

ASTRONICS CORP
Form 10-Q
November 05, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

x **Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended September 28, 2013

or

.. **Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-7087

ASTRONICS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

16-0959303
(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

130 Commerce Way, East Aurora, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

14052
(Zip code)

(716) 805-1599

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

NOT APPLICABLE

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

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

\$.01 par value Common Stock, \$.01 par value Class B Stock

(Title of Class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "large accelerated filer", an "accelerated filer", a "non-accelerated filer" and a "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

As of October 31, 2013, 17,544,102 shares of common stock were outstanding consisting of 12,004,275 shares of common stock (\$.01 par value) and 5,539,827 shares of Class B common stock (\$.01 par value).

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Table of Contents**Part 1 Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements****ASTRONICS CORPORATION****Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets**

September 28, 2013 with Comparative Figures for December 31, 2012

(In thousands)

	September 28, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 68,186	\$ 7,380
Accounts Receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	48,594	45,473
Inventories	67,255	48,624
Other Current Assets	7,869	6,533
Total Current Assets	191,904	108,010
Property, Plant and Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	59,604	53,537
Deferred Income Taxes		9,019
Other Assets	5,608	2,977
Intangible Assets, net of accumulated amortization	83,094	16,523
Goodwill	92,620	21,923
Total Assets	\$ 432,830	\$ 211,989
Current Liabilities:		
Current Maturities of Long-term Debt	\$ 10,591	\$ 9,268
Accounts Payable	16,706	10,592
Accrued Expenses	16,917	15,634
Accrued Income Taxes	1,417	
Billings in Excess of Recoverable Costs and Accrued Profits on Uncompleted Contracts		188
Customer Advance Payments and Deferred Revenue	10,832	12,286
Total Current Liabilities	56,463	47,968
Long-term Debt	188,078	20,715
Other Liabilities	18,059	18,172
Deferred Taxes	21,993	
Total Liabilities	284,593	86,855

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Shareholders' Equity:			
Common Stock		175	174
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		(4,662)	(4,783)
Other Shareholders' Equity		152,724	129,743
Total Shareholders' Equity		148,237	125,134
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	432,830	\$ 211,989

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements

Table of Contents**ASTRONICS CORPORATION****Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations**

Three and Nine Months Ended September 28, 2013 With Comparative Figures for 2012

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Nine Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Sales	\$ 234,481	\$ 199,026	\$ 89,681	\$ 68,899
Cost of Products Sold	171,796	147,135	65,896	52,182
Gross Profit	62,685	51,891	23,785	16,717
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	31,291	27,195	11,433	9,062
Income from Operations	31,394	24,696	12,352	7,655
Interest Expense, Net of Interest Income	2,085	803	1,605	274
Income Before Income Taxes	29,309	23,893	10,747	7,381
Provision for Income Taxes	8,432	7,674	3,592	2,451
Net Income	\$ 20,877	\$ 16,219	\$ 7,155	\$ 4,930
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.29
Diluted	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.27

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements

Table of Contents**ASTRONICS CORPORATION****Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income**

Three and Nine Months Ended September 28, 2013 With Comparative Figures for 2012

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Net Income	\$ 20,877	\$ 16,219	\$ 7,155	\$ 4,930
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(260)	251	129	258
Mark to Market Adjustments for Derivatives Net of Tax	65	76	27	26
Retirement Liability Adjustment Net of Tax	316	(3,448)	105	139
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	121	(3,121)	261	423
Comprehensive Income	\$ 20,998	\$ 13,098	\$ 7,416	\$ 5,353

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

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ASTRONICS CORPORATION

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

Nine Months Ended September 28, 2013

With Comparative Figures for 2012

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Income	\$ 20,877	\$ 16,219
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Cash Provided By (Used For)		
Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	6,547	4,955
Provisions for Non-Cash Losses on Inventory and Receivables	381	1,057
Stock Compensation Expense	1,048	1,078
Deferred Tax Expense (Benefit)	1,109	(811)
Other	(863)	115
Cash Flows from Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts Receivable	4,804	(9,836)
Inventories	(3,668)	(6,835)
Accounts Payable	3,790	3,072
Other Current Assets and Liabilities	(402)	2,071
Billings in Excess of Recoverable Costs and Accrued Profits on Uncompleted Contracts	(188)	(61)
Customer Advanced Payments and Deferred Revenue	(1,579)	4,455
Income Taxes	1,454	1,014
Supplemental Retirement and Other Liabilities	838	642
 Cash Provided By Operating Activities	 34,148	 17,135
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of Business	(135,898)	(10,619)
Capital Expenditures	(4,833)	(10,570)
 Cash Used For Investing Activities	 (140,731)	 (21,189)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Term Note	190,000	10,000
Payments on Note Payable	(7,000)	(1,000)

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Payments for Long-term Debt	(14,294)	(8,898)
Debt Acquisition Costs	(2,288)	
Acquisition Earnout Payments	(81)	
Proceeds from Exercise of Stock Options	408	205
Income Tax Benefit from Exercise of Stock Options	649	391
Cash Provided By Financing Activities	167,394	698
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash	(5)	4
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	60,806	(3,352)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	7,380	10,919
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 68,186	\$ 7,567

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

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ASTRONICS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements

September 28, 2013

(Unaudited)

1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

Operating Results

The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. Operating results for the three and nine month period ended September 28, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

The balance sheet at December 31, 2012 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in Astronics Corporation's 2012 annual report on Form 10-K.

Description of the Business

Astronics is a leading supplier of advanced, high-performance lighting systems, electrical power generation and distribution systems, avionics databus solutions, enhanced vision systems and aircraft safety systems for the global aerospace industry as well as test, training and simulation systems primarily for the military. We sell our products to airframe manufacturers (OEMs) in the commercial transport, business jet and military markets as well as FAA/Airport, OEM suppliers and aircraft operators around the world. The Company provides its products through its wholly owned subsidiaries Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems Corp. (AES), Ballard Technology, Inc. (Ballard), DME Corporation (DME), Luminescent Systems, Inc. (LSI), Luminescent Systems Canada, Inc. (LSI Canada), Max-Viz Inc. (Max-Viz) and Peco, Inc. (Peco). On July 18, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of Peco a designer and manufacturer of highly engineered commercial aerospace interior components and systems for the aerospace industry, as described further in Note 19. Peco is part of the Company's Aerospace segment. On July 30, 2012 Astronics acquired by merger, 100% of the stock of Max-Viz, Inc. Max-Viz is a manufacturer of industry-leading enhanced vision systems for defense and commercial aerospace applications for the purpose of improving situational awareness. Max-Viz is part of the Company's Aerospace segment.

The Company has two reportable segments, Aerospace and Test Systems. The Aerospace segment designs and manufactures products for the global aerospace industry. The Test Systems segment designs, manufactures and maintains communications and weapons test systems and training and simulation devices for military applications.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method and, accordingly, the operating results for the acquired companies are included in the consolidated statements of earnings from the respective dates of acquisition.

Revenue and Expense Recognition

In the Aerospace segment, revenue is recognized on the accrual basis at the time of shipment of goods and transfer of title. There are no significant contracts allowing for right of return.

In the Test Systems segment, revenue of approximately 62% and 32% for the three months ending September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively, and approximately 40% and 37% for the nine months ending September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012 respectively, is recognized from long-term, fixed-price contracts using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, measured by multiplying the estimated total contract value by the ratio of actual contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs. Substantially all long-term contracts are with U.S. government agencies and contractors thereto. The Company makes significant estimates involving its usage of percentage-of-completion accounting to recognize contract revenues. The Company periodically reviews contracts in process for estimates-to-completion, and revises estimated gross profit accordingly. While the Company believes its estimated gross profit on contracts in process is reasonable, unforeseen events and changes in circumstances can take place in a subsequent accounting period that may cause the Company to revise its estimated gross profit on one or more of its contracts in process. Accordingly, the ultimate gross profit realized upon completion of such contracts can vary significantly from estimated amounts between accounting periods. Revenue not recognized using the percentage-of-completion method is recognized at the time of shipment of goods and transfer of title.

