SL INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
May 02, 2014
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

OR

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

Commission file number 1-4987

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**21-0682685**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

520 Fellowship Road, Suite A114, Mt. Laurel, NJ	**08054**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: 856-727-1500

N/A

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ¨ Accelerated filer ¨ Non-accelerated filer ¨ Smaller reporting Company x

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

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of April 24, 2014 was 4,130,000.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Item 1.	Financial Statements	
	Consolidated Balance Sheets March 31, 2014 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2013	3
	Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)	4
	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)	5
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)	6
Item 2.	Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	29
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	48
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	48
PART II.	**OTHER INFORMATION**	
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	48
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	49
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	49
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	49
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	49
Item 5.	Other Information	49
Item 6.	Exhibits	50
Signatures		**51**

Table of Contents

Item 1. Financial Statements

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,692,000	$ 7,163,000
Receivables, net	32,383,000	30,765,000
Inventories, net	22,708,000	22,963,000
Other current assets	6,017,000	7,168,000
Deferred income taxes, net	2,956,000	2,804,000
Total current assets	73,756,000	70,863,000
Property, plant and equipment, net	10,818,000	10,790,000
Deferred income taxes, net	9,261,000	10,239,000
Goodwill	17,669,000	17,666,000
Other intangible assets, net	2,237,000	2,346,000
Other assets and deferred charges, net	1,384,000	1,430,000
Total assets	$ 115,125,000	$ 113,334,000
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	$ 48,000	$ 1,048,000
Accounts payable	19,211,000	17,112,000
Accrued income taxes		20,000
Accrued liabilities:		
Payroll and related costs	3,781,000	5,373,000
Other	14,137,000	10,259,000
Total current liabilities	37,177,000	33,812,000
Long-term debt, less current maturities	175,000	187,000
Deferred compensation and supplemental retirement benefits	1,629,000	1,695,000
Other long-term liabilities	14,596,000	18,465,000
Total liabilities	53,577,000	54,159,000

Commitments and contingencies		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock, no par value; authorized, 6,000,000 shares; none issued		
Common stock, $.20 par value; authorized, 25,000,000 shares; issued, 6,656,000 and 6,656,000 shares, respectively	1,331,000	1,331,000
Capital in excess of par value	22,204,000	22,153,000
Retained earnings	63,047,000	60,520,000
Accumulated other comprehensive gain, net of tax	592,000	822,000
Treasury stock at cost, 2,525,000 and 2,530,000 shares, respectively	(25,626,000)	(25,651,000)
Total shareholders equity	61,548,000	59,175,000
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	$ 115,125,000	$ 113,334,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net sales	$ 52,585,000	$ 49,095,000
Cost and expenses:		
Cost of products sold	35,177,000	32,199,000
Engineering and product development	3,298,000	3,503,000
Selling, general and administrative	8,624,000	8,807,000
Depreciation and amortization	614,000	600,000
Restructuring charges	463,000	
Total cost and expenses	48,176,000	45,109,000
Income from operations	4,409,000	3,986,000
Other income (expense):		
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(21,000)	(19,000)
Interest income	2,000	1,000
Interest expense	(35,000)	(35,000)
Other (loss), net	(250,000)	(26,000)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	4,105,000	3,907,000
Income tax provision	1,440,000	923,000
Income from continuing operations	2,665,000	2,984,000
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(138,000)	(218,000)
Net income	$ 2,527,000	$ 2,766,000
Basic net income (loss) per common share		
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.64	$ 0.72
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.03)	(0.05)
Net income	$ 0.61	$ 0.67
Diluted net income (loss) per common share		
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.64	$ 0.71
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.03)	(0.05)

Net income	$ 0.61	$ 0.66
Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per common share	4,128,000	4,139,000
Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per common share	4,161,000	4,172,000

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net income	$ 2,527,000	$ 2,766,000
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation	(34,000)	76,000
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	(130,000)	
Net gain reclassified into income on sale of available-for-sale securities	(66,000)	
Comprehensive income	$ 2,297,000	$ 2,842,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,

(Unaudited)

