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

92707-5759

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (657) 335-3665

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:**

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share	DCO	New York Stock Exchange

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 has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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). Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of October 26, 2021, the registrant had 11,923,189 shares of common stock outstanding.

## DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

**Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
<b>Assets</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,973	\$ 56,466
Accounts receivable, net (allowance for credit losses of \$1,487 and \$1,552 at October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively)	69,805	58,025
Contract assets	182,759	154,028
Inventories	144,179	129,223
Production cost of contracts	7,630	6,971
Other current assets	7,595	5,571
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>420,941</b>	<b>410,284</b>
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$177,426 and \$169,742 at October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	108,973	109,990
Operating Lease Right-of-Use Assets	17,052	16,348
Goodwill	170,830	170,830
Intangibles, Net	114,984	124,744
Deferred Income Taxes	33	33
Other Assets	4,970	5,118
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 837,783</b>	<b>\$ 837,347</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 65,275	\$ 63,980
Contract liabilities	23,274	28,264
Accrued and other liabilities	35,294	40,526
Operating lease liabilities	3,365	3,132
Current portion of long-term debt	7,000	7,000
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>134,208</b>	<b>142,902</b>
Long-Term Debt, Less Current Portion	291,038	311,922
Non-Current Operating Lease Liabilities	14,801	14,555
Deferred Income Taxes	18,395	16,992
Other Long-Term Liabilities	20,393	21,642
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>478,835</b>	<b>508,013</b>
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 6, 8)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock - \$0.01 par value; 35,000,000 shares authorized; 11,922,399 and 11,728,212 shares issued and outstanding at October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	119	117
Additional paid-in capital	101,265	97,090
Retained earnings	266,429	241,727
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,865)	(9,600)
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>358,948</b>	<b>329,334</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 837,783</b>	<b>\$ 837,347</b>

*See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income**  
(Unaudited)  
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Net Revenues	\$ 163,227	\$ 150,371	\$ 480,570	\$ 471,155
Cost of Sales	127,912	116,906	375,373	368,218
Gross Profit	35,315	33,465	105,197	102,937
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	21,952	22,093	68,132	67,253
Restructuring Charges	—	1,107	—	1,768
Operating Income	13,363	10,265	37,065	33,916
Interest Expense	(2,770)	(3,101)	(8,433)	(11,068)
Other Income	196	99	196	99
Income Before Taxes	10,789	7,263	28,828	22,947
Income Tax Expense	1,205	762	4,126	3,426
Net Income	\$ 9,584	\$ 6,501	\$ 24,702	\$ 19,521
Earnings Per Share				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.56	\$ 2.08	\$ 1.67
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.54	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.64
Weighted-Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding				
Basic	11,920	11,703	11,862	11,660
Diluted	12,242	11,959	12,248	11,886

*See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**  
(Unaudited)  
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Net Income	\$ 9,584	\$ 6,501	\$ 24,702	\$ 19,521
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax:				
Amortization of actuarial loss and prior service costs, net of tax of \$76 and \$59 for the three months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively, and \$229 and \$177 for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively	245	189	735	567
Change in unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedges, net of tax of zero for both the three months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, and zero and \$57 for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively	—	—	—	162
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	245	189	735	729
Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 9,829</u>	<u>\$ 6,690</u>	<u>\$ 25,437</u>	<u>\$ 20,250</u>

*See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**  
(Unaudited)  
(Dollars in thousands)

	Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>11,572,668</b>	<b>\$ 116</b>	<b>\$ 88,399</b>	<b>\$ 212,553</b>	<b>\$ (8,268)</b>	<b>\$ 292,800</b>
Net income	—	—	—	13,020	—	13,020
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	540	540
Employee stock purchase plan	27,104	—	1,112	—	—	1,112
Stock options exercised	10,770	—	270	—	—	270
Stock awards vested	131,886	2	(2)	—	—	—
Stock repurchased related to the exercise of stock options and stock awards vested	(59,297)	(1)	(2,663)	—	—	(2,664)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	4,529	—	—	4,529
<b>Balance at June 27, 2020</b>	<b>11,683,131</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>\$ 91,645</b>	<b>225,573</b>	<b>(7,728)</b>	<b>309,607</b>
Net income	—	—	—	6,501	—	6,501
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	189	189
Employee stock purchase plan	30,181	—	1,085	—	—	1,085
Stock options exercised	2,557	—	79	—	—	79
Stock awards vested	1,205	—	—	—	—	—
Stock repurchased related to the exercise of stock options and stock awards vested	(2,484)	—	(102)	—	—	(102)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,076	—	—	2,076
<b>Balance at September 26, 2020</b>	<b>11,714,590</b>	<b>\$ 117</b>	<b>\$ 94,783</b>	<b>\$ 232,074</b>	<b>(7,539)</b>	<b>\$ 319,435</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>11,728,212</b>	<b>\$ 117</b>	<b>\$ 97,090</b>	<b>\$ 241,727</b>	<b>(9,600)</b>	<b>\$ 329,334</b>
Net income	—	—	—	15,118	—	15,118
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	490	490
Employee stock purchase plan	31,580	—	1,558	—	—	1,558
Stock options exercised	31,527	—	1,120	—	—	1,120
Stock awards vested	244,008	3	(3)	—	—	—
Stock repurchased related to the exercise of stock options and stock awards vested	(140,520)	(1)	(7,891)	—	—	(7,892)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	5,742	—	—	5,742
<b>Balance at July 3, 2021</b>	<b>11,894,807</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>\$ 97,616</b>	<b>256,845</b>	<b>(9,110)</b>	<b>345,470</b>
Net income	—	—	—	9,584	—	9,584
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	245	245
Employee stock purchase plan	24,944	—	1,345	—	—	1,345
Stock options exercised	8,557	—	280	—	—	280
Stock awards vested	1,365	—	—	—	—	—
Stock repurchased related to the exercise of stock options and stock awards vested	(7,274)	—	(383)	—	—	(383)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,407	—	—	2,407
<b>Balance at October 2, 2021</b>	<b>11,922,399</b>	<b>\$ 119</b>	<b>\$ 101,265</b>	<b>\$ 266,429</b>	<b>(8,865)</b>	<b>\$ 358,948</b>

*See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
(Unaudited)  
(Dollars in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Income	\$ 24,702	\$ 19,521
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to		
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	21,112	21,741
Non-cash operating lease cost	2,586	2,325
Stock-based compensation expense	8,149	6,605
Deferred income taxes	1,403	1,715
(Recovery of) provision for credit losses	(65)	102
Insurance recoveries related to loss on operating assets	—	2,220
Other	531	579
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(11,715)	4,226
Contract assets	(28,731)	(34,047)
Inventories	(14,956)	(17,991)
Production cost of contracts	(1,481)	(658)
Other assets	(2,678)	133
Accounts payable	2,074	(16,584)
Contract liabilities	(4,990)	12,316
Operating lease liabilities	(2,545)	(2,188)
Accrued and other liabilities	(5,667)	1,506
<b>Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>(12,271)</b>	<b>1,521</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(10,798)	(8,239)
Proceeds from sale of assets	551	4
Insurance recoveries related to property and equipment	—	2,780
Proceeds from life insurance	439	—
Post closing cash received from the acquisition of Nobles Worldwide, Inc., net	—	190
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(9,808)</b>	<b>(5,265)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Borrowings from senior secured revolving credit facility	21,000	65,900
Repayments of senior secured revolving credit facility	(36,000)	(15,900)
Repayments of term loans	(6,176)	(10,862)
Repayments of other debt	(266)	(203)
Net cash paid upon issuance of common stock under stock plans	(3,972)	(220)
<b>Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities</b>	<b>(25,414)</b>	<b>38,715</b>
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(47,493)	34,971
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	56,466	39,584
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>	<b>\$ 8,973</b>	<b>\$ 74,555</b>

*See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

**Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Description of Business

We are a leading global provider of engineering and manufacturing services for high-performance products and high-cost-of failure applications used primarily in the aerospace and defense (“A&D”), industrial, medical and other industries (collectively, “Industrial”). Our operations are organized into two primary businesses: the Electronic Systems segment (“Electronic Systems”) and the Structural Systems segment (“Structural Systems”), each of which is a reportable operating segment. Electronic Systems designs, engineers and manufactures high-reliability electronic and electromechanical products used in worldwide technology-driven markets including A&D and Industrial end-use markets. Electronic Systems’ product offerings primarily range from prototype development to complex assemblies. Structural Systems designs, engineers and manufactures large, complex contoured aerostructure components and assemblies and supplies composite and metal bonded structures and assemblies. Structural Systems’ products are primarily used on commercial aircraft, military fixed-wing aircraft, and military and commercial rotary-wing aircraft. Both reportable operating segments follow the same accounting principles.

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ducommun Incorporated and its subsidiaries (“Ducommun,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our”), after eliminating intercompany balances and transactions. The December 31, 2020 condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not contain all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

Our significant accounting policies were described in Part IV, Item 15(a)(1), “Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020. The financial information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of recurring accruals, have been made that are necessary to fairly state our condensed consolidated financial position, statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity, and cash flows in accordance with GAAP for the periods covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2021.

Our fiscal quarters typically end on the Saturday closest to the end of March, June and September for the first three fiscal quarters of each year, and on December 31 for our fourth fiscal quarter. As a result of using fiscal quarters for the first three quarters combined with leap years, our first and fourth fiscal quarters can range between 12 1/2 weeks to 13 1/2 weeks while the second and third fiscal quarters remain at a constant 13 weeks per fiscal quarter.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current year’s presentation.

Use of Estimates

Certain amounts and disclosures included in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements require management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities (including contract liabilities), revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

### Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Interest paid	\$ 7,672	\$ 8,825
Taxes paid, net	\$ 3,082	\$ 2,559
<b>Non-cash activities:</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment not paid	\$ 1,698	\$ 1,059

### Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding in each period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, plus any potentially dilutive shares that could be issued if exercised or converted into common stock in each period.

The net income and weighted-average common shares outstanding used to compute earnings per share were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)		(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Net income	\$ 9,584	\$ 6,501	\$ 24,702	\$ 19,521
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	11,920	11,703	11,862	11,660
Dilutive potential common shares	322	256	386	226
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	12,242	11,959	12,248	11,886
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.56	\$ 2.08	\$ 1.67
Diluted	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.54	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.64

Potentially dilutive stock awards, as shown below, were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. However, these awards may be potentially dilutive common shares in the future.

	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Stock options and stock units	9	341	6	340

### Fair Value

Assets and liabilities that are measured, recorded or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis are categorized using the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy has three levels based on the reliability of the inputs used to determine the fair value. Level 1, the highest level, refers to the values determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 refers to fair values estimated using significant observable inputs. Level 3, the lowest level, includes fair values estimated using significant unobservable inputs.

We have money market funds and they are included as cash and cash equivalents. We also had interest rate cap hedge agreements for which the fair value of the interest rate cap hedge agreements was determined using pricing models that use observable market inputs as of the balance sheet date, a Level 2 measurement, however, those agreements expired during our second quarter of 2020.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 financial instruments in the three months ended October 2, 2021.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid instruments purchased with original maturities of three months or less. These assets are valued at cost, which approximates fair value, which we classify as Level 1. See Fair Value above.