Table of Contents**Cost of Products Sold, Engineering and Development and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses**

Cost of products sold includes the costs to manufacture products such as direct materials and labor and manufacturing overhead as well as all engineering and developmental costs. The Company is engaged in a variety of engineering and design activities as well as basic research and development activities directed to the substantial improvement or new application of the Company's existing technologies. These costs are expensed when incurred and included in cost of products sold. Research and development, design and related engineering amounted to \$12.4 million and \$12.8 million for the three months ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively, and \$38.6 million and \$33.9 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively. Selling, general and administrative expenses include costs primarily related to our sales and marketing departments and administrative departments. Interest expense is shown net of interest income. Interest income was insignificant for each of the three and nine months ended for both September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, notes payable, long-term debt and interest rate swaps. The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying values of cash and equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and notes payable, if any, approximate fair value. The carrying value of the Company's variable rate long-term debt also approximates fair value due to the variable rate feature of these instruments. The Company's interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value as described under Note 16 Fair Value and Note 17 Derivative Financial Instruments.

Derivatives

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use and resulting designation. The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to cash flow hedges for interest rate risk associated with long-term debt. Interest rate swaps are used to adjust the proportion of total debt that is subject to variable and fixed interest rates. The interest rate swaps are designated as hedges of the amount of future cash flows related to interest payments on variable-rate debt that, in combination with the interest payments on the debt, convert a portion of the variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt. The Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value as described under Note 16 Fair Value and Note 17 Derivative Financial Instruments. The related gains or losses, to the extent the derivatives are effective as a hedge, are deferred in shareholders' equity as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (AOCI) and reclassified into earnings at the time interest expense is recognized on the associated long-term debt. Any ineffectiveness is immediately recorded in the statement of operations.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company accounts for its foreign currency translation in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 830, *Foreign Currency Translation*. The aggregate transaction gain or loss included in operations was insignificant for the periods ending September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012.

Loss contingencies

Loss contingencies may from time to time arise from situations such as claims and other legal actions. Loss contingencies are recorded as liabilities when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Disclosure is required when there is a reasonable possibility that the ultimate loss will

exceed the recorded provision. Contingent liabilities are often resolved over long time periods. In recording liabilities for probable losses, management is required to make estimates and judgments regarding the amount or range of the probable loss. Management continually assesses the adequacy of estimated loss contingencies and, if necessary, adjusts the amounts recorded as better information becomes known.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2013

On January 1, 2013, the Company adopted the new provisions of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2013-02 *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220)*. The amendments in this ASU require the Company to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, by component. Other than requiring additional disclosures, the adoption of this amendment does not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents**2) Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined in accordance with the first-in, first-out method. Inventories are as follows:

(In thousands)	September 28, 2013	December 31, 2012
Finished Goods	\$ 17,034	\$ 10,864
Work in Progress	17,971	8,960
Raw Material	32,250	28,800
	\$ 67,255	\$ 48,624

The Company records valuation reserves to provide for excess, slow moving or obsolete inventory or to reduce inventory to the lower of cost or market value. In determining the appropriate reserve, the Company considers the age of inventory on hand, the overall inventory levels in relation to forecasted demands as well as reserving for specifically identified inventory that the Company believes is no longer salable.

3) Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table summarizes Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

(In thousands)	September 28, 2013	December 31, 2012
Land	\$ 5,424	\$ 5,424
Buildings and Improvements	37,742	37,045
Machinery and Equipment	50,149	43,342
Construction in Progress	2,380	1,456
	95,695	87,267
Less Accumulated Depreciation	36,091	33,730
	\$ 59,604	\$ 53,537

4) Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes acquired intangible assets as follows:

(In thousands)	Weighted Average Life	September 28, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization

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Patents	12 Years	\$ 1,271	\$ 859	\$ 1,271	\$ 784
Trade Names	10 Years	6,653	375	2,453	162
Completed and Unpatented Technology	11 Years	9,677	2,233	6,377	1,749
Backlog and Customer Relationships	14 Years	74,272	5,312	13,085	3,968
Total Intangible Assets	14 Years	\$ 91,873	\$ 8,779	\$ 23,186	\$ 6,663

All acquired intangible assets other than one trade name with a carrying value of \$0.5 million and goodwill are being amortized. Amortization expense for acquired intangibles is summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Amortization Expense	\$ 2,429	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,013

Amortization expense for intangible assets expected for 2013 and for each of the next five years is as follows:

(In thousands)	
2013	\$ 4,476
2014	8,107
2015	6,168
2016	5,992
2017	5,983
2018	5,892

Table of Contents**5) Goodwill**

The following table summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for 2013:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2012	Acquisitions	Foreign Currency Translation	September 28, 2013
Aerospace Segment	\$ 21,923	\$ 70,793	\$ (96)	\$ 92,620

6) Long-term Debt and Notes Payable

The Company extended and modified its existing credit facility by entering into Amendment No. 1 dated as of March 27, 2013 (the Amendment), to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The Amendment provides for an increase in the Company's revolving credit facility from \$35 million to \$75 million and for an extension of the maturity date of the revolving credit facility to March 27, 2018.

Interest remained at a rate of LIBOR plus between 1.50% and 2.50% based on the Company's Leverage Ratio under the Credit Agreement. The credit facility allocates up to \$20 million of the \$75 million revolving credit line for the issuance of letters of credit, including certain existing letters of credit. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of the Company's assets.

On July 18, 2013, in connection with the funding of the Peco Acquisition (See Note 19), the Company amended its existing credit facility by entering into a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement continued to provide for a \$75 million five-year revolving credit facility and a new \$190 million five-year term loan, both expiring on June 30, 2018. The amended facilities carry an interest rate ranging from 225 basis points to 350 basis points above LIBOR, depending on the Company's leverage ratio as defined in the Credit Agreement. Variable principal payments on the term loan will be quarterly through March 31, 2018 with a balloon payment at maturity and with mandatory prepayments being required in certain circumstances. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of the Company's assets. In addition, the Company is required to pay a commitment fee of between 0.25% and 0.50% on the unused portion of the total credit commitment for the preceding quarter, based on the Company's leverage ratio under the Credit Agreement.

There was nothing outstanding on our revolving credit facility at September 28, 2013 and \$ 7.0 million at December 31, 2012 which is reported as long-term. The Company had available on its credit facility \$51.5 million at September 28, 2013. At September 28, 2013, outstanding letters of credit totaled \$8.8 million.

Scheduled principal payments on the new \$190 million term loan are as follows (in thousands):

2013	\$ 4,750
2014	9,500
2015	11,875
2016	16,625
2017	19,000
2018	128,250

Total	\$ 190,000
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The proceeds of the term loan were used to finance the Peco Acquisition, pay off the \$7.0 million balance outstanding under the existing term loan, pay off the \$7.0 million balance outstanding under the existing revolving credit facility, pay off \$0.5 million of other term debt and for general corporate purposes.

Covenants were modified on March 27, 2013, to eliminate the maximum capital expenditure limit, the cap on permitted acquisitions was increased to \$25 million per acquisition and \$50 million in the aggregate and the permitted allowance for share repurchases was increased to \$20 million. In addition, the maximum permitted Leverage Ratio has been increased to 3.75 to 1 for each fiscal quarter ending on or after March 31, 2013 and to 3.50 to 1 for each fiscal quarter ending after March 31, 2015. The covenant for minimum fixed charge coverage as defined in the Credit Agreement is to be not less than 1.25 to 1 for each fiscal quarter end. There were no changes in these covenants resulting from the new term note.

In the event of voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy of the Company or any subsidiary, all unpaid principal and other amounts owing under the Credit Agreement automatically become due and payable. Other events of default, such as failure to make payments as they become due and breach of financial and other covenants, give the Agent the option to declare all such amounts immediately due and payable.

Table of Contents**7) Product Warranties**

In the ordinary course of business, the Company warrants its products against defects in design, materials and workmanship typically over periods ranging from twelve to sixty months. The Company determines warranty reserves needed by product line based on experience and current facts and circumstances. Activity in the warranty accrual is summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	Nine months ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,551	\$ 1,092	\$ 2,584	\$ 1,391
Warranties issued	356	1,872	23	1,100
Warranties settled	(618)	(751)	(202)	(278)
Reassessed warranty exposure	(133)	3	(249)	3
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,156	\$ 2,216	\$ 2,156	\$ 2,216

8) Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are reduced, if deemed necessary, by a valuation allowance for the amount of tax benefits which are not expected to be realized. Investment tax credits are recognized on the flow through method.