	2014	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 2,527,000	$ 2,766,000
Adjustment for losses from discontinued operations	138,000	218,000
Income from continuing operations	2,665,000	2,984,000
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	456,000	453,000
Amortization	158,000	147,000
Amortization of deferred financing costs	21,000	19,000
Stock-based compensation	109,000	122,000
Loss on foreign exchange contracts	363,000	26,000
(Recoveries of) provisions for losses on accounts receivable	(168,000)	27,000
Deferred compensation and supplemental retirement benefits	64,000	42,000
Deferred compensation and supplemental retirement benefit payments	(126,000)	(135,000)
Deferred income taxes	826,000	62,000
(Gain) on sale of available-for-sale securities	(106,000)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding effects of business combinations:		
Accounts receivable	(1,438,000)	(552,000)
Inventories	236,000	(927,000)
Other assets	817,000	(464,000)
Accounts payable	2,122,000	(960,000)
Other accrued liabilities	(1,833,000)	159,000
Accrued income taxes	82,000	(30,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	4,248,000	973,000
Net cash (used in) operating activities from discontinued operations	(362,000)	(348,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3,886,000	625,000
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(501,000)	(419,000)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	241,000	
Purchases of other assets	(26,000)	(15,000)

NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(286,000)	(434,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from Senior Revolving Credit Facility		3,460,000
Payments of Senior Revolving Credit Facility	(1,000,000)	(3,460,000)
Payments of Capital Leases	(12,000)	
Payments of deferred financing costs		(13,000)
Treasury stock purchases	(46,000)	
NET CASH (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,058,000)	(13,000)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(13,000)	17,000
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,529,000	195,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	7,163,000	3,196,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$ 9,692,000	$ 3,391,000
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ 36,000	$ 37,000
Income taxes	$ 950,000	$ 757,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Basis Of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation. Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company s audited financial statements and notes thereon included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms the Company, SL Industries, we, us and our mean SL Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporati and its consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Trade receivables	$ 32,087	$ 30,766
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(350)	(581)
Trade receivables, net	31,737	30,185
Recoverable income taxes	273	344
Other	373	236
Receivables, net	$ 32,383	$ 30,765

3. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Raw materials	$ 16,646	$ 16,198
Work in process	5,051	4,842
Finished goods	3,597	4,124

Gross inventory	25,294	25,164
Less: allowances	(2,586)	(2,201)
Inventories, net	$ 22,708	$ 22,963

Table of Contents

4. Income Per Share

The Company has presented net income (loss) per common share pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 260 Earnings Per Share. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing reported net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing reported net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted-average shares outstanding for the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents, which consist of stock options, using the treasury stock method.

The table below sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Basic net income available to common shareholders:		
Net income available to common shareholders from continuing operations	$ 2,665	$ 2,984
Diluted net income available to common shareholders from continuing operations	$ 2,665	$ 2,984
Shares:		
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding	4,128	4,139
Common shares assumed upon exercise of stock options	33	33
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	4,161	4,172
Basic net income (loss) per common share:		
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.64	$ 0.72
(Loss) from discontinued operations (net of tax)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Net income	$ 0.61	$ 0.67
Diluted net income (loss) per common share:		
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.64	$ 0.71
(Loss) from discontinued operations (net of tax)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Net income	$ 0.61	$ 0.66

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, 7,000 and 1,000 stock options were excluded from

the dilutive computation, respectively, because the option exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the Company s common stock.

Table of Contents

5. Stock-Based Compensation

At March 31, 2014, the Company had stock-based employee compensation plans as described below. For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, the total compensation expense (included in selling, general and administrative expense) related to these plans was $109,000 and $122,000 ($71,000 and $93,000 net of tax), respectively.

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company implemented a Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2014 LTIP) pursuant to the 2008 Incentive Stock Plan (the 2008 Plan) which awarded restricted stock units (RSUs) to eligible executives. Under the terms of the 2014 LTIP, the number of RSUs that may vest, if any, will be based on, among other things, the Company achieving certain sales and return on invested capital (ROIC), as defined, targets during the January 2014 to December 2016 performance period. Earned RSUs, if any, cliff vest at the end of fiscal 2016 (100% of earned RSUs vest at December 31, 2016). The final value of these RSUs will be determined by the number of shares earned. The value of these RSUs is charged to compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the three year vesting period with periodic adjustments to account for changes in anticipated award amounts. The weighted-average price for these RSUs was $26.24 per share based on the grant date of March 3, 2014. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, $17,000 was charged to compensation expense. As of March 31, 2014, total unamortized compensation expense for this grant was $381,000. As of March 31, 2014, the maximum number of achievable RSUs under the 2014 LTIP was 22,000 RSUs.