### Derivative Instruments

We recognize derivative instruments on our condensed consolidated balance sheets at their fair value. On the date that we enter into a derivative contract, we designate the derivative instrument as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge, or a derivative instrument that will not be accounted for using hedge accounting methods. As of October 2, 2021, we had no derivative instruments as our cash flow hedges matured in the second quarter of 2020.

### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value with cost being determined using a moving average cost basis for raw materials and actual cost for work-in-process and finished goods. The majority of our inventory is charged to cost of sales as raw materials are placed into production. Inventoried costs include raw materials, outside processing, direct labor and allocated overhead, adjusted for any abnormal amounts of idle performance center expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted materials (spoilage) incurred. We assess the inventory carrying value and reduce it, if necessary, to its net realizable value based on customer orders on hand, and internal demand forecasts using management's best estimates given information currently available. The majority of our revenues are recognized over time, however, for revenue contracts where revenue is recognized using the point in time method, inventory is not reduced until it is shipped or transfer of control to the customer has occurred. Our ending inventory consists of raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods.

### Restructuring Charges

In May 2020, management approved and commenced a restructuring plan in the Structural Systems segment mainly to reduce headcount in response to the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic on commercial aerospace demand outlook. We completed the restructuring plan as of December 31, 2020. We recorded an aggregate total of zero and \$1.1 million for severance and benefits costs which were charged to restructuring charges during the three months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively. We recorded an aggregate total of zero and \$1.8 million for severance and benefits costs which were charged to restructuring charges during the nine months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively.

### Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss, as reflected on the condensed consolidated balance sheets under the equity section, was comprised of cumulative pension and retirement liability adjustments, net of tax, and change in net unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedges, net of tax.

### Revenue Recognition

Our customers typically engage us to manufacture products based on designs and specifications provided by the end-use customer. This requires the building of tooling and manufacturing first article inspection products (prototypes) before volume manufacturing. Contracts with our customers generally include a termination for convenience clause.

We have a significant number of contracts that are started and completed within the same year, as well as contracts derived from long-term agreements and programs that can span several years. We recognize revenue under Accounting Standards Codification 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC 606"), which utilizes a five-step model.

The definition of a contract for us is typically defined as a customer purchase order as this is when we achieve an enforceable right to payment. The majority of our contracts are firm fixed-price contracts. The deliverables within a customer purchase order are analyzed to determine the number of performance obligations. At times, in order to achieve economies of scale and based on our customer's forecasted demand, we may build in advance of receiving a purchase order from our customer. When that occurs, we would not recognize revenue until we have received the customer purchase order.

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer, and is the unit of account under ASC 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, control is transferred and the performance obligation is satisfied. The majority of our contracts have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services are highly interrelated or meet the series guidance. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, we allocate the contract transaction price to each performance obligation using our best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. The primary method used to estimate the standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin approach, under which we forecast our expected costs of satisfying a performance obligation and then add an appropriate margin for that distinct good or

service.

We manufacture most products to customer specifications and the product cannot be easily modified to satisfy another customer's order. As such, these products are deemed to have no alternative use once the manufacturing process begins. In the event the customer invokes a termination for convenience clause, we would be entitled to costs incurred to date plus a reasonable profit. Contract costs typically include labor, materials, overhead, and when applicable, subcontractor costs. For most of our products, we are building assets with no alternative use and have enforceable right to payment, and thus, we recognize revenue using the over time method.

The majority of our performance obligations are satisfied over time as work progresses. Typically, revenue is recognized over time using an input measure (i.e., costs incurred to date relative to total estimated costs at completion, also known as cost-to-cost plus reasonable profit) to determine progress. Our typical revenue contract is a firm fixed price contract, and the cost of raw materials could make up a significant amount of the total costs incurred. As such, we believe using the total costs incurred input method would be the most appropriate method. While the cost of raw materials could make up a significant amount of the total costs incurred, there is a direct relationship between our inputs and the transfer of control of goods or services to the customer.

Contract estimates are based on various assumptions to project the outcome of future events that can span multiple months or years. These assumptions include labor productivity and availability; the complexity of the work to be performed; the cost and availability of materials; and the performance of subcontractors.

As a significant change in one or more of these estimates could affect the progress completed (and related profitability) on our contracts, we review and update our contract-related estimates on a regular basis. We recognize such adjustments under the cumulative catch-up method. Under this method, the impact of the adjustment is recognized in the period the adjustment is identified. Revenue and profit in future periods of contract performance is recognized using the adjusted estimate.

The impact of adjustments in contract estimates on our operating earnings can be reflected in either operating costs and expenses or revenue.

Net cumulative catch up adjustments on gross profit recorded were not material for both the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020.

Payments under long-term contracts may be received before or after revenue is recognized. When revenue is recognized before we bill our customer, a contract asset is created for the work performed but not yet billed. Similarly, when we receive payment before we ship our products to our customer, a contract liability is created for the advance or progress payment.

We record provisions for the total anticipated losses on contracts, considering total estimated costs to complete the contract compared to total anticipated revenues, in the period in which such losses are identified. The provisions for estimated losses on contracts require us to make certain estimates and assumptions, including those with respect to the future revenue under a contract and the future cost to complete the contract. Our estimate of the future cost to complete a contract may include assumptions as to changes in manufacturing efficiency, operating and material costs, and our ability to resolve claims and assertions with our customers. If any of these or other assumptions and estimates do not materialize in the future, we may be required to adjust the provisions for estimated losses on contracts. The provision for estimated losses on contracts is included as part of contract liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, provision for estimated losses on contracts were \$2.2 million and \$2.3 million, respectively.

Production cost of contracts includes non-recurring production costs, such as design and engineering costs, and tooling and other special-purpose machinery necessary to build parts as specified in a contract. Production costs of contracts are recorded to cost of sales using the over time revenue recognition model. We review the value of the production cost of contracts on a quarterly basis to ensure when added to the estimated cost to complete, the value is not greater than the estimated realizable value of the related contracts. As of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, production cost of contracts were \$7.6 million and \$7.0 million, respectively.

#### Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

Contract assets consist of our right to payment for work performed but not yet billed. Contract assets are transferred to accounts receivable when we bill our customers. We bill our customers when we ship the products and meet the shipping terms within the revenue contract. Contract liabilities consist of advance or progress payments received from our customers prior to the time transfer of control occurs plus the estimated losses on contracts.

Contract assets and contract liabilities from revenue contracts with customers are as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
Contract assets	\$ 182,759	\$ 154,028
Contract liabilities	\$ 23,274	\$ 28,264

The increase in our contract assets as of October 2, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020 was primarily due to a net increase of products in work in process in the current period.

The decrease in our contract liabilities as of October 2, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020 was primarily due to a net decrease of advance or progress payments received from our customers in the current period. We recognized \$16.5 million of the contract liabilities as of December 31, 2020 as revenues during the nine months ended October 2, 2021.

Performance obligations are defined as customer placed purchase orders (“POs”) with firm fixed price and firm delivery dates. Our remaining performance obligations as of October 2, 2021 totaled \$736.0 million. We anticipate recognizing an estimated 70% of our remaining performance obligations as revenue during the next 12 months with the remaining performance obligations being recognized in the remainder of 2022 and beyond.

#### Revenue by Category

In addition to the revenue categories disclosed above, the following table reflects our revenue disaggregated by major end-use market:

	(Dollars in thousands) Three Months Ended		(Dollars in thousands) Nine Months Ended	
	October 2 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2 2021	September 26, 2020
<b><u>Consolidated Ducommun</u></b>				
Military and space	\$ 113,622	\$ 111,058	\$ 340,757	\$ 307,479
Commercial aerospace	41,150	30,731	114,104	130,948
Industrial	8,455	8,582	25,709	32,728
Total	<u>\$ 163,227</u>	<u>\$ 150,371</u>	<u>\$ 480,570</u>	<u>\$ 471,155</u>
<b><u>Electronic Systems</u></b>				
Military and space	\$ 81,365	\$ 80,209	\$ 243,853	\$ 223,692
Commercial aerospace	14,901	14,679	37,060	37,120
Industrial	8,455	8,582	25,709	32,728
Total	<u>\$ 104,721</u>	<u>\$ 103,470</u>	<u>\$ 306,622</u>	<u>\$ 293,540</u>
<b><u>Structural Systems</u></b>				
Military and space	\$ 32,257	\$ 30,849	\$ 96,904	\$ 83,787
Commercial aerospace	26,249	16,052	77,044	93,828
Total	<u>\$ 58,506</u>	<u>\$ 46,901</u>	<u>\$ 173,948</u>	<u>\$ 177,615</u>

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

##### *New Accounting Guidance Adopted in 2021*

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-10, “Codification Improvements” (“ASU 2020-10”), which affects a wide variety of Topics in the Accounting Standards Codification (“Codification”). ASU 2020-10, among other things, contains amendments that improve the consistency of the Codification by including all disclosure guidance in the appropriate Disclosure Section (Section 50). Many of the amendments arose as the FASB provided an option to give certain information either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes to financial statements and that option only was included in the Other Presentation Matters Section (Section 45) of the Codification. Those amendments are not expected to change current practice. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, which was our interim period beginning January 1, 2021. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, “Income Taxes (Topic 740), Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes” (“ASU 2019-12”), which removes certain exceptions and provides guidance on various areas of tax accounting. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years, which was our interim period beginning January 1, 2021. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, “Compensation - Retirement Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans - General (Topic 715-20): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans” (“ASU 2018-14”), which removes disclosures that no longer are considered cost-beneficial, clarify the specific requirements of disclosures, and add disclosure requirements identified as relevant. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years, which was our interim period beginning January 1, 2021. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

#### *Recently Issued Accounting Standards*

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06, “Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40) - Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity” (“ASU 2020-06”), which simplifies reporting or provides clarification on various topics, including clarification that an entity should use the weighted-average share count from each quarter when calculating the year-to-date weighted-average share count. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years, which will be our interim period beginning January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted. We are evaluating the impact of this standard.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, “Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848), Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting” (“ASU 2020-04”), which provides optional guidance for a limited time for contracts that reference London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), to ease the potential burden in accounting for, or recognizing the effects, of reference rate reform on financial reporting as a result of the cessation of LIBOR. The new guidance is effective at any time after March 12, 2020 but no later than December 31, 2022. We are evaluating the impact of this standard.

#### **Note 2. Inventories**

Inventories consisted of the following:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 122,752	\$ 107,983
Work in process	17,312	15,895
Finished goods	4,115	5,345
Total	<u>\$ 144,179</u>	<u>\$ 129,223</u>

#### **Note 3. Goodwill**

We perform our annual goodwill impairment test as of the first day of the fourth quarter. If certain factors occur, including significant under performance of our business relative to expected operating results, significant adverse economic and industry trends, significant decline in our market capitalization for an extended period of time relative to net book value, a decision to divest individual businesses within a reporting unit, or a decision to group individual businesses differently, we may be required to perform an interim impairment test prior to the fourth quarter.

We may use either a qualitative or quantitative approach when testing a reporting unit’s goodwill for impairment. The qualitative approach for potential impairment analysis is performed to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount.

The quantitative approach for potential impairment analysis is performed by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. Fair value is estimated by management using a combination of the income approach (which is based on a discounted cash flow model) and market approach. Management’s cash flow projections include significant judgments and assumptions, including the amount and timing of expected cash flows, long-term growth rates, and discount rates. The cash flows used in the discounted cash flow model are based on our best estimate of future revenues, gross margins, and adjusted after-tax earnings. If any of these assumptions are incorrect, it will impact the estimated fair value of a reporting unit. The market approach also requires significant management judgment in selecting comparable business acquisitions and the transaction values observed and its related control premiums.