ASC Topic 740-10 *Overall Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (ASC Topic 740-10) clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions. ASC Topic 740-10 seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement related to accounting for income taxes. The Company is subject to the provisions of ASC Topic 740-10 and has analyzed filing positions in all of the federal and state jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. Should the Company need to accrue a liability for uncertain tax benefits, any interest associated with that liability will be recorded as interest expense. Penalties, if any, would be recognized as operating expenses. There are no penalties or interest liability accrued as of September 28, 2013 or December 31, 2012, nor are any penalties or interest costs included in expense for the periods ending September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012. The years under which we conducted our evaluation coincided with the tax years currently still subject to examination by major federal and state tax jurisdictions, those being 2010 through 2012 for federal purposes and 2009 through 2012 for state purposes.

The effective tax rate was 28.8% and 32.1% for the nine months and 33.4% and 33.2% for the three months ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively. The effective tax rate for the nine months of 2013 was impacted primarily by the domestic production activity deduction, the recognition of approximately \$1.1 million in domestic 2012 R&D tax credits and \$0.6 million in domestic 2013 R&D tax credits. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 28, 2013 was impacted primarily by the recognition of approximately \$0.2 million in domestic 2013 R&D tax credits.

Table of Contents**9) Shareholders Equity**

The changes in shareholders equity for the nine months ended September 28, 2013 are summarized as follows as adjusted to reflect the impact of the twenty percent distribution of Class B Stock as discussed in Note 10:

(Dollars and Shares in thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares	
		Common Stock	Convertible Class B Stock
Shares Authorized		40,000	10,000
Share Par Value		\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
COMMON STOCK			
Beginning of Period	\$ 174	10,865	6,488
Conversion of Class B Shares to Common Shares		561	(561)
Exercise of Stock Options	1	69	58
End of Period	\$ 175	11,495	5,985
ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL			
Beginning of Period	\$ 22,854		
Stock Compensation Expense	1,048		
Exercise of Stock Options	1,056		
End of Period	\$ 24,958		
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Beginning of Period	\$ (4,783)		
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	(260)		
Mark to Market Adjustment for Derivatives	65		
Retirement Liability Adjustment	316		
End of Period	\$ (4,662)		
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Beginning of Period	\$ 106,889		
Net Income	20,877		
End of Period	\$ 127,766		
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Beginning of Period	\$ 125,134		
End of Period	\$ 148,237		

10) Basic and Diluted Weighted-average Shares Outstanding

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Basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding used to calculate earnings per share are as follows:

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Weighted average shares Basic	17,421	17,095	17,457	17,134
Net effect of dilutive stock options	846	1,029	927	974
Weighted average shares Diluted	18,267	18,124	18,384	18,108

The above information has been adjusted to reflect the impact of the twenty percent distribution of Class B Stock for shareholders of record on October 10, 2013.

Table of Contents**11) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss and Other Comprehensive Loss**

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

(In thousands)	September 28, 2013	December 31, 2012
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	\$ 1,155	\$ 1,415
Mark to Market Adjustments for Derivatives		
Before Tax	(117)	(218)
Tax Benefit	40	76
Mark to Market Adjustments for Derivatives		
After Tax	(77)	(142)
Retirement Liability Adjustment Before Tax	(8,834)	(9,316)
Tax Benefit	3,094	3,260
Retirement Liability Adjustment After Tax	(5,740)	(6,056)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	\$ (4,662)	\$ (4,783)

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	\$ (260)	\$ 251	\$ 129	\$ 258
Reclassification to Interest Expense	90	163	20	50
Mark to Market Adjustments for Derivatives	11	(48)	22	(10)
Tax Expense	(36)	(39)	(15)	(14)
Mark to Market Adjustments for Derivatives	65	76	27	26
Retirement Liability Adjustment	483	(5,364)	159	186
Tax (Expense) Benefit	(167)	1,916	(54)	(47)
Retirement Liability Adjustment	316	(3,448)	105	139
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 121	\$ (3,121)	\$ 261	\$ 423

12) Supplemental Retirement Plan and Related Post Retirement Benefits

The Company has two non-qualified supplemental retirement defined benefit plans (SERP and SERP II) for certain executive officers. The following table sets forth information regarding the net periodic pension cost for the plans.

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Service cost	\$ 222	\$ 215	\$ 74	\$ 88
Interest cost	465	400	155	148
Amortization of prior service cost	370	304	121	122
Amortization of net actuarial losses	95	69	32	22
Net periodic cost	\$ 1,152	\$ 988	\$ 382	\$ 380

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Participants in the SERP are entitled to paid medical, dental and long-term care insurance benefits upon retirement under the plan. The following table sets forth information regarding the net periodic cost recognized for those benefits:

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	18	18	6	6
Amortization of prior service cost	18	19	6	6
Net periodic cost	\$ 39	\$ 39	\$ 13	\$ 13

As of July 18, 2013 upon completion of the acquisition of Peco, the Company is now a participating employer in a trustee-managed multiemployer defined benefit pension plan for employees who participate in collective bargaining agreements. The plan generally provides retirement benefits to employees based on years of service to the Company. The multiemployer pension plan is managed by a board of trustees. Contributions are based on the hours worked and are expensed on a current basis.

The risks of participating in a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan is different from a single-employer plan because: (a) assets contributed to the multiemployer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers, (b) if a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be required to be borne by the remaining participating employers, and (c) if the Company chooses to stop participating in a multiemployer plan, it may be required to pay a withdrawal liability to the plan. In connection with ongoing renegotiation of collective bargaining agreements, the Company may discuss and negotiate for the complete or partial withdrawal from its multiemployer pension plan. Depending on the number of employees withdrawn in any future period and the financial condition of the multiemployer plan at the time of withdrawal, the associated withdrawal liabilities could be material to the Company in the period of the withdrawal. The Company has no plans to withdraw from its multiemployer pension plan.

Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Plan (WCTPP) provides fixed retirement payments as a function of the total employer contributions payable for all service after 1986. However in the event WCTPP is underfunded, the monthly benefit amount can be reduced by the trustees of the plan. Plan information for the WCTPP, Employer Identification Number 91-6145047, is not publicly available for 2012. According to the most recently available Form 5500 for the plan year ended December 31, 2011, plan assets are \$29.2 billion, the total actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits is \$35.7 billion, and contributions receivable from all employers totaled \$101 million. WCTPP is over 90% funded as of the most recent financial statements.

The collective bargaining agreement of WCTPP requires contributions on the basis of hours worked. The agreement also has a minimum contribution requirement of \$2.50 per compensable hour to a maximum of 184 hours per calendar year month and cumulatively to a maximum of 2080 hours per calendar year, for subsequent periods.

Pension Fund	EIN/Pension Plan	Zone Status	Rehabilitation Plan Status	2012 Peco Contributions	Surcharge Imposed	Expiration Date of Collective	Plan Year
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	Number			(In thousands)			Bargaining Agreement	End
WCTPP	91-6145047	Green	None	\$ 845	None		10/31/16	12/31

Table of Contents**13) Sales to Major Customers**

The Company has a significant concentration of business with two major customers, Panasonic Aviation Corporation and the Boeing Company. The following is information relating to the activity with those customers:

	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Percent of consolidated revenue				
Panasonic	30%	38%	28%	40%
Boeing	12%	5%	20%	6%

(In thousands)	September 28, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts Receivable		
Panasonic	\$ 12,039	\$ 17,412
Boeing	\$ 8,566	\$ 1,939

14) Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, we do not expect these matters will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. However, the results of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the Company fail to prevail in any legal matter or should several legal matters be resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, then the financial results of that particular reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

We are a defendant in an action filed in the Regional State Court of Mannheim, Germany (Lufthansa Technik AG v. Astronics Advanced Electronics Systems Corp.) relating to an allegation of patent infringement. The damages sought include injunctive relief, as well as monetary damages. We dispute the allegation and intend to vigorously defend ourselves in this action. We have filed a nullity action with the Federal Patent Court in Munich Germany, requesting the court to revoke the German part of the European patent that is subject to the claim. In November 2011, the regional state court of Mannheim Germany issued an interim decision to the effect that the infringement litigation proceedings be stayed until the Federal Patent Court decides on the concurrent nullity action. At this time we are unable to provide a reasonable estimate of our potential liability or the potential amount of loss related to this action, if any. If the outcome of this litigation is adverse to us, our results and financial condition could be materially affected.

During the third quarter of 2013, the Company settled its case with AE Liquidation, Inc. with no significant impact to the results of our operations.

Table of Contents**15) Segment Information**

Below are the sales and operating profit by segment for the three and nine months ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012 and a reconciliation of segment operating profit to earnings before income taxes. Operating profit is the net sales less cost of products sold and other operating expenses excluding interest and corporate expenses. Cost of products sold and other operating expenses are directly identifiable to the respective segment.