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company granted 91,000 stock options to two officers of the Company under the 2008 Incentive Stock Plan (the 2008 Plan). The options issued vest in two equal installments each on the second and third anniversary of the grant date. The options granted are exercisable no later than 5 years after the grant date. Compensation expense is recognized straight-line over the vesting period of the options.

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company granted 10,000 stock options to a key executive under the 2008 Plan. The options issued vest in three equal installments each on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date. The options granted are exercisable no later than 10 years after the grant date. Compensation expense is recognized straight-line over the vesting period of the options.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value all stock options. Volatility is determined using changes in historical stock prices. The weighted average expected life computation is based on historical exercise patterns and post-vesting termination behavior. The interest rate for periods within the expected life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Table of Contents

The fair value of all option grants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions and weighted average fair values as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Weighted average fair value of grants	$ 9.00
Valuation assumptions:	
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected volatility	47.62
Expected life (in years)	3.35
Risk-free interest rate	0.83%

No stock options were granted during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Stock Options

Option activity under the principal option plans as of March 31, 2014 and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Outstanding Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2013	83	$ 11.99	3.28	$ 1,247
Granted	101	26.02		
Exercised				
Forfeited				
Expired				
Outstanding as of March 31, 2014	184	$ 19.71	4.35	$ 1,066
Exercisable as of March 31, 2014	83	$ 11.99	3.04	$ 1,058

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pretax intrinsic value (the difference between the Company s closing stock price on the last trading day of the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on March 31, 2014. This amount changes based on the fair market value of the Company s stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, and March 31, 2013, no options to purchase common stock were exercised by option holders.

As of March 31, 2014, $885,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years.

Tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options are classified as financing cash flows. No options were exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013. The Company has applied the Short-cut method in calculating the historical windfall tax benefits. All tax shortfalls will be applied against this windfall before being charged to earnings.

Table of Contents

6. Income Tax

The Company calculates its interim tax provision in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740-270 Income Taxes Interim Reporting. For each interim period the Company estimates its annual effective income tax rate and applies the estimated rate to its year-to-date income or loss before income taxes. The Company also computes the tax provision or benefit related to items separately reported, such as discontinued operations, and recognizes the items net of their related tax effect in the interim periods in which they occur. The Company also recognizes the effect of changes in enacted tax laws or rates in the interim periods in which the changes occur.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, the estimated income tax rate from continuing operations was 35% and 24%, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the expiration of the federal research and development tax credits in 2014 as compared to the first quarter of 2013. In the first quarter of 2013, the Company recorded a research and development tax benefit for the quarter, plus the retroactive reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credits from the enactment of the American Tax Relief Act of 2012.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company recorded additional benefits from state research and development tax credits of $61,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company recorded additional benefits from federal and state research and development tax credits of $300,000 and $33,000, respectively.

As of March 31, 2014, the Company s gross research and development tax credit carryforwards totaled approximately $1,187,000. Of these credits, approximately $469,000 can be carried forward for 15 years and will expire between 2015 and 2029, and approximately $718,000 of state credits can be carried forward indefinitely.

The Company has recorded gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 of $834,000. Tax benefits are recorded pursuant to the provisions of ASC 740 Income Taxes. If such unrecognized tax benefits are ultimately recorded in any period, the Company s effective tax rate would be reduced accordingly for such period.

The Company has adopted FASB Accounting Standard 2013-11 effective during the first quarter of 2014. The pronouncement requires the Company to offset its uncertain tax positions against certain deferred tax assets in the same jurisdiction. During the first quarter, the Company has reclassified $322,000 of its uncertain tax positions against its related deferred tax assets.