For our most recent annual goodwill impairment test of our Electronic Systems reporting unit as of the first day of the fourth quarter of 2020, we used a qualitative assessment and determined it was not more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount. For our most recent annual goodwill impairment test of our Structural Systems reporting unit as of the first day of the fourth quarter of 2020, we performed a step one goodwill impairment test where the fair value of our Structural Systems reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 69% and thus, goodwill was not deemed to be impaired. While our business continues to be negatively impacted during the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, no material adverse factors/changes have occurred since the fourth quarter of 2020 that would require us to perform another qualitative assessment. As such, for the third quarter of 2021, it was also not more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units were less than their carrying amounts and thus, the respective goodwill amounts were not deemed to be impaired.

The carrying amounts of our goodwill were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)		
	Electronic Systems	Structural Systems	Consolidated Ducommun
Gross goodwill	\$ 199,157	\$ 53,395	\$ 252,552
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(81,722)	—	(81,722)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 117,435	\$ 53,395	\$ 170,830
Balance at October 2, 2021	\$ 117,435	\$ 53,395	\$ 170,830

#### Note 4. Accrued and Other Liabilities

The components of accrued and other liabilities were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accrued compensation	\$ 21,715	\$ 28,432
Accrued income tax and sales tax	453	80
Other	13,126	12,014
Total	\$ 35,294	\$ 40,526

#### Note 5. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt and the current period interest rates were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
Term loans	\$ 289,462	\$ 295,638
Revolving credit facility	10,000	25,000
Total debt	299,462	320,638
Less current portion	(7,000)	(7,000)
Total long-term debt, less current portion	292,462	313,638
Less debt issuance costs - term loans	(1,424)	(1,716)
Total long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs - term loans	\$ 291,038	\$ 311,922
Debt issuance costs - revolving credit facility <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,515
Weighted-average interest rate	3.24 %	3.59 %

(1) Included as part of other assets.

In December 2019, we completed the refinancing of a portion of our existing debt by entering into a new revolving credit facility (“2019 Revolving Credit Facility”) to replace the then existing revolving credit facility that was entered into in November 2018 (“2018 Revolving Credit Facility”) and entered into a new term loan (“2019 Term Loan”). The 2019 Revolving Credit Facility is a \$100.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility that matures on December 20, 2024 replacing the \$100.0 million 2018 Revolving Credit Facility that would have matured on November 21, 2023. The 2019 Term Loan is a \$140.0 million senior secured term loan that matures on December 20, 2024. We also have an existing \$240.0 million senior secured term loan that was entered into in November 2018 that matures on November 21, 2025 (“2018 Term Loan”). The

original amounts available under the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility, 2019 Term Loan, and 2018 Term Loan (collectively, the “Credit Facilities”) in aggregate, totaled \$480.0 million.

The 2019 Term Loan bears interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) the Eurodollar Rate (defined as the London Interbank Offered Rate [“LIBOR”]) plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50% per year or (ii) the Base Rate (defined as the highest of [a] Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, [b] Bank of America’s prime rate, and [c] the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.50% per year, in each case based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio, typically payable quarterly. In addition, the 2019 Term Loan requires installment payments of 1.25% of the original outstanding principal balance of the 2019 Term Loan amount on a quarterly basis, on the last day of the calendar quarter. For the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021, we made the required quarterly payments totaling \$1.8 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

The 2019 Revolving Credit Facility bears interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) the Eurodollar Rate (defined as LIBOR) plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50% per year or (ii) the Base Rate (defined as the highest of [a] Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, [b] Bank of America’s prime rate, and [c] the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.50% per year, in each case based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio, typically payable quarterly. The undrawn portion of the commitment of the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a commitment fee ranging from 0.175% to 0.275%, based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio. However, the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility does not require any principal installment payments.

The 2018 Term Loan bears interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) the Eurodollar Rate (defined as LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 3.75% to 4.00% per year or (ii) the Base Rate (defined as the highest of [a] Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, [b] Bank of America’s prime rate, and [c] the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin ranging from 3.75% to 4.00% per year, in each case based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio, typically payable quarterly. In addition, the 2018 Term Loan required installment payments of 0.25% of the outstanding principal balance of the 2018 Term Loan amount on a quarterly basis.

Further, under the Credit Facilities, if we exceed the annual excess cash flow threshold, we are required to make an annual additional principal payment based on the consolidated adjusted leverage ratio. The annual mandatory excess cash flow payment is based on (i) 50% of the excess cash flow amount if the adjusted leverage ratio is greater than 3.25 to 1.0, (ii) 25% of the excess cash flow amount if the adjusted leverage ratio is less than or equal to 3.25 to 1.0 but greater than 2.50 to 1.0, and (iii) zero percent of the excess cash flow amount if the consolidated adjusted leverage ratio is less than or equal to 2.50 to 1.0. During the first quarter of 2021, we made the required 2020 annual excess cash flow payment of \$0.9 million. As of October 2, 2021, we were in compliance with all covenants required under the Credit Facilities.

During the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021, we made net voluntary prepayments totaling \$5.0 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, on the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility.

In conjunction with entering into the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility and the 2019 Term Loan, we drew down the entire \$140.0 million on the 2019 Term Loan and used those proceeds to pay off and close the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility of \$58.5 million, paid down a portion of the 2018 Term Loan of \$56.0 million, paid the accrued interest associated with the amounts being paid down on the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility and 2018 Term Loan, paid the fees related to this transaction, and the remainder available for general corporate purposes. The \$56.0 million pay down on the 2018 Term Loan paid all the required quarterly installment payments on the 2018 Term Loan until maturity.

The 2019 Term Loan and 2018 Term Loan were considered a modification of debt and thus, no gain or loss was recorded. Instead, the new fees paid to the lenders of \$0.6 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the life of the 2019 Term Loan. The remaining debt issuance costs related to the 2018 Term Loan of \$1.5 million as of the modification date will continue to be amortized over its remaining life.

The 2019 Revolving Credit Facility that replaced the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility was considered an extinguishment of debt except for the portion related to the creditors that were part of both the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility and the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility and in which case, it was considered a modification of debt. As a result, we expensed the portion of the unamortized debt issuance costs related to the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility that was considered an extinguishment of debt of \$0.5 million. In addition, the new fees paid to the lenders of \$0.5 million as part of the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility were capitalized and are being amortized over its remaining life. Further, the remaining debt issuance costs related to the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility of \$1.1 million as of the modification date will also be amortized over its remaining life.

As of October 2, 2021, we had \$89.8 million of unused borrowing capacity under the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility, after deducting \$0.2 million for standby letters of credit.

The Credit Facilities were entered into by us (“Parent Company”) and guaranteed by all of our domestic subsidiaries, other than two subsidiaries that were considered minor (“Subsidiary Guarantors”). The Subsidiary Guarantors jointly and severally

guarantee the Credit Facilities. The Parent Company has no independent assets or operations and therefore, no consolidating financial information for the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are presented.

In October 2015, we entered into interest rate cap hedges designated as cash flow hedges with a portion of these interest rate cap hedges maturing on a quarterly basis, and a final quarterly maturity date of June 2020, in aggregate, totaling \$135.0 million of our debt. We paid a total of \$1.0 million in connection with entering into the interest rate cap hedges. The interest rate cap hedges matured during our second quarter of 2020 and as such, all remaining amounts related to the interest rate cap hedges were fully amortized and unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income were also realized at that time.

#### **Note 6. Indemnifications**

We have made guarantees and indemnities under which we may be required to make payments to a guaranteed or indemnified party, in relation to certain transactions, including revenue transactions in the ordinary course of business. In connection with certain performance center leases, we have indemnified our lessors for certain claims arising from the performance center or the lease. We indemnify our directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of the State of Delaware.

However, we have a directors and officers insurance policy that may reduce our exposure in certain circumstances and may enable us to recover a portion of future amounts that may be payable, if any. The duration of the guarantees and indemnities varies and, in many cases is indefinite but subject to statute of limitations. The majority of guarantees and indemnities do not provide any limitations of the maximum potential future payments we could be obligated to make. Historically, payments related to these guarantees and indemnities have been immaterial. We estimate the fair value of our indemnification obligations as insignificant based on this history and insurance coverage and have, therefore, not recorded any liability for these guarantees and indemnities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

#### **Note 7. Income Taxes**

The provision for income taxes is determined using an estimated annual effective tax rate, which is generally less than the U.S. Federal statutory rate, primarily due to research and development (“R&D”) tax credits. Our effective tax rate may be subject to fluctuations during the year as new information is obtained, which may affect the assumptions used to estimate the annual effective tax rate, including factors such as expected utilization of R&D tax credits, valuation allowances against deferred tax assets, recognition or derecognition of tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions, and changes in or the interpretation of tax laws in jurisdictions where we conduct business. Also, excess tax benefits and tax detriments related to our equity compensation recognized in the condensed consolidated income statement could result in fluctuations in our effective tax rate period-over-period depending on the volatility of our stock price, number of restricted or performance stock units that vests, and stock options exercised during the period. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates, for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of our assets and liabilities along with net operating loss and tax credit carryovers.

We record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets to reduce the net carrying value to an amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. When we establish or reduce our valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets, the provision for income taxes will increase or decrease, respectively, in the period when that determination is made.

We recorded income tax expense of \$1.2 million for the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to \$0.8 million for the three months ended September 26, 2020. The increase in income tax expense for the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020 was primarily due to higher pre-tax income for the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020. The increase in income tax expense was partially offset by higher income tax benefits recognized in the third quarter of 2021 related to the U.S. Federal research and development tax credit.

We recorded income tax expense of \$4.1 million for the nine months ended October 2, 2021, compared to \$3.4 million for the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The increase in income tax expense for the first nine months of 2021 compared to the first nine months of 2020 was primarily due to higher pre-tax income for the first nine months of 2021 compared to the first nine months of 2020. The increase in income tax expense was partially offset by higher income tax benefits related to the U.S. Federal research and development tax credit and higher discrete income tax benefits related to net tax windfalls from stock-based compensation.

On March 11, 2021, the U.S. enacted the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“Rescue Plan”) aimed at mitigating the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. We considered the provisions of the Rescue Plan and determined they do not have a material impact on our income taxes.

Our total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$4.5 million and \$4.1 million as of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. If recognized, \$2.8 million would affect the effective tax rate. We record interest and penalty charges, if any, related to uncertain tax positions as a component of tax expense and unrecognized tax benefits. The amounts accrued for

interest and penalty charges as of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were not significant. We do not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to increase or decrease by a material amount in the next twelve months.

We file U.S. Federal and state income tax returns. We are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) for tax years after 2016 and by state taxing authorities for tax years after 2015. While we are no longer subject to examination prior to those periods, carryforwards generated prior to those periods may still be adjusted upon examination by the IRS or state taxing authorities if they either have been or will be used in a subsequent period. We believe we have adequately accrued for tax deficiencies or reductions in tax benefits, if any, that could result from the examination and all open audit years.