(Dollars in thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Sales				
Aerospace	\$ 227,870	\$ 190,212	\$ 87,525	\$ 65,788
Test Systems	7,207	8,814	2,660	3,111
Less Intersegment Sales	(596)		(504)	
	6,611	8,814	2,156	3,111
Total Consolidated Sales	\$ 234,481	\$ 199,026	\$ 89,681	\$ 68,899
Operating Profit (Loss) and Margins				
Aerospace	\$ 41,112	\$ 33,358	\$ 15,377	\$ 10,577
	18.0%	17.5%	17.6%	16.1%
Test Systems	(2,880)	(3,525)	(745)	(1,132)
	(40.0)%	(40.0)%	(28.0)%	(36.4)%
Total Operating Profit	38,232	29,833	14,632	9,445
	16.3%	15.0%	16.3%	13.7%
Deductions from Operating Profit				
Interest Expense	2,085	803	1,605	274
Corporate Expenses and Other	6,838	5,137	2,280	1,790
Income Before Income Taxes	\$ 29,309	\$ 23,893	\$ 10,747	\$ 7,381

Identifiable Assets

(In thousands)	September 28, 2013	December 31, 2012
Aerospace	\$ 349,363	\$ 177,168
Test Systems	9,584	18,121
Corporate	73,883	16,700
Total Assets	\$ 432,830	\$ 211,989

16) Fair Value

ASC Topic 820, *Fair value Measurements and Disclosures*, (ASC Topic 820) defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands the related disclosure requirements. This statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The statement indicates, among other things, that a fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value based upon an exit price model. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and involves consideration of factors specific to the asset or liability.

ASC Topic 820 establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs to valuation used to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value.

Table of Contents**On a Recurring Basis:**

A financial asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following table provides the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value measured on a recurring basis as of September 28, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(In thousands)	Classification	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Interest rate swaps	Other Liabilities				
September 28, 2013		\$ (117)	\$	\$ (117)	\$
December 31, 2012		(218)		(218)	
Acquisition contingent consideration	Other Liabilities				
September 28, 2013		\$ (755)	\$	\$	\$ (755)
December 31, 2012		(814)			(814)

Interest rate swaps are securities with no quoted readily available Level 1 inputs, and therefore are measured at fair value using inputs that are directly observable in active markets and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, using the income approach (See Note 17).

Our Level 3 fair value liabilities represent contingent consideration recorded related to the Ballard acquisition to be paid up to a maximum of \$5.5 million if certain revenue growth targets are met over the next four years and the Max-Viz acquisition to be paid up to a maximum of \$8.0 million if certain revenue growth targets are met over the next three years. The amounts recorded were calculated using an estimate of the probability of future revenue. The varying contingent payments were then discounted to the present value utilizing a discounted cash flow methodology. The contingent consideration liabilities have no observable Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. There was no significant change in the fair value of the liabilities related to the Ballard and Max-Viz acquisitions from December 31, 2012.

On a Non-recurring Basis:

In accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350 *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* the Company estimates the fair value of reporting units, utilizing unobservable Level 3 inputs. Level 3 inputs require significant management judgment due to the absence of quoted market prices or observable inputs for assets of a similar nature. The Company utilizes a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the fair value of reporting units utilizing unobservable inputs. The fair value measurement of the reporting unit under the step-one and step-two analysis of the quantitative goodwill impairment test are classified as Level 3 inputs.

Long-lived assets, including intangible assets that are amortized are evaluated for recoverability whenever adverse effects or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverability test consists of comparing the undiscounted projected cash flows with the carrying amount. Should the carrying amount exceed undiscounted projected cash flows, an impairment loss would be recognized to the extent the carrying amount exceeds fair value. For the Company's indefinite-lived intangible asset, the impairment test consists of comparing the fair value, determined using the relief from royalty method, with its carrying amount. An impairment loss would be recognized for the carrying amount in excess of its fair value.

At September 28, 2013, the fair value of goodwill and intangible assets classified using Level 3 inputs are as follows:

The fair value measurement of total amortized intangible assets in the Test Systems reporting unit is \$3.9 million. Inputs used to calculate the fair value were internal forecasts used to estimate undiscounted future cash flows. There was no change in fair value from December 31, 2012.

The Max-Viz goodwill and intangible assets acquired on July 30, 2012, were valued at fair value using a discounted cash flow methodology and are classified as Level 3 inputs. There was no change in fair value from December 31, 2012.

As of September 28, 2013, the Company concluded that no indicators of impairment relating to intangible assets or goodwill existed and an interim test was not performed.

Table of Contents**17) Derivative Financial Instruments**

At September 28, 2013, we had interest rate swaps consisting of the following:

- a) An interest rate swap with a notional amount of approximately \$1.9 million at September 28, 2013, entered into on February 6, 2006, related to the Company's Series 1999 New York Industrial Revenue Bond which effectively fixes the rate at 3.99% plus a spread based on the Company's leverage ratio on this obligation through February 1, 2016.
- b) An interest rate swap entered into on March 19, 2009 related to the Company's term note issued January 30, 2009, was terminated in the third quarter of 2013 with no significant impact to the results of our operations.

At both September 28, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of interest rate swaps was a liability of \$0.1 million, which is included in other liabilities (See Note 16). Amounts expected to be reclassified to earnings in the next 12 months is insignificant.

To the extent the interest rate swaps are not perfectly effective in offsetting the change in the value of the payments being hedged; the ineffective portion of these contracts is recognized in earnings immediately as interest expense. Ineffectiveness, if any, was not significant for the three and nine months ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012. The Company classifies the cash flows from hedging transactions in the same category as the cash flows from the respective hedged items. Amounts from ineffectiveness, if any, to be reclassified during 2013 are not expected to be significant.

Activity in AOCI related to these derivatives is summarized below:

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Derivative balance at the beginning of the period in AOCI	\$ (142)	\$ (256)	\$ (104)	\$ (206)
Net deferral in AOCI of derivatives:				
Net (increase) decrease in fair value of derivatives	11	(48)	22	(10)
Tax effect	(4)	17	(8)	4
	7	(31)	14	(6)
Net reclassification from AOCI into earnings:				
Reclassification from AOCI into earnings				
Interest Expense	90	163	20	50
Tax effect	(32)	(56)	(7)	(18)

	58	107	13	32
Net change in derivatives for the period	65	76	27	26
Derivative balance at the end of the period in AOCI	\$ (77)	\$ (180)	\$ (77)	\$ (180)

18) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company's management has reviewed recent accounting pronouncements issued through the date of the issuance of financial statements. In management's opinion, none of these new pronouncements apply or will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

19) Acquisitions

Max-Viz, Inc.

On July 30, 2012 we completed a business combination within our aerospace segment. We acquired by merger, 100% of the stock of Max-Viz, Inc. (Max-Viz), a manufacturer of industry-leading Enhanced Vision Systems for defense and commercial aerospace applications for the purpose of improving situational awareness. The addition of Max-Viz diversifies the products and technologies that the Company offers. We purchased the outstanding stock of Max-Viz for \$10.7 million in cash plus contingent purchase consideration up to a maximum of \$8.0 million subject to meeting certain revenue growth targets over the next three years. Max-Viz's unaudited 2012 revenue through the acquisition date was approximately \$5.4 million.

The additional contingent purchase consideration was recorded at its estimated fair value at the date of acquisition based upon the Company's assessment of the probability of Max-Viz achieving the revenue growth targets. The estimated fair value of this contingent consideration is insignificant. The goodwill recognized is comprised primarily of intangible assets that do not require separate recognition. Substantially all of the goodwill and purchased intangible assets are expected to be deductible for tax purposes over 15 years. The purchase price allocation for this 2012 acquisition is complete.