The Company has been examined by the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) through the calendar year 2010. State income tax statutes are generally open for periods back to and including the calendar year 2009.

Table of Contents

It is reasonably possible that the Company s gross unrecognized tax benefits, including interest, may change within the next twelve months due to the expiration of the statutes of limitation of the federal government and various state governments by a range of zero to $322,000. The Company records such unrecognized tax benefits upon the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations or the settlement with tax authorities. As of March 31, 2014, the Company has a liability for unrecognized benefits of $512,000 and $322,000 for federal and state taxes, respectively. Such benefits relate primarily to expenses incurred in those jurisdictions.

The Company classifies interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. At March 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, the Company has accrued approximately $112,000 and $100,000 for the payment of interest and penalties, respectively.

7. Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matter (Topic 830): Parent s Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force, which permits an entity to release cumulative translation adjustments into net income when a reporting entity (parent) ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business within a foreign entity. Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided, or, if a controlling financial interest is no longer held. ASU 2013-05 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The implementation of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force), which provides guidance on financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The implementation of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In March 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-06, Technical Corrections and Improvements Related to Glossary Terms, which amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification Master Glossary to clarify the Master Glossary of the Codification, consolidate multiple instances of the same term into a single definition, and makes minor improvements to the Master Glossary. The amendments are not expected to result in substantive changes to the application of existing guidance. ASU 2014-06 is effective upon issuance. The implementation of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of an Entity, which amends the guidance for reporting discontinued operations and disposals of components of an entity. The amended guidance requires that a disposal representing a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity s financial results or a business activity classified as held for sale should be reported as discontinued operations. The amendments also expand the disclosure requirements for discontinued operations and add new disclosures for individually significant dispositions that do not qualify as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 is effective prospectively for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2014 (early adoption is permitted only for disposals that have not been previously reported). The implementation of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

8. Goodwill And Intangible Assets

Acquisition in Fiscal 2012

On February 27, 2012, the Company purchased certain assets of Pro-Dex Astromec, Inc. (Astromec), a subsidiary of Pro-Dex Inc. (Pro-Dex), for approximately $1,050,000, which includes the assumption of liabilities for an estimated earn-out of $294,000. The total liability for the earn-out as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was $85,000 and $116,000, respectively. During the three month periods ended March 31, 2014, and March 31, 2013, $42,000 and $45,000 were paid related to the earn-out, respectively. The results from the acquisition date through March 31, 2014 are included in the SL Montevideo Technology, Inc. (SL-MTI) segment.

Goodwill And Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following:

		March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Amortizable Life (years)	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value
		(in thousands)					
Finite-lived intangible assets:							
Customer relationships	5 to 8	$ 3,868	$ 3,526	$ 342	$ 3,868	$ 3,436	$ 432
Patents	5 to 20	1,302	1,212	90	1,302	1,212	90
Developed technology	5 to 6	1,700	1,700		1,700	1,700	
Licensing fees	5 to 10	550	417	133	550	398	152
Total amortized finite-lived intangible assets		7,420	6,855	565	7,420	6,746	674
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:							
Trademarks		1,672		1,672	1,672		1,672
Other intangible assets, net		$ 9,092	$ 6,855	$ 2,237	$ 9,092	$ 6,746	$ 2,346

12

Table of Contents

In accordance with ASC 350 Intangibles Goodwill and Other, goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are tested for impairment. Such impairment testing is undertaken annually, or more frequently upon the occurrence of some indication that an impairment has taken place. The Company conducted an annual impairment test as of December 31, 2013.

A two-step process is utilized to determine if goodwill has been impaired. In the first step, the fair value of each reporting unit is compared to the net asset value recorded for such unit. If the fair value exceeds the net asset value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is not adjusted. However, if the recorded net asset value exceeds the fair value, the Company performs a second step to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. In the second step, the implied fair value of the reporting unit s goodwill is compared with the goodwill recorded for such unit. If the recorded amount of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount of the excess.

Going forward there can be no assurance that economic conditions or other events may not have a negative material impact on the long-term business prospects of any of the Company s reporting units. In such case, the Company may need to record an impairment loss, as stated above. The next annual impairment test will be conducted as of December 31, 2014, unless management identifies a triggering event in the interim.