#### **Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies**

In December 2020, a representative action under California’s Private Attorneys General Act was filed against us in the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino. We received service of process of this complaint on January 28, 2021. The complaint alleges violations of California’s wage and hour laws relating to our current and former employees and seeks attorney’s fees and penalties. We believe these claims are baseless, are without merit and intend to vigorously defend against them. We do not currently have enough information to make a reasonable estimate as to the likelihood or amount of loss, or a range of reasonably possible losses as a result of this claim, so there has been no related accrual for estimated liability recorded as of October 2, 2021.

Structural Systems has been directed by California environmental agencies to investigate and take corrective action for groundwater contamination at our facilities located in El Mirage and Monrovia, California. Based on currently available information, we have established an accrual for its estimated liability for such investigation and corrective action of \$1.5 million at both October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, which is reflected in other long-term liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Structural Systems also faces liability as a potentially responsible party for hazardous waste disposed at landfills located in Casmalia and West Covina, California. Structural Systems and other companies and government entities have entered into consent decrees with respect to these landfills with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and/or California environmental agencies under which certain investigation, remediation and maintenance activities are being performed. Based on currently available information, we preliminarily estimate that the range of our future liabilities in connection with the landfill located in West Covina, California is between \$0.4 million and \$3.1 million. We have established an accrual for the estimated liability in connection with the West Covina landfill of \$0.4 million as of both October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, which is reflected in other long-term liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Our ultimate liability in connection with these matters will depend upon a number of factors, including changes in existing laws and regulations, the design and cost of construction, operation and maintenance activities, and the allocation of liability among potentially responsible parties.

In June 2020, a fire severely damaged our performance center in Guaymas, Mexico, which is part of our Structural Systems segment. There were no injuries, however, property and equipment, inventories, and tooling in this leased facility were damaged. Our Guaymas performance center is comprised of two buildings with an aggregate total of 62,000 square feet. The loss of production from the Guaymas performance center is being absorbed by our other existing performance centers. A neighboring, non-related manufacturing facility, also suffered fire damage during the same time as the fire that severely damaged our Guaymas performance center. The cause of the fire is still undetermined and as such, there is no amount of loss that is probable and reasonably estimable at this time.

Our insurance covers damage to the facility, equipment, unfinished inventory, and other assets at replacement cost, finished goods inventory at selling price, as well as business interruption, third party property damage, and recovery related expenses caused by the fire, less our per claim deductible. The anticipated insurance recoveries related to losses and incremental costs incurred are recognized when receipt is probable. The anticipated insurance recoveries in excess of net book value of the damaged operating assets and business interruption will not be recorded until all contingencies related to our claim have been resolved. During the year ended December 31, 2020, \$0.8 million of revenue and \$0.5 million of related cost of sales were reversed for revenue previously recognized using the over time method as the revenue recognition process for these items were deemed to be interrupted as a result of these inventory items being damaged. Also during the year ended December 31, 2020, we wrote off property and equipment and tooling with an aggregate total net book value of \$7.1 million and inventory on hand of \$3.4 million that were damaged by the fire. The related anticipated insurance recoveries were also presented within the same financial statement line item in the condensed consolidated statements of income resulting in no net impact, with the anticipated insurance recoveries receivable included as part of other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of October 2, 2021, \$13.5 million of general insurance recoveries have been received to date. The timing of and the remaining amounts of insurance recoveries, including for business interruption, are not known at this time.

In the normal course of business, Ducommun and its subsidiaries are defendants in certain other litigation, claims and inquiries,

including matters relating to environmental laws. In addition, Ducommun makes various commitments and incurs contingent liabilities in the ordinary course of business. While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of these matters, Ducommun does not presently expect that any sum it may be required to pay in connection with these matters would have a material adverse effect on its condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### Note 9. Business Segment Information

We supply products and services primarily to the aerospace and defense industries. Our subsidiaries are organized into two strategic businesses, Electronic Systems and Structural Systems, each of which is a reportable operating segment.

Financial information by reportable operating segment was as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands) Three Months Ended		(Dollars in thousands) Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
<b>Net Revenues</b>				
Electronic Systems	\$ 104,721	\$ 103,470	\$ 306,622	\$ 293,540
Structural Systems	58,506	46,901	173,948	177,615
Total Net Revenues	<u>\$ 163,227</u>	<u>\$ 150,371</u>	<u>\$ 480,570</u>	<u>\$ 471,155</u>
<b>Segment Operating Income</b>				
Electronic Systems	\$ 15,319	\$ 14,867	\$ 42,185	\$ 40,427
Structural Systems	4,457	1,769	15,177	13,373
	19,776	16,636	57,362	53,800
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(6,413)	(6,371)	(20,297)	(19,884)
Operating Income	<u>\$ 13,363</u>	<u>\$ 10,265</u>	<u>\$ 37,065</u>	<u>\$ 33,916</u>
<b>Depreciation and Amortization Expenses</b>				
Electronic Systems	\$ 3,547	\$ 3,492	\$ 10,396	\$ 10,591
Structural Systems	3,599	3,528	10,540	10,956
Corporate Administration	58	58	176	194
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	<u>\$ 7,204</u>	<u>\$ 7,078</u>	<u>\$ 21,112</u>	<u>\$ 21,741</u>
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>				
Electronic Systems	\$ 1,964	\$ 586	\$ 3,865	\$ 3,518
Structural Systems	1,598	1,796	6,154	4,400
Corporate Administration	—	—	—	—
Total Capital Expenditures	<u>\$ 3,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,382</u>	<u>\$ 10,019</u>	<u>\$ 7,918</u>

(1) Includes costs not allocated to either the Electronic Systems or Structural Systems operating segments.

Segment assets include assets directly identifiable to or allocated to each segment. Our segment assets are as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
<b>Total Assets</b>		
Electronic Systems	\$ 496,616	\$ 448,606
Structural Systems	325,165	325,604
Corporate Administration <sup>(1)</sup>	16,002	63,137
Total Assets	<u>\$ 837,783</u>	<u>\$ 837,347</u>
<b>Goodwill and Intangibles</b>		
Electronic Systems	\$ 194,111	\$ 201,077
Structural Systems	91,703	94,497
Total Goodwill and Intangibles	<u>\$ 285,814</u>	<u>\$ 295,574</u>

(1) Includes assets not specifically identified to or allocated to either the Electronic Systems or Structural Systems operating segments, including cash and cash equivalents.

## Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

### Overview

Ducommun Incorporated (“Ducommun,” “the Company,” “we,” “us” or “our”) is a leading global provider of engineering and manufacturing services for high-performance products and high-cost-of failure applications used primarily in the aerospace and defense (“A&D”), industrial, medical and other industries (collectively, “Industrial”). We differentiate ourselves as a full-service solution-based provider, offering a wide range of value-added products and services in our primary businesses of electronics, structures and integrated solutions. We operate through two primary business segments: Electronic Systems and Structural Systems, each of which is a reportable segment.

### COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Our Business

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on our overall business during the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, precautionary measures were instituted by governments and businesses to mitigate its spread, including the imposition of travel restrictions, quarantines, shelter in place directives, and shutting down of non-essential businesses.

The safety of our workforce is our top priority. We have implemented numerous well-being protocols related to health and welfare at all of our facilities. Safety protocols consistent with guidelines provided by state and local governments and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) have been put into practice, including social distancing, provision of personal protective equipment, enhanced cleaning, and flexible work arrangements wherever possible. We have also offered enhanced leave and benefits to our employees and provide frequent updates to ensure our workforce is kept apprised of evolving regulations and safety measures.

In March 2020, the U.S. enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) which provides tax relief to individuals and businesses affected by the coronavirus pandemic. We have not requested or accepted any loans or payments that are available under the CARES Act, however, we have exercised the option to defer payment of the employer portion of payroll taxes (Social Security) that would otherwise be required to be made during the period beginning March 27, 2020 to December 31, 2020. One half of the deferred amount is required to be paid by December 31, 2021, with the remaining 50% to be paid by December 31, 2022. As of October 2, 2021, we have deferred \$6.1 million, which is included as part of accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The COVID-19 pandemic has and continues to contribute to a general slowdown in the global economy and specifically, the commercial aerospace end-use market. In 2020, both major large aircraft manufacturers, The Boeing Company (“Boeing”) and Airbus SE, announced lower build rates for the near and medium future. In its 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K, Boeing indicated it expects it will take approximately three years for worldwide travel to return to 2019 levels and a few years beyond that for the industry to return to a long-term trend growth of five percent. While the full extent and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be reasonably estimated with certainty at this time, COVID-19 has had a significant impact on our business, the businesses of our customers and suppliers, as well as our results of operations and financial condition, and may have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition for the remainder of 2021 and beyond.

### Third quarter 2021 recap:

- Revenues of \$163.2 million
- Net income of \$9.6 million, or \$0.78 per diluted share
- Adjusted EBITDA of \$23.9 million, or 14.6% of revenues

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation expense, restructuring charges, and Guaymas fire related expenses (“Adjusted EBITDA”) were \$23.9 million and \$21.6 million for the three months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively.

When viewed with our financial results prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and accompanying reconciliations, we believe Adjusted EBITDA provides additional useful information that clarifies and enhances the understanding of the factors and trends affecting our past performance and future prospects. We define this measure, explain how it is calculated and provide a reconciliation of this measure to the most comparable GAAP measure in the table below. Adjusted EBITDA and the related financial ratios, as presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (“Form 10-Q”), are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, GAAP. They are not a measurement of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP, or as an alternative to net

cash provided by operating activities as measures of our liquidity. The presentation of these measures should not be interpreted to mean that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or nonrecurring items.

We use Adjusted EBITDA as a non-GAAP operating performance measure internally as a complementary financial measure to evaluate the performance and trends of our businesses. We present Adjusted EBITDA and the related financial ratios, as applicable, because we believe that measures such as these provide useful information with respect to our ability to meet our operating commitments.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations include:

- It does not reflect our cash expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- It does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- It does not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;
- It is not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our statements of cash flows;
- It does not reflect the impact on earnings of charges resulting from matters unrelated to our ongoing operations; and
- Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently from us, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

As a result of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA and the related financial ratios should not be considered as measures of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or as a measure of cash that will be available to us to meet our obligations. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only as supplemental information. See our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Form 10-Q.

Even with the limitations above, we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is useful to an investor in evaluating our results of operations as this measure:

- Is widely used by investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items excluded from the calculation of such terms, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired, among other factors;
- Helps investors to evaluate and compare the results of our operations from period to period by removing the effect of our capital structure from our operating performance; and
- Is used by our management team for various other purposes in presentations to our Board of Directors as a basis for strategic planning and forecasting.

The following financial items have been added back to or subtracted from our net income when calculating Adjusted EBITDA:

- Interest expense may be useful to investors for determining current cash flow;
- Income tax expense may be useful to investors because it represents the taxes which may be payable for the period and the change in deferred taxes during the period, and may reduce cash flow available for use in our business;
- Depreciation may be useful to investors because it generally represents the wear and tear on our property and equipment used in our operations;
- Amortization expense may be useful to investors because it represents the estimated attrition of our acquired customer base and the diminishing value of product rights;
- Stock-based compensation may be useful to our investors for determining current cash flow;
- Restructuring charges may be useful to our investors in evaluating our core operating performance; and
- Guaymas fire related expenses may be useful to our investors in evaluating our core operating performance.