Table of Contents**Peco, Inc.**

On May 28, 2013, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the Agreement) by and among the Company and Peco, Inc., an Oregon corporation, (Peco) pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Peco. The business combination was completed July 18, 2013. Peco is a designer and manufacturer of highly engineered commercial aerospace interior components and systems for the aerospace industry. Peco is part of the Company's Aerospace segment.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the consideration for the stock of Peco is \$136.0 million in cash. The initial accounting for the acquisition of Peco was prepared based upon preliminary estimates. The preparation of certain supplemental pro forma information will be finalized once the accounting for the acquisition is completed.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price paid for Peco is based on fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed of Peco as of July 18, 2013.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price based on appraised fair values is estimated as follows (in thousands):

Accounts Receivable	\$ 8,002
Inventory	15,473
Other Current and Long Term Assets	1,691
Fixed Assets	5,153
Purchased Intangible Assets	69,000
Goodwill	70,793
Deferred Income Taxes	(29,998)
Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Long Term Liabilities	(4,114)
Total Purchase Price	\$ 136,000

The amounts allocated to the purchased intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Life	Acquisition Fair Value
Trade Names	10 Years	\$ 4,200
Technology	10 Years	3,300
Customer Relationships/Backlog	1.5 - 17 Years	61,500
		\$ 69,000

Goodwill and other intangible assets reflected above were determined to meet the criterion for recognition apart from tangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The goodwill is primarily attributable to expected synergies and the assembled workforce. Purchased intangible assets and goodwill are not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The following is a summary of the sales and amounts included in income from operations for Peco included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company from the date of acquisition to September 28, 2013 (in thousands):

Sales	\$ 15,698
Operating Income	\$ 30

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The following summary, prepared on a pro forma basis, combines the consolidated results of operations of the Company with those of the acquired business as if the acquisition took place on January 1, 2012. The pro forma consolidated results include the impact of certain adjustments, including increased interest expense on acquisition debt, amortization of purchased intangible assets and income taxes.

	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013 Pro Forma	September 29, 2012 Pro Forma	September 28, 2013 Pro Forma	September 29, 2012 Pro Forma
(In thousands)				
Sales	\$ 280,714	\$ 256,571	\$ 93,517	\$ 87,689
Net Income	23,209	17,973	7,278	5,588
Basic Earnings Per Share	1.33	1.05	0.42	0.33
Diluted Earnings Per Share	1.27	0.99	0.40	0.31

The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of what actually would have occurred if the acquisition had been in effect for the three months and nine months ended September 28, 2013. The pro forma results are not intended to be a projection of future results.

AeroSat, Inc.

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter on October 1, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire certain assets and liabilities of AeroSat, Inc. (AeroSat) a New Hampshire corporation and related entities for \$12.0 million plus contingent consideration up to a maximum earn out of \$53.0 million. An earn out begins to be payable if sales in 2014 exceed \$30.0 million and if sales in 2015 exceed \$40.0 million (the base sales level). The contingent consideration is based on a formula that is approximately 15% of sales in excess of the base sales level for each year. AeroSat is an equipment manufacturer of WIFI antenna systems for aircraft. AeroSat will be reported in the Company s Aerospace segment.

PGA Electronic, SA

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter on November 4, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of PGA Electronic, SA, (PGA) a French corporation for 21.4 million, (approximately \$28.0 million) which will be paid in a combination of approximately 60% cash and 40% in Astronics common stock. PGA is an equipment manufacturer in the field of motion, lighting, in-flight entertainment and communications systems and cabin management systems dedicated to the aircraft cabins. PGA is expected to be part of the Company s Aerospace segment.

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

(The following should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.)

OVERVIEW

Astronics Corporation, through its subsidiaries Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems Corp., Ballard Technology, DME Corporation, Luminescent Systems Inc., Luminescent Systems Canada Inc., Max-Viz, Inc. and Peco Inc. designs and manufactures electrical power generation systems, control and distribution systems, lighting systems and components, aircraft safety products, avionics databus solutions, enhanced vision systems, interior components and systems and test, training and simulation systems. The Company operates in two distinct segments, Aerospace and Test Systems and has nine principal facilities. The Company has one location in each of New York State, New Hampshire and Quebec, Canada, and two facilities in each of Washington State, Oregon and Florida.

Our Aerospace segment serves four primary markets. They are the military, commercial transport, business jet and other. We serve one primary market in the Test Systems segment, which is the military. Our strategy is to develop and maintain positions of technical leadership in chosen aerospace and test system markets, to leverage those positions to grow the amount of content and volume of product it sells to the markets in those segments and to selectively acquire businesses with similar technical capabilities that could benefit from our leadership position and strategic direction.

Key factors affecting our growth and profitability are the rate at which new aircraft are produced, government funding of military programs, our ability to have our products designed into the plans for new aircraft and the rates at which aircraft owners, including commercial airlines, refurbish or install upgrades to their aircraft. Once designed into a new aircraft, the spare parts business is frequently retained by the Company. We continue to look for opportunities in all of our markets to capitalize on our core competencies to expand our existing business and to grow through strategic acquisitions.

ACQUISITIONS

Max-Viz, Inc.

On July 30, 2012 we acquired by merger, 100% of the stock of Max-Viz, Inc. (Max-Viz) a manufacturer of industry-leading enhanced vision systems for defense and commercial aerospace applications for the purpose of improving situational awareness. Max-Viz is included in our aerospace reporting segment. The addition of Max-Viz diversifies the products and technologies that Astronics offers. We acquired Max-Viz for \$10.7 million in cash plus contingent purchase consideration up to a maximum of \$8.0 million subject to meeting certain revenue growth targets over the next three years. The additional purchase consideration is recorded at its estimated fair value at the date of acquisition based upon the Company's assessment of the probability of Max-Viz achieving the revenue growth targets. The estimated value of the contingent consideration recorded is insignificant.

Peco, Inc.

On May 28, 2013, we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the Agreement) by and among the Company and Peco, Inc., an Oregon corporation, (Peco) pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Peco. The business combination was completed July 18, 2013. Peco is included in our Aerospace segment.

Under the terms of the Agreement the purchase consideration paid for the stock of Peco was \$136.0 million in cash.

AeroSat, Inc.

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter on October 1, 2013, we entered into an agreement to acquire certain assets and liabilities of AeroSat, Inc. (AeroSat) a New Hampshire corporation and related entities for \$12.0 million plus contingent consideration up to a maximum earn out of \$53.0 million. An earn out begins to be payable if sales in 2014 exceed \$30.0 million and if sales in 2015 exceed \$40.0 million (the base sales level). The contingent consideration is based on a formula that is approximately 15% of sales in excess of the base sales level for each year. AeroSat is an equipment manufacturer of WIFI antenna systems for aircraft. AeroSat will be reported in the Company s Aerospace segment.

PGA Electronic, SA

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter on November 4, 2013, we entered into an agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of PGA Electronic, SA, (PGA) a French corporation for 21.4 million, (approximately \$28.0 million) which will be paid in a combination of approximately 60% cash and 40% in Astronics common stock. PGA is an equipment manufacturer in the field of motion, lighting, in-flight entertainment and communications systems and cabin management systems dedicated to the aircraft cabins. PGA is expected to be part of the Company s Aerospace segment.

Table of Contents***CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND OUTLOOK***

(Dollars in thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Sales	\$ 234,481	\$ 199,026	\$ 89,681	\$ 68,899
Gross Profit	\$ 62,685	\$ 51,891	\$ 23,785	\$ 16,717
Gross Profit Percentage	26.7%	26.1%	26.5%	24.3%
SG&A Expenses as a Percentage of Sales	13.3%	13.7%	12.7%	13.2%
Interest Expense, net of interest income	\$ 2,085	\$ 803	\$ 1,605	\$ 274
Effective Tax Rate	28.8%	32.1%	33.4%	33.2%
Net Earnings	\$ 20,877	\$ 16,219	\$ 7,155	\$ 4,930

A discussion by segment can be found at Segment Results of Operations and Outlook in this MD&A.

Third Quarter:

Our consolidated sales for the third quarter of 2013 increased by 30.2% to \$89.7 million compared with \$68.9 million for the same period last year. Aerospace sales increased by \$21.7 million and Test Systems sales decreased by \$0.9 million. We acquired Peco, Inc. on July 18, 2013. Peco sales for the 2013 third quarter and year to date totaled \$15.7 million and are reported in our aerospace segment. See further discussion in Segment Results of Operation and Outlook below.

Consolidated gross margin was 26.5% for the third quarter of 2013 compared with 24.3% for the third quarter of 2012. The gross margin increase was due to margin leverage achieved from increased sales volume and lower warranty and inventory obsolescence expense in 2013 as compared with the prior year. Engineering and development (E&D) costs were \$12.4 million in the third quarter of 2013 compared with \$12.8 million in the same period of 2012, a decrease of \$0.4 million. Expense relating to warranty and inventory reserves decreased by \$2.1 million in the 2013 third quarter compared with the 2012 third quarter. The gross margin on Peco sales was negatively impacted by \$2.0 million for the turn of inventory fair value adjustments required by acquisition accounting for the acquired Peco inventory. We expect the remainder of the inventory fair value write up to be turn in the fourth quarter of this year. We expect this will have a negative impact on gross margins of approximately \$3.0 million in the fourth quarter.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were \$11.4 million, or 12.7% of sales in the third quarter of 2013 compared with \$9.1 million, or 13.2% of sales in the same period last year. The increase was due primarily to the acquisition of Peco in the third quarter which added approximately \$2.0 million including amortization expense of \$1.1 million relating to purchased intangible assets of Peco. Decreases in legal expenses were offset by increased acquisition and financing activity expenses.

Amortization expense in the third quarter and year to date relating to Peco intangible assets was \$1.1 million. We expect amortization expense in the fourth quarter relating to Peco intangible assets to be approximately \$1.7 million.

The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2013 was lower than the federal statutory rate, due to the recognition of domestic R&D tax credits totaling approximately \$0.2 million.

Year to date:

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Consolidated sales for the first nine months of 2013 increased by 17.8% to \$234.5 million compared with \$199.0 million for the same period last year. Aerospace sales increased by \$37.7 million while Test Systems revenue decreased by \$2.2 million in the first nine months of 2013. See further discussion in Segment Results of Operation and Outlook below.

Consolidated gross margin was 26.7% for the first nine months of 2013 compared with 26.1% for the first nine months of 2012. The increase was due to the leverage achieved from the increased sales volume plus lower warranty and lower inventory obsolescence expense, being partially offset by increased E&D costs in 2013 as compared with the prior year. E&D costs were \$38.6 million in the first nine months of 2013 compared with \$33.9 million in the same period of 2012, an increase of \$4.7 million. We expect our full year consolidated E&D expenses for 2013 to be in the range of \$52 million to \$54 million including \$1.0 million to \$2.0 million from the addition of Peco, Inc.

SG&A expenses for the first nine months of 2013 were approximately \$31.3 million, or 13.3% of sales, compared with \$27.2 million, or 13.7% of sales in the same period last year. The increase was due primarily to the acquisition of Peco, which incrementally added \$2.0 million to SG&A along with increased professional expense related to acquisition and financing activity expenses when compared with the prior year.

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The effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2013 was lower than the federal statutory rate, due to the domestic production activity deduction as well as the recognition of domestic R&D tax credits for the prior year totaling approximately \$1.1 million. The 2012 R&D tax credits were not recognized in 2012, as the American Tax Payer Relief Act of 2012 which extended the R&D tax credit for 2012, was not enacted until 2013. We expect our effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of 2013 to be in the range of 31% to 33%.

Earnings per share for all periods presented have been calculated reflecting the impact of the twenty percent distribution of Class B Stock for shareholders of record on October 10, 2013.

SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND OUTLOOK

Operating profit, as presented below, is sales less cost of products sold and other operating expenses, excluding interest expense and other corporate expenses. Cost of products sold and other operating expenses are directly identifiable to the respective segment. Operating profit is reconciled to earnings before income taxes in Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included in this report.

AEROSPACE

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012
Sales	\$ 227,870	\$ 190,212	\$ 87,525	\$ 65,788
Operating profit	\$ 41,112	\$ 33,358	\$ 15,377	\$ 10,577
Operating Margin	18.0%	17.5%	17.6%	16.1%

	Sept 28, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Total Assets	\$ 349,363	\$ 177,168
Backlog	\$ 159,468	\$ 110,915

Aerospace Sales by Market

(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012
Commercial Transport	\$ 161,806	\$ 133,220	\$ 64,580	\$ 47,933
Military	33,400	27,813	12,702	8,733
Business Jet	22,336	21,773	6,705	6,835
Other	10,328	7,406	3,538	2,287
	\$ 227,870	\$ 190,212	\$ 87,525	\$ 65,788

Aerospace Sales by Product Line

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(In thousands)	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012
Electrical Power	\$ 133,793	\$ 118,133	\$ 47,142	\$ 42,167
Lighting & Safety	67,218	54,521	30,009	17,222
Avionics	13,553	10,152	3,857	4,112
Structures	2,801		2,801	
Other	10,505	7,406	3,716	2,287
	\$ 227,870	\$ 190,212	\$ 87,525	\$ 65,788

Our aerospace product lines have been reorganized compared to our historical presentation. The following table maps prior reported product lines to our current reported product lines. Peco products are included in lighting & safety, structures and other.

New Product Line

Electrical Power	- Now Includes Cabin Electronics, Airframe Power
Lighting & Safety	- Now Includes Aircraft Lighting and Peco Safety Products
Avionics	- Now Includes Avionics
Structures	- Now Includes Peco Structures Products
Other	- Now Includes Airfield Lighting and Other Peco Products

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We acquired Peco. Inc. on July 18, 2013. Peco sales for the 2013 third quarter and year to date totaled \$15.7 million. Year to date and third quarter 2013 Peco lighting & safety sales were \$11.2 million. Peco structures sales were \$2.8 million and Peco other sales were \$1.7 million. Peco did not contribute measurably to operating results in the third quarter due to expenses related to purchase accounting resulting in an operating margin that was lower than what we expect in the long-term. Amortization expense in the third quarter and year to date relating to Peco intangible assets was \$1.1 million. We expect amortization expense in the fourth quarter relating to Peco intangible assets to be approximately \$1.7 million. Additionally, the third quarter operating results were negatively affected by the expensing of \$2.0 million of fair value purchase accounting inventory write ups on purchased Peco inventory. In the fourth quarter we expect the remainder of balance of the purchase accounting inventory fair value write up to be expensed. We expect this will have an impact in the fourth quarter of \$3.0 million. We expect quarterly amortization expense for acquired Peco intangible assets to be in the range of \$1.5 million to \$1.7 million in 2014.

Third Quarter:

Sales in the third quarter to the Commercial Transport market increased due to higher sales of electrical power products, increased lighting and safety products and increased sales of structures aerospace products. Sales of electrical power products grew as global demand for passenger power systems continued to be strong. Lighting & safety product sales in the commercial transport market increased due primarily to the acquisition of Peco, which added \$11.2 million in sales to this product line and market. Additionally, Peco sales increased structures sales to the commercial market by \$2.8 million. These increases were slightly offset by lower sales of avionics products to the commercial transport market.

Military sales were up compared with last year as a result of higher sales of lighting & safety, avionics and electrical power products.

Sales to the Business Jet market were flat when compared with last year's third quarter as higher electrical power product sales were offset by lower lighting & safety and lower avionics product sales to this market.

Sales to other markets increased due primarily to the addition of Peco which added \$1.5 million to other market sales.

Aerospace operating profit for the third quarter of 2013 was \$15.4 million, or 17.6% of sales, compared with \$10.6 million, or 16.1% of sales, in the same period last year. The increase in the operating profit was due to leverage from the increased sales volume and decreases in legal expenses, partially offset by increased amortization and compensation expenses.

Year to date:

Year to date sales to the Commercial Transport market increased due to higher sales of electrical power products, lighting & safety products as well as structures products. Electrical power products grew as global demand for passenger power systems continued to be strong. Lighting & safety product sales increased due primarily to the acquisition of Peco, which added \$11.2 million to sales in this market. Peco added \$2.8 million to structures sales in the commercial market. These increases were slightly offset by softer sales of avionics products to the commercial transport market.

Sales to the Military were up compared with last year primarily as a result of higher sales of lighting & safety, avionics and electrical power product lines.

Sales to the Business Jet market were up slightly as higher avionics product sales were offset by lower lighting & safety product sales to this market. The increase in sales of other products was due primarily to increased sales of airfield lighting products and the acquisition of Peco.

Other aerospace sales increased primarily due to increased airfield lighting sales and the addition of other Peco products.

Aerospace operating profit for the first nine months of 2013 was \$41.1 million, or 18.0% of sales, compared with \$33.4 million, or 17.5% of sales, in the same period last year. The increase in the operating profit was due to leverage from the increased sales volume and decreases in legal expenses partially offset by increased E&D, amortization and compensation expenses.

2013 Outlook for Aerospace We expect 2013 sales for our Aerospace segment to be in the range of \$325 million to \$335 million. The forecast includes sales for Peco, acquired July 18, 2013 in the range of \$32 million to \$34 million for the remainder of 2013. The forecast includes sales for AeroSat, acquired October 1, 2013 in the range of \$1 million to \$2 million for the remainder of 2013. The Aerospace segment's backlog at the end of the third quarter of 2013 was \$159.5 million with approximately \$86.0 million expected to be shipped over the remaining part of 2013 and \$144.5 million is expected to ship over the next 12 months.