Reconciliations of net income to Adjusted EBITDA and the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of net revenues were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands) Three Months Ended		(Dollars in thousands) Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Net income	\$ 9,584	\$ 6,501	\$ 24,702	\$ 19,521
Interest expense	2,770	3,101	8,433	11,068
Income tax expense	1,205	762	4,126	3,426
Depreciation	3,632	3,419	10,530	10,407
Amortization	3,572	3,659	10,582	11,334
Stock-based compensation expense	2,407	2,076	8,149	6,605
Restructuring charges	—	1,107	—	1,768
Guaymas fire related expenses	704	1,022	1,871	1,022
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 23,874</u>	<u>\$ 21,647</u>	<u>\$ 68,393</u>	<u>\$ 65,151</u>
% of net revenues	14.6 %	14.4 %	14.2 %	13.8 %

**Results of Operations**
**Third Quarter of 2021 Compared to Third Quarter of 2020**

The following table sets forth net revenues, selected financial data, the effective tax rate and diluted earnings per share:

	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data) Three Months Ended				(Dollars in thousands, except per share data) Nine Months Ended			
	October 2, 2021	% of Net Revenues	September 26, 2020	% of Net Revenues	October 2, 2021	% of Net Revenues	September 26, 2020	% of Net Revenues
Net Revenues	\$ 163,227	100.0 %	\$ 150,371	100.0 %	\$ 480,570	100.0 %	\$ 471,155	100.0 %
Cost of Sales	127,912	78.4 %	116,906	77.7 %	375,373	78.1 %	368,218	78.2 %
Gross Profit	35,315	21.6 %	33,465	22.3 %	105,197	21.9 %	102,937	21.8 %
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	21,952	13.4 %	22,093	14.7 %	68,132	14.2 %	67,253	14.3 %
Restructuring Charges	—	— %	1,107	0.8 %	—	— %	1,768	0.3 %
Operating Income	13,363	8.2 %	10,265	6.8 %	37,065	7.7 %	33,916	7.2 %
Interest Expense	(2,770)	(1.7)%	(3,101)	(2.1)%	(8,433)	(1.7)%	(11,068)	(2.4)%
Other Income	196	0.1 %	99	0.1 %	196	— %	99	— %
Income Before Taxes	10,789	6.6 %	7,263	4.8 %	28,828	6.0 %	22,947	4.8 %
Income Tax Expense	1,205	nm	762	nm	4,126	nm	3,426	nm
Net Income	\$ 9,584	5.9 %	\$ 6,501	4.3 %	\$ 24,702	5.1 %	\$ 19,521	4.1 %
Effective Tax Rate	11.2 %	nm	10.5 %	nm	14.3 %	nm	14.9 %	nm
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.78	nm	\$ 0.54	nm	\$ 2.02	nm	\$ 1.64	nm

nm = not meaningful

## Net Revenues by End-Use Market and Operating Segment

Net revenues by end-use market and operating segment during the fiscal three and nine months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended				
	Change	(Dollars in thousands)		% of Net Revenues		Change	(Dollars in thousands)		% of Net Revenues	
		October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020		October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
<b>Consolidated Ducommun</b>										
Military and space	\$ 2,564	\$ 113,622	\$ 111,058	69.6 %	73.9 %	\$ 33,278	\$ 340,757	\$ 307,479	70.9 %	65.3 %
Commercial aerospace	10,419	41,150	30,731	25.2 %	20.4 %	(16,844)	114,104	130,948	23.7 %	27.8 %
Industrial	(127)	8,455	8,582	5.2 %	5.7 %	(7,019)	25,709	32,728	5.4 %	6.9 %
Total	\$ 12,856	\$ 163,227	\$ 150,371	100.0 %	100.0 %	\$ 9,415	\$ 480,570	\$ 471,155	100.0 %	100.0 %
<b>Electronic Systems</b>										
Military and space	\$ 1,156	\$ 81,365	\$ 80,209	77.7 %	77.5 %	\$ 20,161	\$ 243,853	\$ 223,692	79.5 %	76.2 %
Commercial aerospace	222	14,901	14,679	14.2 %	14.2 %	(60)	37,060	37,120	12.1 %	12.6 %
Industrial	(127)	8,455	8,582	8.1 %	8.3 %	(7,019)	25,709	32,728	8.4 %	11.2 %
Total	\$ 1,251	\$ 104,721	\$ 103,470	100.0 %	100.0 %	\$ 13,082	\$ 306,622	\$ 293,540	100.0 %	100.0 %
<b>Structural Systems</b>										
Military and space	\$ 1,408	\$ 32,257	\$ 30,849	55.1 %	65.8 %	\$ 13,117	\$ 96,904	\$ 83,787	55.7 %	47.2 %
Commercial aerospace	10,197	26,249	16,052	44.9 %	34.2 %	(16,784)	77,044	93,828	44.3 %	52.8 %
Total	\$ 11,605	\$ 58,506	\$ 46,901	100.0 %	100.0 %	\$ (3,667)	\$ 173,948	\$ 177,615	100.0 %	100.0 %

Net revenues for the three months ended October 2, 2021 were \$163.2 million, compared to \$150.4 million for the three months ended September 26, 2020. The year-over-year increase was primarily due to the following:

- \$10.4 million higher revenues in our commercial aerospace end-use markets due to higher build rates on large aircraft platforms and regional and business aircraft platforms; and
- \$2.6 million higher revenues in our military and space end-use markets due to higher build rates on military fixed-wing aircraft platforms, partially offset by lower build rates on other military and space platforms.

Net revenues for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 were \$480.6 million, compared to \$471.2 million for the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The year-over-year increase was primarily due to the following:

- \$33.3 million higher revenues in our military and space end-use markets due to higher build rates on military fixed-wing aircraft platforms and various missile platforms; partially offset by
- \$16.8 million lower revenues in our commercial aerospace end-use markets due to lower build rates on large aircraft platforms.

## Net Revenues by Major Customers

A significant portion of our net revenues are from our top ten customers as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020
Boeing Company	8.7 %	8.1 %	8.4 %	9.7 %
Lockheed Martin Corporation	4.0 %	5.7 %	4.6 %	5.1 %
Northrop Grumman Corporation	6.6 %	14.9 %	6.7 %	8.5 %
Raytheon Technologies Corporation	25.0 %	21.1 %	23.3 %	20.3 %
Spirit AeroSystems Holdings, Inc.	5.3 %	0.9 %	3.9 %	2.6 %
Total top ten customers <sup>(1)</sup>	62.4 %	63.7 %	60.4 %	58.4 %

(1) Includes The Boeing Company (“Boeing”), Lockheed Martin Corporation (“Lockheed”), Northrop Grumman Corporation (“Northrop”), and Raytheon Technologies Corporation (“Raytheon”) for the three months and nine months ended October 2, 2021

and September 26, 2020, and Spirit AeroSystems Holdings, Inc. (“Spirit”) for the three months and nine months ended October 2, 2021, and the nine months ended September 26, 2020.

Boeing, Lockheed, Northrop, Raytheon, and Spirit represented the following percentages of total accounts receivable:

	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
Boeing	6.0 %	4.8 %
Lockheed	2.3 %	2.4 %
Northrop	5.0 %	12.3 %
Raytheon	15.0 %	15.0 %
Spirit	1.2 %	1.1 %

The net revenues and accounts receivable from Boeing, Lockheed, Northrop, Raytheon, and Spirit are diversified over a number of commercial, military and space programs and were generated by both operating segments.

### Gross Profit

Gross profit consists of net revenues less cost of sales. Cost of sales includes the cost of production of finished products and other expenses related to inventory management, manufacturing quality, and order fulfillment. Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues decreased year-over-year with the three months ended October 2, 2021 of 21.6%, compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 of 22.3% primarily due to unfavorable product mix.

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues increased year-over-year with the nine months ended October 2, 2021 of 21.9%, compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 of 21.8% primarily due to favorable product mix and lower compensation and benefits costs, partially offset by unfavorable manufacturing volume.

### Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) Expenses

SG&A expenses decreased \$0.1 million year-over-year in the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 primarily due to lower compensation and benefits costs of \$0.8 million and lower other expenses of \$0.5 million, partially offset by higher professional services fees of \$1.3 million.

SG&A expenses increased \$0.9 million year-over-year in the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 primarily due to higher compensation and benefits costs of \$0.5 million.

### Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$0.3 million and \$2.6 million in the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021, respectively, compared to the three and nine months ended September 26, 2020 due to lower interest rates and a lower outstanding debt balance.

### Income Tax Expense

We recorded income tax expense of \$1.2 million for the three months ended October 2, 2021, compared to \$0.8 million for the three months ended September 26, 2020. The increase in income tax expense for the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020 was primarily due to higher pre-tax income for the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020. The increase in income tax expense was partially offset by higher income tax benefits recognized in the third quarter of 2021 mainly related to the U.S. Federal research and development tax credit.

We recorded income tax expense of \$4.1 million for the nine months ended October 2, 2021, compared to \$3.4 million for the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The increase in income tax expense for the first nine months of 2021 compared to the first nine months of 2020 was primarily due to higher pre-tax income for the first nine months of 2021 compared to the first nine months of 2020. The increase in income tax expense was partially offset by higher income tax benefits related to the U.S. Federal research and development tax credit and higher discrete income tax benefits related to net tax windfalls from stock-based compensation.

On March 11, 2021, the U.S. enacted the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“Rescue Plan”) aimed at mitigating the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. We considered the provisions of the Rescue Plan and determined they do not have a material impact on our income taxes.

Our total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$4.5 million and \$4.1 million as of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. If recognized, \$2.8 million would affect the effective tax rate. We record interest and penalty charges, if any, related to uncertain tax positions as a component of tax expense and unrecognized tax benefits. The amounts accrued for interest and penalty charges as of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were not significant. We do not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to increase or decrease by a material amount in the next twelve months.

We file U.S. Federal and state income tax returns. We are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) for tax years after 2016 and by state taxing authorities for tax years after 2015. While we are no longer subject to examination prior to those periods, carryforwards generated prior to those periods may still be adjusted upon examination by the IRS or state taxing authorities if they either have been or will be used in a subsequent period. We believe we have adequately accrued for tax deficiencies or reductions in tax benefits, if any, that could result from the examination and all open audit years.

**Net Income and Earnings per Share**

Net income and earnings per share for the three months ended October 2, 2021 were \$9.6 million, or \$0.78 per diluted share, compared to \$6.5 million, or \$0.54 per diluted share, for the three months ended September 26, 2020. The increase in net income for the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 was primarily due to \$1.9 million of higher gross profit as a result of higher revenues and lower restructuring charges of \$1.1 million.

Net income and earnings per share for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 were \$24.7 million, or \$2.02 per diluted share, compared to \$19.5 million, or \$1.64 per diluted share, for the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The increase in net income for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 was primarily due to lower interest expense of \$2.6 million and \$2.3 million of higher gross profit as a result of higher revenues.

## Business Segment Performance

We report our financial performance based upon the two reportable operating segments: Electronic Systems and Structural Systems. The results of operations differ between our reportable operating segments due to differences in competitors, customers, extent of proprietary deliverables and performance. The following table summarizes our business segment performance for the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021 and September 26, 2020:

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended				
	% Change	(Dollars in thousands)		% of Net Revenues		% Change	(Dollars in thousands)		% of Net Revenues	
		October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020	October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020		October 2, 2021	September 26, 2020		
<b>Net Revenues</b>										
Electronic Systems	1.2 %	\$ 104,721	\$ 103,470	64.2 %	68.8 %	4.5 %	\$ 306,622	\$ 293,540	63.8 %	62.3 %
Structural Systems	24.7 %	58,506	46,901	35.8 %	31.2 %	(2.1)%	173,948	177,615	36.2 %	37.7 %
Total Net Revenues	8.5 %	\$ 163,227	\$ 150,371	100.0 %	100.0 %	2.0 %	\$ 480,570	\$ 471,155	100.0 %	100.0 %
<b>Segment Operating Income</b>										
Electronic Systems		\$ 15,319	\$ 14,867	14.6 %	14.4 %		\$ 42,185	\$ 40,427	13.8 %	13.8 %
Structural Systems		4,457	1,769	7.6 %	3.8 %		15,177	13,373	8.7 %	7.5 %
		19,776	16,636				57,362	53,800		
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>		(6,413)	(6,371)	(3.9)%	(4.2)%		(20,297)	(19,884)	(4.2)%	(4.2)%
Total Operating Income		\$ 13,363	\$ 10,265	8.2 %	6.8 %		\$ 37,065	\$ 33,916	7.7 %	7.2 %
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>										
Electronic Systems										
Operating Income		\$ 15,319	\$ 14,867				\$ 42,185	\$ 40,427		
Other Income		196	—				196	—		
Depreciation and Amortization		3,547	3,492				10,396	10,591		
Restructuring Charges		—	304				—	332		
		19,062	18,663	18.2 %	18.0 %		52,777	51,350	17.2 %	17.5 %
Structural Systems										
Operating Income		4,457	1,769				15,177	13,373		
Depreciation and Amortization		3,599	3,528				10,540	10,956		
Restructuring Charges		—	803				—	1,436		
Guaymas fire related expenses		704	1,022				1,871	1,022		
		8,760	7,122	15.0 %	15.2 %		27,588	26,787	15.9 %	15.1 %
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>										
Operating Loss		(6,413)	(6,371)				(20,297)	(19,884)		
Other Income		—	99				—	99		
Depreciation and Amortization		58	58				176	194		
Stock-Based Compensation Expense		2,407	2,076				8,149	6,605		
		(3,948)	(4,138)				(11,972)	(12,986)		
Adjusted EBITDA		\$ 23,874	\$ 21,647	14.6 %	14.4 %		\$ 68,393	\$ 65,151	14.2 %	13.8 %
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>										
Electronic Systems		\$ 1,964	\$ 586				\$ 3,865	\$ 3,518		
Structural Systems		1,598	1,796				6,154	4,400		
Corporate Administration		—	—				—	—		
Total Capital Expenditures		\$ 3,562	\$ 2,382				\$ 10,019	\$ 7,918		

(1) Includes costs not allocated to either the Electronic Systems or Structural Systems operating segments.

### Electronic Systems

Electronic Systems net revenues in the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$1.3 million primarily due to the following:

- \$1.2 million higher revenues in our military and space end-use markets due to higher build rates on military fixed-wing aircraft platforms, partially offset by lower build rates on other military and space platforms; and
- \$0.2 million higher revenues in our commercial aerospace end-use markets.

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Electronic Systems net revenues in the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$13.1 million primarily due to the following:

- \$20.2 million higher revenues in our military and space end-use markets due to higher build rates on military fixed-wing aircraft platforms; partially offset by
- \$7.0 million lower revenues in our industrial markets; and
- \$0.1 million lower revenues in our commercial aerospace end-use markets.

Electronic Systems segment operating income in the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$0.5 million primarily due to favorable product mix, partially offset by unfavorable manufacturing volume.

Electronic Systems segment operating income in the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$1.8 million primarily due to favorable product mix, lower other manufacturing costs, and lower compensation and benefits costs, partially offset by unfavorable manufacturing volume.

### Structural Systems

Structural Systems net revenues in the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$11.6 million primarily due to the following:

- \$10.2 million higher revenues in our commercial aerospace end-use markets due to higher build rates on large aircraft platforms and regional and business aircraft platforms; and
- \$1.4 million higher revenues in our military and space end-use markets due to higher build rates on other military and space platforms, partially offset by lower build rates on military rotary-wing aircraft platforms.

Structural Systems net revenues in the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 decreased \$3.7 million primarily due to the following:

- \$16.8 million lower revenues in our commercial aerospace end-use markets due to lower build rates on large aircraft platforms and regional and business aircraft platforms; partially offset by
- \$13.1 million higher revenues in our military and space end-use markets due to higher build rates on various missile platforms.

The Structural Systems segment operating income in the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$2.7 million primarily due to favorable manufacturing volume, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

The Structural Systems segment operating income in the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 increased \$1.8 million primarily due to favorable product mix and lower compensation and benefits costs, partially offset by unfavorable manufacturing volume.

In June 2020, a fire severely damaged our performance center in Guaymas, Mexico, which is part of our Structural Systems segment. There were no injuries, however, property and equipment, inventory, and tooling in this leased facility were damaged. We have insurance coverage and expect the majority, if not all, of these items will be covered, less our deductible. The full financial impact cannot be estimated at this time as we are currently working with our insurance carriers to determine the cause of the fire. Our Guaymas performance center is comprised of two buildings with an aggregate total of 62,000 square feet. The loss of production from the Guaymas performance center is being absorbed by our other existing performance centers. See Note 8 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

### Corporate General and Administrative (“CG&A”) Expenses

CG&A expenses were essentially flat for the three months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the three months ended September 26, 2020.

CG&A expenses increased by \$0.4 million for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 compared to the nine months ended September 26, 2020 primarily due to higher compensation and benefits costs of \$1.0 million, partially offset by lower other corporate expenses of \$0.8 million.

### **Backlog**

We define backlog as customer placed purchase orders (“POs”) and long-term agreements (“LTAs”) with firm fixed price and expected delivery dates of 24 months or less. The majority of the LTAs do not meet the definition of a contract under ASC 606 and thus, the backlog amount disclosed below is greater than the remaining performance obligations amount disclosed in Note 1 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. Backlog is subject to delivery delays or program

cancellations, which are beyond our control. Backlog is affected by timing differences in the placement of customer orders and tends to be concentrated in several programs to a greater extent than our net revenues. Backlog in industrial markets tends to be of a shorter duration and is generally fulfilled within a three month period. As a result of these factors, trends in our overall level of backlog may not be indicative of trends in our future net revenues.

The increase in backlog was primarily in the industrial end-use markets and commercial aerospace end-use markets. \$593.0 million of total backlog is expected to be delivered over the next 12 months. The following table summarizes our backlog as of October 2, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

		(Dollars in thousands)	
	Change	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
<b><u>Consolidated Ducommun</u></b>			
Military and space	\$ (17,871)	\$ 497,525	\$ 515,396
Commercial aerospace	18,105	286,431	268,326
Industrial	27,564	51,583	24,019
Total	<u>\$ 27,798</u>	<u>\$ 835,539</u>	<u>\$ 807,741</u>
<b><u>Electronic Systems</u></b>			
Military and space	\$ 11,522	\$ 401,399	\$ 389,877
Commercial aerospace	(6,160)	50,559	56,719
Industrial	27,564	51,583	24,019
Total	<u>\$ 32,926</u>	<u>\$ 503,541</u>	<u>\$ 470,615</u>
<b><u>Structural Systems</u></b>			
Military and space	\$ (29,393)	\$ 96,126	\$ 125,519
Commercial aerospace	24,265	235,872	211,607
Total	<u>\$ (5,128)</u>	<u>\$ 331,998</u>	<u>\$ 337,126</u>

**Liquidity and Capital Resources****Available Liquidity**

Total debt, the weighted-average interest rate, cash and cash equivalents and available credit facilities were as follows:

	(Dollars in millions)	
	October 2, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total debt, including long-term portion	\$ 299.5	\$ 320.6
Weighted-average interest rate on debt	3.24 %	3.59 %
Term Loans interest rate	3.22 %	3.81 %
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9.0	\$ 56.5
Unused Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 89.8	\$ 74.8

In December 2019, we completed the refinancing of a portion of our existing debt by entering into a new revolving credit facility (“2019 Revolving Credit Facility”) to replace the then existing revolving credit facility that was entered into in November 2018 (“2018 Revolving Credit Facility”) and entered into a new term loan (“2019 Term Loan”). The 2019 Revolving Credit Facility is a \$100.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility that will mature on December 20, 2024, replacing the \$100.0 million 2018 Revolving Credit Facility that would have matured on November 21, 2023. The 2019 Term Loan is a \$140.0 million senior secured term loan that will mature on December 20, 2024. We also have an existing \$240.0 million senior secured term loan that was entered into in November 2018 that will mature on November 21, 2025 (“2018 Term Loan”). The original amounts available under the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility, 2019 Term Loan, and 2018 Term Loan (collectively, the “Credit Facilities”) in aggregate, totaled \$480.0 million. We are required to make installment payments of 1.25% of the original outstanding principal balance of the 2019 Term Loan amount on a quarterly basis, on the last day of the calendar quarter. We made the mandatory quarterly principal prepayment under the 2019 Term Loan during the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021 of \$1.8 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. In addition, if we meet the annual excess cash flow threshold, we are required to make an annual additional principal payment on the 2018 Term Loan based on the consolidated adjusted leverage ratio. During the first quarter of 2021, we made the required 2020 annual excess cash flow principal payment of \$0.9 million. Further, the undrawn portion of the commitment of the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a commitment fee ranging from 0.175% to 0.275%, based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio. As of October 2, 2021, we were in compliance with all covenants required under the Credit Facilities. See Note 5 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for further information.

During the three and nine months ended October 2, 2021, we made net voluntary prepayments totaling \$5.0 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, on the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility.

In November 2018, we completed credit facilities to replace the then existing credit facilities. The November 2018 credit facilities consisted of the 2018 Term Loan and the 2018 Revolving Credit Facility (collectively, the “2018 Credit Facilities”). We were required to make installment payments of 0.25% of the outstanding principal balance of the 2018 Term Loan amount on a quarterly basis, however, in conjunction with the 2019 refinancing where we paid down \$56.0 million on the 2018 Term Loan, it paid all the required quarterly installment payments on the 2018 Term Loan until maturity.

In October 2015, we entered into interest rate cap hedges that were designated as cash flow hedges, which matured during our second quarter of 2020.

We expect to spend a total of \$16.0 million to \$18.0 million for capital expenditures in 2021 (excluding capital expenditures we will spend to restore the manufacturing capabilities related to our Guaymas performance center that was severely damaged by fire in June 2020), financed by cash generated from operations, principally to support new contract awards in Electronic Systems and Structural Systems. As part of our strategic plan to become a supplier of a wider range of higher-level assemblies and win new contract awards, additional up-front investment in tooling will be required for newer programs which have higher engineering content and higher levels of complexity in assemblies. However, some portion of the expected capital expenditures in 2021 could be delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We believe the ongoing aerospace and defense subcontractor consolidation makes acquisitions an increasingly important component of our future growth. We will continue to make prudent acquisitions and capital expenditures for manufacturing equipment and facilities to support long-term contracts for commercial and military aircraft and defense programs.

We monitor our asset base, including the market dynamics of the properties we own, and we may sell such properties and/or enter into sale-leaseback transactions. Such transactions would provide cash for various capital deployment options.