Table of Contents**TEST SYSTEMS**

	Nine months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012	Sept 28, 2013	Sept 29, 2012
(In thousands)				
Gross Sales	\$ 7,207	\$ 8,814	\$ 2,660	\$ 3,111
Less Intersegment Sales	(596)		(504)	
Net Sales	6,611	8,814	2,156	3,111
Operating loss	\$ (2,880)	\$ (3,525)	\$ (745)	\$ (1,132)
Operating Margin	(40.0)%	(40.0)%	(28.0)%	(36.4)%

	Sept 28, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Total Assets	\$ 9,584	\$ 18,121
Backlog	\$ 8,731	\$ 3,565

All sales for the Test Systems segment are from the Military Market.

Sales in the 2013 third quarter decreased \$0.9 million to \$2.2 million when compared with sales of \$3.1 million for the same period in 2012. Sales for the first nine months of 2013 decreased \$2.2 million to \$6.6 million when compared with sales of \$8.8 million for the same period in 2012.

Test Systems operating loss for the third quarter of 2013 was \$0.7 million or (28.0)%, compared with \$1.1 million or (36.4)% in the same period last year. The operating loss for the first nine months of 2013 was \$2.9 million or (40.0)%, compared with \$3.5 million or (40.0)% in the same nine month period last year. The margins for both the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 from the lower sales volume were not sufficient to cover fixed operating costs. Near the end of the first quarter of 2013, in light of continued low customer orders the test segment rationalized its cost structure primarily through reducing its head count in an effort to reduce its operating loss.

2013 Outlook for Test Systems We expect sales for the Test Systems segment for 2013 to be approximately \$10 million. The Test Systems segment's backlog at the end of the third quarter of 2013 was \$8.7 million, of which \$6.1 million is scheduled to ship over the next 12 months.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$34.1 million during the first nine months of 2013, as compared with \$17.1 million during the first nine months of 2012. The change was due to higher net income and less cash used for working capital components in 2013 compared with 2012.

Cash used for investing activities was \$140.7 million in the first nine months of 2013 compared with \$21.1 million used in the first nine months of 2012. The increase was due to the acquisition of Peco. The Company expects capital

spending in 2013 to be approximately \$7 million to \$24 million, including approximately \$14 million for a possible acquisition of a new facility for Peco.

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$167.4 million compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$0.7 million in the first nine months of 2012. The increase was due to debt financing used primarily to acquire Peco in the third quarter of 2013.

The Company's cash needs for working capital, debt service and capital equipment during the balance of 2013 is expected to be met by cash flows from operations, cash balances and if necessary, utilization of the revolving credit facility.

In 2013 we amended our Credit Facility twice. On March 27, 2013, the Company extended and modified its existing credit facility by entering into Amendment No. 1 (the Amendment), to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement). The Amendment provides for an increase in the Company's revolving credit facility from \$35 million to \$75 million and for an extension of the maturity date of the revolving credit facility to March 27, 2018.

Covenants were modified to eliminate the maximum capital expenditure limit, the cap on permitted acquisitions was increased to \$25 million per acquisition and \$50 million in the aggregate and the permitted allowance for share repurchases was increased to \$20 million. In addition, the maximum permitted Leverage Ratio as defined in the agreement has been increased to 3.75 to 1 for each fiscal quarter ending on or after March 31, 2013 and to 3.50 to 1 for each fiscal quarter ending after March 31, 2015.

On July 18, 2013, in connection with the acquisition and funding of the Peco acquisition, the Company amended the credit facility by entering into a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement provides for a \$75 million five-year revolving credit facility and a \$190 million five-year term loan, both expiring in June 2018. The amended credit facility carries an interest rate ranging from 225 basis points to 350 basis points above LIBOR, depending on the Company's leverage ratio as defined in the Credit Agreement. Variable principal payments on the term loan will be quarterly through July 2018 with a balloon payment of \$123.5 million at maturity. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of the Company's assets. In addition, the Company is required to pay a commitment fee of between 25 basis points and 50 basis points on the unused portion of the total credit commitment for the preceding quarter, based on the Company's leverage ratio under the Credit Agreement. Principal installments are payable on the term loan in varying percentages quarterly through March 31, 2018 with a balloon payment at maturity and with mandatory prepayments being required in certain circumstances based on excess cash flow as defined in the agreement. At September 28, 2013, \$190.0 million is outstanding on the term loan.

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Scheduled principal payments on the new term loan are as follows (in thousands):

2013	\$ 4,750
2014	9,500
2015	11,875
2016	16,625
2017	19,000
2018	128,250
Total	\$ 190,000

The proceeds of the term loan were used to finance the Peco Acquisition, extinguish our \$7.0 million outstanding balance on the existing term loan, pay off the \$7.0 million outstanding on the existing revolving credit facility, pay off \$0.5 million of other term debt and to provide cash for future general corporate purposes.

Covenants have not been modified since March 27, 2013. The maximum permitted Leverage Ratio as defined in the Credit Agreement continues to be 3.75 to 1 as of the end of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2015 and 3.50 to 1 for each fiscal quarter ending thereafter. The covenant for minimum fixed charge coverage as defined in the Credit Agreement is to be not less than 1.25 to 1 as of each fiscal quarter end.

There was no balance outstanding on our revolving credit facility at September 28, 2013, \$7.0 million was outstanding at December 31, 2012. The Company had borrowing capacity available on its revolving credit facility of \$51.5 million at September 28, 2013. At September 28, 2013, outstanding letters of credit totaled \$8.8 million.

At September 28, 2013, we were in compliance with all of the covenants pursuant to the credit facility.

In the event of voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy of the Company or any subsidiary, all unpaid principal and other amounts owing under the Credit Agreement automatically become due and payable. Other events of default, such as failure to make payments as they become due and breach of financial and other covenants, give the Agent the option to declare all such amounts immediately due and payable.

BACKLOG

The Company's backlog was \$168.2 million at September, 28 2013, \$114.5 million at December 31, 2012 and \$115.6 million at September 29, 2012. Backlog at September 28, 2013 included \$39.7 million for Peco.

Table of Contents**CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS**

The following table represents contractual obligations as of September 28, 2013:

(In thousands)	Total	Payments Due by Period			After 2017
		2013	2014-2015	2016-2017	
Purchase Obligations \$	\$ 28,072	\$ 16,963	\$ 11,109	\$	\$
Long-term Debt	198,669	5,100	23,558	37,806	132,205
Supplemental Retirement Plan and Post Retirement Obligations	15,341	98	782	782	13,679
Operating Leases	4,669	502	3,183	845	139
Interest on Long-term Debt	32,840	1,933	15,033	12,529	3,345
Other Long-term Liabilities	1,559	168	1,142	174	75
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 281,150	\$ 24,764	\$ 54,807	\$ 52,136	\$ 149,443

Notes to Contractual Obligations Table

Purchase Obligations Purchase obligations are comprised of the Company's commitments for goods and services in the normal course of business.

Operating Leases Operating lease obligations are primarily related to facility leases for our DME Orlando, Ballard, Max-Viz, Peco and our Luminescent Systems Canada operations.

MARKET RISK

The Company has limited exposure to fluctuation in Canadian currency exchange rates to the U.S. dollar. Nearly all of the Company's consolidated sales are transacted in U.S. dollars. Net assets held in or measured in Canadian dollars amounted to \$6.6 million at December 31, 2012. Annual disbursements transacted in Canadian dollars were approximately \$8.7 million in 2012. A 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar would impact net income by approximately \$0.6 million.

Risk due to fluctuation in interest rates is a function of the Company's floating rate debt obligations, which total approximately \$198.7 million at September 28, 2013. To offset a portion of this exposure, the Company has one interest rate swap to fix the interest rate on a portion of the underlying debt for a set period of time.

- a) An interest rate swap with a notional amount of approximately \$1.9 million at December 31, 2012, entered into in February 2006, related to the Company's Series 1999 New York Industrial Revenue Bond which effectively fixes the rate at 3.99% plus a spread based on the Company's leverage ratio on this obligation through 2016.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Refer to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for a complete discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Part 1, Note 1 and Note 18 to the Financial Statements

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report contains certain forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involves uncertainties and risks. These statements are identified by the use of the may, will, should, believes, expects, expected, intends, plans, projects, estimates, predicts, p anticipates, presume and assume, and words of similar import. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements as various uncertainties and risks could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these statements. These uncertainties and risks include the success of the Company with effectively executing its plans; successfully integrating its acquisitions; the timeliness of product deliveries by vendors and other vendor performance issues; changes in demand for our products from the U.S. government and other customers; the acceptance by the market of new products developed; our success in cross-selling products to different customers and markets; changes in government contracts; the state of the commercial and business jet aerospace market; the Company's success at increasing the content on current and new aircraft platforms; the level of aircraft build rates; as well as other general economic conditions and other factors. Certain of these factors, risks and uncertainties are discussed in the sections of this report entitled Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See Market Risk in Item 2, above.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

- a) The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 28, 2013. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 28, 2013.