We continue to depend on operating cash flow and the availability of our Credit Facilities to provide short-term liquidity. Cash generated from operations and bank borrowing capacity is expected to provide sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations during the next twelve months from the date of issuance of these financial statements.

### **Cash Flow Summary**

Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended October 2, 2021 was \$12.3 million, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$1.5 million for the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The higher net cash used in operating activities during the first nine months of 2021 was mainly due to higher contract assets, higher inventories, higher accounts receivable, lower accrued and other liabilities, and lower contract liabilities, partially offset by higher net income.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$9.8 million for the nine months ended October 2, 2021, compared to \$5.3 million in the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The higher net cash used during the first nine months of 2021 compared to the prior year period was mainly due to higher purchases of property and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$25.4 million for the nine months ended October 2, 2021, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$38.7 million for the nine months ended September 26, 2020. The higher net cash used in financing activities during the first nine months of 2021 was mainly due to the \$50.0 million draw down on the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility during the first quarter of 2020 to hold as cash on hand that did not reoccur in 2021 and lower net draw downs on the 2019 Revolving Credit Facility, partially offset by lower repayments of term loans.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

Our off-balance sheet arrangements consist of operating and finance leases not recorded as a result of the practical expedients utilized, right of offset of industrial revenue bonds and associated failed sales-leasebacks on property and equipment, and indemnities, none of which we believe may have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, liquidity, capital resources, or results of operations.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires estimation and judgment that affect the reported amounts of net revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. For a description of our critical accounting policies, please refer to “Critical Accounting Policies” in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes in any of our critical accounting policies during the three months ended October 2, 2021.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

See “Part I, Item 1. Ducommun Incorporated and Subsidiaries—Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Recent Accounting Pronouncements” for further information.

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

Our main market risk exposure relates to changes in U.S. and U.K. interest rates on our outstanding long-term debt. At October 2, 2021, we had total borrowings of \$299.5 million under our Credit Facilities.

The 2019 Term Loan bears interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) the Eurodollar Rate (defined as the London Interbank Offered Rate [“LIBOR”]) plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50% per year or (ii) the Base Rate (defined as the highest of [a] Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, [b] Bank of America’s prime rate, and [c] the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.50% per year, in each case based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio.

The 2019 Revolving Credit Facility bears interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) the Eurodollar Rate (defined as LIBOR) plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50% per year or (ii) the Base Rate (defined as the highest of [a] Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, [b] Bank of America’s prime rate, and [c] the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.50% per year, in each case based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio.

The 2018 Term Loan bears interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) the Eurodollar Rate (defined as LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 3.75% to 4.00% per year or (ii) the Base Rate (defined as the highest of [a] Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, [b] Bank of America’s prime rate, and [c] the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin ranging from 3.75% to 4.00% per year, in each case based upon the consolidated total net adjusted leverage ratio.

A hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in the interest rate would have an immaterial impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

**Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's chief executive officer ("CEO") and chief financial officer ("CFO") have conducted an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), and concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended October 2, 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

See Note 8 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for a description of our legal proceedings.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

See Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Form 10-K") for the year ended December 31, 2020 for a discussion of our risk factors. There have been no material changes during the three months ended October 2, 2021 to the risk factors disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not applicable.

**Item 6. Exhibits**

- [2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of September 11, 2017, among Ducommun LaBarge Technologies, Inc., LS Holdings Company LLC, and DLS Company LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed on September 11, 2017.](#)
- [2.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 8, 2019, among Ducommun LaBarge Technologies, Inc., DLT Acquisition, Inc., Nobles Parent Inc., and the Stockholder Representative. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed on October 9, 2019.](#)
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on May 29, 1990. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990.
- [3.2 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on May 27, 1998. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998.](#)
- [3.3 Bylaws as amended and restated on March 19, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K dated March 22, 2013.](#)
- [3.4 Amendment to Bylaws dated January 5, 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Form 8-K dated January 9, 2017.](#)
- [3.5 Amendment to Bylaws dated February 21, 2018. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K dated February 26, 2018.](#)
- [3.6 Amendment to Bylaws dated March 5, 2021. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K dated March 8, 2021.](#)
- [4.1 Description of Ducommun Incorporated Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.](#)
- [10.1 Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement entered into on March 20, 2020.](#)
- [10.2 Incremental Term Loan Lender Joinder Agreement and Additional Credit Extension Amendment, dated as of December 20, 2019, by and among Ducommun Incorporated, as Borrower, the subsidiaries of the Borrower party thereto, as Guarantors, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and an L.C. Issuer, and the lender party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on December 20, 2019.](#)
- [10.3 Credit Agreement, dated as of November 21, 2018, among Ducommun Incorporated, certain of its subsidiaries, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swingline lender and issuing bank, and other lenders party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on November 26, 2018.](#)
- [\\*10.4 2013 Stock Incentive Plan \(Amended and Restated May 2, 2018\). Incorporated by reference to Appendix A of Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14a, filed on March 23, 2018.](#)
- [\\*10.5 2020 Employee Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Appendix A of Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14a, filed on March 20, 2020.](#)
- [\\*10.6 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Incorporated by reference to Appendix B of Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14a, filed on March 23, 2018.](#)
- [\\*10.7 2020 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Incorporated by reference to Appendix A of Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14a, filed on March 20, 2020.](#)
- [\\*10.8 Form of Stock Option Agreement for 2016 and earlier. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.](#)
- [\\*10.9 Form of Stock Option Agreement for 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.](#)
- [\\*10.10 Form of Stock Option Agreement for 2018 and after. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Form S-8, filed on May 10, 2018.](#)
- [\\*10.11 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for 2017 through 2019. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.](#)
- [\\*10.12 Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement dated January 23, 2017 between Ducommun Incorporated and Stephen G. Oswald. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.](#)
- [\\*10.13 Form of Performance Stock Unit Agreement for 2020 and after. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Form 10-Q for the period ended June 27, 2020.](#)

**Exhibit**

**No. Description**

[\\*10.14 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan Participants for 2020 and after. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Form 10-Q for the period ended June 27, 2020.](#)

[\\*10.15 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for 2020 and after. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to Form 10-Q for the period ended June 27, 2020.](#)

[\\*10.16 Form of Stock Option Agreement for 2020 and after. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Form 10-Q for the period ended June 27, 2020.](#)

[\\*10.17 Form of Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Form 10-Q for the period ended June 27, 2020.](#)

[\\*10.18 Directors' Deferred Compensation and Retirement Plan, as amended and restated February 2, 2010. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.](#)

[\\*10.19 Non Qualified Deferred Compensation. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Form S-8 dated November 26, 2019.](#)

[\\*10.20 Key Executive Severance Agreement between Ducommun Incorporated and Stephen G. Oswald dated January 23, 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K dated January 27, 2017.](#)

[\\*10.21 Form of Key Executive Severance Agreement between Ducommun Incorporated and each of the individuals listed below. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Form 8-K dated January 27, 2017. All of the Key Executive Severance Agreements are identical except for the name of the person, the address for notice, and the date of the Agreement:](#)

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Date of Agreement</u>
Jerry L. Redondo	January 23, 2017
Rosalie F. Rogers	January 23, 2017
Rajiv A. Tata	January 24, 2020
Christopher D. Wampler	January 23, 2017

[\\*10.22 Employment Letter Agreement dated January 3, 2017 between Ducommun Incorporated and Stephen G. Oswald. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K dated January 9, 2017.](#)

[\\*10.23 Separation and Release Agreement dated June 26, 2019 between Ducommun Incorporated and Douglas L. Groves. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on June 28, 2019.](#)

10.24 Form of Indemnity Agreement entered with all directors and officers of Ducommun. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990. All of the Indemnity Agreements are identical except for the name of the director or officer and the date of the Agreement:

<u>Director/Officer</u>	<u>Date of Agreement</u>
Richard A. Baldrige	March 19, 2013
Shirley G. Drazba	October 18, 2018
Robert C. Ducommun	December 31, 1985
Dean M. Flatt	November 5, 2009
Jay L. Haberland	February 2, 2009
Sheila G. Kramer	June 1, 2021
Stephen G. Oswald	January 23, 2017
Jerry L. Redondo	October 1, 2015
Rosalie F. Rogers	July 24, 2008
Rajiv A. Tata	January 24, 2020
Christopher D. Wampler	January 1, 2016

[31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer.](#)

[31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer.](#)

[32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

**Exhibit**

**No.   Description**

101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

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\* Indicates an executive compensation plan or arrangement.

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.

Date: November 2, 2021

By: /s/ Stephen G. Oswald  
Stephen G. Oswald  
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 2, 2021

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Christopher D. Wampler  
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Controller and Treasurer  
(Principal Financial and Principal Accounting Officer)

## SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

THIS SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT dated as of March 20, 2020 (this "Agreement") is entered into among Ducommun Incorporated, a Delaware corporation (the "Borrower"), the Guarantors, the Lenders party hereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent. All capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Credit Agreement (as defined below).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Borrower, the Guarantors, the Lenders, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and an L/C Issuer, have entered into that certain Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of November 21, 2018 (as amended or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Credit Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Borrower has requested that the Lenders amend the Credit Agreement as set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Amendments. The Credit Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

(a) The reference to "MLPFS" in the definition of "Arrangers" in Section 1.01 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to be a reference to "BofA Securities".

(b) The definition of "Bail-In Action" in Section 1.01 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Bail-In Action" means the exercise of any Write-Down and Conversion Powers by the applicable Resolution Authority in respect of any liability of an Affected Financial Institution.

(c) The definition of "Bail-In Legislation" in Section 1.01 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Bail-In Legislation" means, (a) with respect to any EEA Member Country implementing Article 55 of Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union, the implementing law, rule, regulation or requirement for such EEA Member Country from time to time which is described in the EU Bail-In Legislation Schedule, and (b) with respect to the United Kingdom, Part I of the United Kingdom Banking Act 2009 (as amended from time to time) and any other law, regulation or rule applicable in the United Kingdom relating to the resolution of unsound or failing banks, investment firms or other financial institutions or their affiliates (other than through liquidation, administration or other insolvency proceedings).

(d) The definition of "MLPFS" in Section 1.01 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to read as follows:

“MLPFS” means Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

(e) The definition of “Write-Down and Conversion Powers” in Section 1.01 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Write-Down and Conversion Powers” means, (a) with respect to any EEA Resolution Authority, the write-down and conversion powers of such EEA Resolution Authority from time to time under the Bail-In Legislation for the applicable EEA Member Country, which write-down and conversion powers are described in the EU Bail-In Legislation Schedule, and (b) with respect to the United Kingdom, any powers of the applicable Resolution Authority under the Bail-In Legislation to cancel, reduce, modify or change the form of a liability of any UK Financial Institution or any contract or instrument under which that liability arises, to convert all or part of that liability into shares, securities or obligations of that person or any other person, to provide that any such contract or instrument is to have effect as if a right had been exercised under it or to suspend any obligation in respect of that liability or any of the powers under that Bail-In Legislation that are related to or ancillary to any of those powers.

(f) The following defined terms are hereby added to Section 1.01 of the Credit Agreement in the appropriate alphabetical order:

“Affected Financial Institution” means (a) any EEA Financial Institution, or (b) any UK Financial Institution.

“BHC Act Affiliate” of a party means an “affiliate” (as such term is defined under, and interpreted in accordance with, 12 U.S.C. 1841(k)) of such party.

“BofA Securities” means BofA Securities, Inc.