- b) **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting** There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, we do not expect these matters will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. However, the results of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the Company fail to prevail in any legal matter or should several legal matters be resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, then the financial results of that particular reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

We are a defendant in an action filed in the Regional State Court of Mannheim, Germany (Lufthansa Technik AG v. Astronics Advanced Electronics Systems Corp.) relating to an allegation of patent infringement. The damages sought include injunctive relief, as well as monetary damages. We dispute the allegation and intend to vigorously defend ourselves in this action. We have filed a nullity action with the Federal Patent Court in Munich Germany, requesting the court to revoke the German part of the European patent that is subject to the claim. In November 2011, the regional state court of Manheim Germany issued an interim decision to the effect that the infringement litigation proceedings be stayed until the Federal Patent Court decides on the concurrent nullity action. At this time we are unable to provide a reasonable estimate of our potential liability or the potential amount of loss related to this action, if any. If the outcome of this litigation is adverse to us, our results and financial condition could be materially affected.

During the third quarter of 2013, the Company settled its case with AE Liquidation, Inc. with no significant impact to the results of our operations.

Item 1a Risk Factors

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part 1, Item 1A. Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

As of September 28, 2013, the Company has a significant concentration of business with two customers, Panasonic Avionics Corporation and The Boeing Company, where a significant reduction in sales would negatively impact our sales and earnings. We provide Panasonic with electrical power products which, in total were approximately 30% of revenue during the first nine months of 2013. We provide Boeing with lighting & safety products and structures products which, in total were approximately 12% of revenue during the first nine months of 2013.

As a result of the Peco acquisition, in addition to the loss of Panasonic Aviation Corporation, the loss of The Boeing Company (Boeing) as a major customer or a significant reduction in sales to either of these companies would reduce our sales and earnings significantly.

Our largest customer is Panasonic Aviation Corporation. We provide Panasonic with electrical power products, which in total on a stand-alone basis, were approximately 38.0% of our fiscal 2012 sales and 30% of sales for the first nine months of 2013. We provide Boeing with lighting & safety products and structures products, which in total, were approximately 6.0% of our fiscal 2012 sales and 12% of sales for the first nine months of 2013. The loss of Panasonic Aviation Corporation or Boeing as a customer or a significant reduction in sales to either would have a material

adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, if either Panasonic Aviation Corporation or Boeing : (1) experiences a decrease in requirements for the products which we supply to it; (2) experiences a major disruption in its business, such as a strike, work stoppage or slowdown, a supply-chain problem or a decrease in orders from its customers; or (3) files for bankruptcy protection; our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

If the liabilities of Peco are greater than expected, or if there are unknown obligations of Peco, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

As a result of the acquisition of Peco, the liabilities of Peco, including contingent liabilities, is consolidated with the Company's. We may learn additional information about the business of Peco that adversely affects the Company, such as unknown liabilities, issues relating to internal controls over financial reporting or issues that could affect our ability to comply with other applicable laws, including healthcare laws and regulations. As a result, we cannot assure you that the acquisition of Peco will be successful or will not, in fact, harm our business. Among other things, if Peco's liabilities are greater than expected, or if there are obligations of Peco of which we are not aware, our business could be materially and adversely affected. We have limited indemnification rights in connection with matters affecting Peco. Peco may also have other unknown liabilities which we will be responsible for after the acquisition. If we are responsible for liabilities not covered by indemnification rights or substantially in excess of amounts covered through any indemnification rights, we could suffer severe consequences that would substantially reduce our earnings and cash flows.

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If we fail to successfully integrate Peco into our internal control over financial reporting or if the current internal control of Peco over financial reporting were found to be ineffective, the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and Peco's financial reporting could be compromised which could result in a material adverse effect on our reported financial results.

As a private company, Peco was not subject to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to internal control over financial reporting. For calendar year 2013, our management evaluation and auditor attestation regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting will be permitted to exclude the operations of Peco. The integration of Peco into our internal control over financial reporting will require significant time and resources from our management and other personnel and will increase our compliance costs. If we fail to successfully integrate these operations into our internal control over financial reporting, our internal control over financial reporting may not be effective. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could have a material adverse effect on our ability to accurately report our financial results and the market's perception of our business and our stock price.

Following the acquisition of Peco, we may face integration difficulties and may be unable to integrate Peco into our existing operations successfully or realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition.

We will be required to devote significant management attention and resources to integrating the operations and business practices of Peco with our existing operations and business practices. Potential difficulties we may encounter as part of the integration process include the following:

- the inability to successfully integrate Peco in a manner that permits us to achieve the full revenue and other benefits anticipated to result from the acquisition;

- complexities associated with managing the businesses, including difficulty addressing possible differences in corporate cultures and management philosophies and the challenge of integrating complex systems, technology, networks and other assets of each of the companies in a seamless manner that minimizes any adverse impact on customers, suppliers, employees and other constituencies;

- potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen increased expenses or delays associated with the acquisition;

- the inability to implement effective internal controls, procedures and policies for Peco as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 within the time periods prescribed thereby;

- negotiations concerning possible modifications to Peco contracts as a result of the acquisition;

- diversion of the attention of our management and the management of Peco; and

- the disruption of, or the loss of momentum in, ongoing operations or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies.

These potential difficulties could adversely affect our and the managers of Peco's ability to maintain relationships with customers, suppliers, employees and other constituencies and the ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisition, and could reduce the earnings or otherwise adversely affect our operations and Peco's and our financial results following the acquisition.

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The amount of debt we have outstanding, as well as any debt we may incur in the future, could have an adverse effect on our operational and financial flexibility and our ability to obtain financing in the future.

As of September 28, 2013 we had approximately \$198.7 million of debt outstanding, of which \$188.1 million is long-term debt. We also have had \$75 million of availability (without giving effect to approximately \$8.8 million of outstanding letters of credit) under our senior bank credit facility. Changes to our level of debt subsequent to September 28, 2013 could have significant consequences, including the following:

we could have greater difficulty satisfying our obligations;

depending on interest rates and debt maturities, a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations could be dedicated to paying principal and interest on our debt, thereby reducing funds available for our acquisition strategy, capital expenditures or other purposes;

a significant amount of debt could make us more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic and general industry conditions or increases in prevailing interest rates, because a portion of our borrowings are and will continue to be at variable rates of interest;

our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing for acquisitions, capital expenditures or for other purposes could be impaired due to applicable financial or restrictive covenants in our debt agreements;

the increase in the amount of debt we have outstanding increases the risk of non-compliance with some of the covenants in our debt agreements which require us to maintain specified financial ratios; and

we may be more leveraged than some of our competitors, which may result in a competitive disadvantage. In addition, the indenture governing the debt permits us and our restricted subsidiaries to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. If we or our subsidiaries incur additional long-term debt, our risks could intensify.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

(c) The following table summarizes the Company's purchases of its common stock for the quarter ended September, 28 2013:

Period	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Total number	Average	Total number of	Maximum Number
	of	Price Paid	shares Purchased	of Shares
	shares			that May

	Purchased(1)	per Share	as part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
June 30, 2013	July 27, 2013			
July 28, 2013	August 24, 2013			
August 25, 2013	September 28, 2013			
Total				

(1) In connection with the exercise of stock options, we accept, from time to time, delivery of shares to pay the exercise price of stock options. During the third quarter of 2013, there were no shares accepted in connection with the exercise of stock options.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6 Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1	Section 302 Certification Chief Executive Officer
Exhibit 31.2	Section 302 Certification Chief Financial Officer
Exhibit 32.	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 101.1*	Instance Document
Exhibit 101.2*	Schema Document
Exhibit 101.3*	Calculation Linkbase Document
Exhibit 101.4*	Labels Linkbase Document
Exhibit 101.5*	Presentation Linkbase Document
Exhibit 101.6*	Definition Linkbase Document

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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SIGNATURES

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

ASTRONICS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date: November 5, 2013

By: /s/ David C. Burney
David C. Burney
Vice President-Finance and Treasurer

(Principal Financial Officer)