“Covered Entity” means any of the following: (a) a “covered entity” as that term is defined in, and interpreted in accordance with, 12 C.F.R. § 252.82(b); (b) a “covered bank” as that term is defined in, and interpreted in accordance with, 12 C.F.R. § 47.3(b); or (c) a “covered FSI” as that term is defined in, and interpreted in accordance with, 12 C.F.R. § 382.2(b).

“Covered Party” has the meaning specified in Section 11.23.

“Default Right” has the meaning assigned to that term in, and shall be interpreted in accordance with, 12 C.F.R. §§ 252.81, 47.2 or 382.1, as applicable.

“QFC” has the meaning assigned to the term “qualified financial contract” in, and shall be interpreted in accordance with, 12 U.S.C. 5390(c)(8)(D).

“QFC Credit Support” has the meaning specified in Section 11.23.

“Resolution Authority” means an EEA Resolution Authority or, with respect to any UK Financial Institution, a UK Resolution Authority.

“Supported QFC” has the meaning specified in Section 11.23.

“UK Financial Institution” means any BRRD Undertaking (as such term is defined under the PRA Rulebook (as amended from time to time) promulgated by the United Kingdom Prudential Regulation Authority) or any person subject to IFPRU 11.6 of the FCA Handbook (as amended from time to time) promulgated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority, which includes certain credit institutions and investment firms, and certain affiliates of such credit institutions or investment firms.

“UK Resolution Authority” means the Bank of England or any other public administrative authority having responsibility for the resolution of any UK Financial Institution.

“U.S. Special Resolution Regimes” has the meaning specified in Section 11.23.

(g) The reference to “EEA Financial Institutions” in the heading of Section 5.25 of the Credit Agreement is hereby replaced with a reference to “Affected Financial Institutions”. The reference to “EEA Financial Institution” in Section 5.25 of the Credit Agreement is hereby replaced with a reference to “Affected Financial Institution”.

(h) Article V of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to add a new Section 5.26 immediately following Section 5.25 to read as follows:

**5.26 Covered Entities.**

No Loan Party is a Covered Entity.

(i) The reference to “MLPFS” in Section 11.04(a) of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to be a reference to “BofA Securities”.

(j) Each reference to “MLPFS” in Section 11.17 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to be a reference to “BofA Securities”.

(k) The reference to “EEA Financial Institutions” in the heading of Section 11.21 of the Credit Agreement is hereby replaced with a reference to “Affected Financial Institutions”. Each reference to “EEA Financial Institution” in Section 11.21 of the Credit Agreement is hereby replaced with a reference to “Affected Financial Institution”. Each reference to “an EEA Resolution Authority” in Section 11.21 of the Credit Agreement is hereby replaced with a reference to “the applicable Resolution Authority”.

(l) Article XI of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to add a new Section 11.23 immediately following Section 11.22 to read as follows:

**11.23 Acknowledgement Regarding Any Supported QFCs.**

To the extent that the Loan Documents provide support, through a guarantee or otherwise, for any Swap Contract or any other agreement or instrument that is a QFC (such support, “QFC Credit Support”, and each such QFC, a “Supported QFC”), the parties acknowledge and agree that, with respect to the resolution power of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and Title II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (together with the regulations promulgated

thereunder, the “U.S. Special Resolution Regimes”) in respect of such Supported QFC and QFC Credit Support (with the provisions below applicable notwithstanding that the Loan Documents and any Supported QFC may in fact be stated to be governed by the laws of the State of New York and/or of the United States or any other state of the United States), in the event a Covered Entity that is party to a Supported QFC (each, a “Covered Party”) becomes subject to a proceeding under a U.S. Special Resolution Regime, the transfer of such Supported QFC and the benefit of such QFC Credit Support (and any interest and obligation in or under such Supported QFC and such QFC Credit Support, and any rights in property securing such Supported QFC or such QFC Credit Support) from such Covered Party will be effective to the same extent as the transfer would be effective under the U.S. Special Resolution Regime if the Supported QFC and such QFC Credit Support (and any such interest, obligation and rights in property) were governed by the laws of the United States or a state of the United States. In the event a Covered Party or a BHC Act Affiliate of a Covered Party becomes subject to a proceeding under a U.S. Special Resolution Regime, Default Rights under the Loan Documents that might otherwise apply to such Supported QFC or any QFC Credit Support that may be exercised against such Covered Party are permitted to be exercised to no greater extent than such Default Rights could be exercised under the U.S. Special Resolution Regime if the Supported QFC and the Loan Documents were governed by the laws of the United States or a state of the United States. Without limitation of the foregoing, it is understood and agreed that rights and remedies of the parties with respect to a Defaulting Lender shall in no event affect the rights of any Covered Party with respect to a Supported QFC or any QFC Credit Support.

2. Condition Precedent. This Agreement shall be effective upon receipt by the Administrative Agent of counterparts of this Agreement duly executed by the Borrower, the Guarantors, the Required Lenders, and the Administrative Agent.

3. Miscellaneous.

(a) The Credit Agreement, and the obligations of the Loan Parties thereunder and under the other Loan Documents, are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect according to their terms. This Agreement shall constitute a Loan Document.

(b) Each Guarantor (i) acknowledges and consents to all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, (ii) affirms all of its obligations under the Loan Documents and (iii) agrees that this Agreement and all documents executed in connection herewith do not operate to reduce or discharge its obligations under the Credit Agreement or the other Loan Documents.

(c) The Borrower and the Guarantors hereby represent and warrant as follows:

(i) Each Loan Party has taken all necessary corporate or other organizational action to authorize the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement.

(ii) This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by each Loan Party and constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of each Loan Party, enforceable against each such Loan Party in accordance with its terms, subject to applicable

bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other laws affecting creditors' rights generally and subject to general principles of equity, regardless of whether considered in a proceeding in equity or at law.

(iii) The execution, delivery and performance by each Loan Party of this Agreement does not and will not (A) contravene the terms of any of such Loan Party's Organization Documents, (B) conflict with or result in any breach or contravention of, or the creation of any Lien under, or require any payment to be made under (x) any Contractual Obligation to which such Person is a party or affecting such Person or the properties of such Person or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or (y) any order, injunction, writ or decree of any Governmental Authority or any arbitral award to which such Person or its property is subject, or (C) violate any Law, except in each case referred to in clause (B) or (C), to the extent that failure to do so would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(iv) No approval, consent, exemption, authorization or other action by, or notice to, or filing with, any Governmental Authority or any other Person is necessary or required in connection with the execution, delivery or performance by, or enforcement against, any Loan Party of this Agreement.

(d) The Loan Parties represent and warrant to the Lenders that (i) after giving effect to this Agreement, the representations and warranties of the Borrower and each other Loan Party contained in Article VI of the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document, or which are contained in any document furnished at any time under or in connection therewith, are true and correct in all material respects (and in all respects if any such representation or warranty is already qualified by materiality or reference to Material Adverse Effect) on and as of the date hereof, except to the extent that such representations and warranties specifically refer to an earlier date, in which case they are true and correct in all material respects (and in all respects if any such representation or warranty is already qualified by materiality or reference to Material Adverse Effect) as of such earlier date, and (ii) after giving effect to this Agreement, no event has occurred and is continuing which constitutes a Default or an Event of Default.

(e) Each party hereto acknowledges and agrees to the provisions set forth in Section 11.21 of the Credit Agreement (as amended by this Agreement) and the provisions set forth in Section 11.23 of the Credit Agreement (as amended by this Agreement).

(f) This Agreement may be executed in counterparts (and by different parties hereto in different counterparts), each of which shall constitute an original, but all of which when taken together shall constitute a single contract. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Agreement by facsimile or other electronic imaging means (e.g. "pdf" or "tif") shall be effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Agreement.

**(g) THIS AGREEMENT AND ANY CLAIMS, CONTROVERSY, DISPUTE OR CAUSE OF ACTION (WHETHER IN CONTRACT OR TORT OR OTHERWISE) BASED UPON, ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING HERETO, AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED HEREBY, SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first above written.

BORROWER: DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President, Interim Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, and Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

GUARANTORS: DUCOMMUN AEROSTRUCTURES, INC.,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

COMPOSITE STRUCTURES, LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President and Treasurer

DUCOMMUN AEROSTRUCTURES NEW YORK, INC.,  
a New York corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

DUCOMMUN LABARGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,  
an Arizona corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

DUCOMMUN AEROSTRUCTURES MEXICO, LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

DUCOMMUN LABARGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

LABARGE ACQUISITION COMPANY, INC.,  
a Missouri corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

LS HOLDINGS COMPANY, LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

LIGHTNING DIVERSION SYSTEMS, LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

CERTIFIED THERMOPLASTICS CO., LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

NOBLES PARENT INC.,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

NOBLES HOLDINGS INC.,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Christopher D. Wampler  
Name: Christopher D. Wampler  
Title: Vice President

NOBLES WORLDWIDE, INC.,  
a Minnesota corporation

By: /s/ Stephen G. Oswald  
Name: Stephen G. Oswald  
Title: Chief Executive Officer

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT: BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,  
as Administrative Agent

By: /s/ Denise Jones  
Name: Denise Jones  
Title: Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

LENDERS: BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,  
as a Lender

By: /s/ Angel Sutoyo  
Name: Angel Sutoyo  
Title: Senior Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

TRUIST BANK,  
as a Lender

By: /s/ Anika Kirs  
Name: Anika Kirs  
Title: Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,  
as a Lender

By: /s/ Richard C. Smith  
Name: Richard C. Smith  
Title: Authorized Signatory

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

CITY NATIONAL BANK,  
as a Lender

By: /s/ Katie McDowell  
Name: Katie McDowell  
Title: SVP

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

BANK OF MONTREAL,  
as a Lender

By: /s/ Josh Hovermale  
Name: Josh Hovermale  
Title: Director

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

BANK OF THE WEST,  
as a Lender

By: /s/ Bryan L. Bains  
Name: Bryan L. Bains  
Title: Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

AMMC CLO 16, LIMITED.  
as Lender  
By: American Money Management Corp.,  
as Collateral Manager

By: /s/ David P. Meyer  
Name: David P. Meyer  
Title: Senior Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

AMMC CLO 19, LIMITED.  
as Lender  
By: American Money Management Corp.,  
as Collateral Manager

By: /s/ David Meyer  
Name: David Meyer  
Title: Senior Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

AMMC CLO 22, LIMITED.  
as Lender  
By: American Money Management Corp.,  
as Collateral Manager

By: /s/ David Meyer  
Name: David Meyer  
Title: Senior Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

AMMC CLO XIV, LIMITED.  
as Lender

By: /s/ David P. Meyer  
Name: David P. Meyer  
Title: Senior Vice President

DUCOMMUN INCORPORATED  
SECOND AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

**Certification of Principal Executive Officer  
Pursuant to Section 302 of the  
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Stephen G. Oswald, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report of Ducommun Incorporated (the “registrant”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended October 2, 2021;
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(s) 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(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 2, 2021

/s/ Stephen G. Oswald

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Stephen G. Oswald

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

**Certification of Principal Financial Officer  
Pursuant to Section 302 of the  
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Christopher D. Wampler, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report of Ducommun Incorporated (the “registrant”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended October 2, 2021;
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(s) 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(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 2, 2021

/s/ Christopher D. Wampler

Christopher D. Wampler

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Controller and Treasurer