Management has not identified any triggering events, as defined by ASC 350, during the three months ended March 31, 2014. Accordingly, no interim impairment test has been performed.

Estimated future amortization expense for intangible assets subject to amortization in each of the next five fiscal years is as follows:

	Amortization Expense (in thousands)
2014	$ 418
2015	$ 79
2016	$ 60
2017	$ 32
2018	$ 26

Total amortization expense, excluding the amortization of deferred financing costs, consists of amortization expense related to intangible assets and software. Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 was $109,000 and $111,000 respectively. Amortization expense related to software for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 was $49,000 and $36,000, respectively.

There were no changes in goodwill balances by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

The following table reflects the components of goodwill as of March 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013:

	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Impairment Losses	Goodwill, Net	Gross Amount	Accumulated Impairment Losses	Goodwill, Net
	(in thousands)					
SL Power Electronics Corp.	$ 4,231		$ 4,231	$ 4,228		$ 4,228
High Power Group:						
MTE Corporation	8,189		8,189	8,189		8,189
TEAL Electronics Corp.	5,055	5,055		5,055	5,055	
RFL Electronics Inc.	5,249		5,249	5,249		5,249
Goodwill	$ 22,724	$ 5,055	$ 17,669	$ 22,721	$ 5,055	$ 17,666

9. Investments

Investments in publicly traded equity securities (which include equity interests of less than 20%) are classified as available-for-sale securities. These investments are carried at fair value using quoted market prices and are included in other current assets in the Company s Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, are included in the determination of comprehensive income and reported in shareholders equity.

Available-for-sale securities consist of the following:

	March 31, 2014 (in thousands)			December 31, 2013 (in thousands)		
	Cost	Gains in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Estimated Fair Value	Cost	Gains in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Estimated Fair Value
Common stock	$ 2,226	$ 1,429	$ 3,655	$ 2,362	$ 1,739	$ 4,101

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, available-for-sale securities were sold for total proceeds of $241,000. The gross realized gains on these sales totaled $106,000 ($66,000 net of tax). For purpose of determining gross realized gains, the cost of securities sold is based on the first in, first out (FIFO) method. Gross unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were $205,000 ($130,000 net of tax), and have been included in accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company had no available-for-sale securities during the three months ended March, 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

10. Debt

Debt as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
2012 Credit Facility:		
$40 million variable interest rate senior revolving credit facility maturing in 2016	$	$ 1,000
Other capital leases with maturities through 2018	223	235
Total debt	223	1,235
Less current portion	(48)	(1,048)
Total long-term portion	$ 175	$ 187

On August 9, 2012, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent and lender (PNC Bank), and the lenders from time to time party thereto, as amended (the 2012 Credit Facility). The 2012 Credit Facility was amended on March 11, 2013 and June 20, 2013.

The 2012 Credit Facility provides for borrowings up to $40,000,000 and under certain conditions maximum borrowings up to $70,000,000. The 2012 Credit Facility includes a sublimit for letters of credit and provides for a separate $10,700,000 letter of credit which expires one year from the date of closing, with annual extensions. The sublimit for letters of credit equals the lesser of (i) an amount equal to $5,000,000 plus the aggregate amount of Designated Usage LC issued and outstanding under the Designated Usage LC sublimit or (ii) $25,000,000. The 2012 Credit Facility expires on August 9, 2016.

Borrowings under the 2012 Credit Facility bear interest, at the Company s option, at the London interbank offering rate (LIBOR) plus a margin rate ranging from 1.25% to 2.0%, or the higher of a Base Rate plus a margin rate ranging from 0.25% to 1.0%. The Base Rate is equal to the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Open Rate plus 0.5% and (ii) the Prime Rate and (iii) the Daily Libor Rate plus 1%. The margin rates are based on certain leverage ratios, as defined. The Company is subject to compliance with certain financial covenants set forth in the 2012 Credit Facility, including, but not limited to, indebtedness to EBITDA, as defined, minimum levels of fixed charges and limitations on capital expenditures, as defined. Availability under the 2012 Credit Facility is based upon the Company s trailing twelve month EBITDA, as defined.

The Company s obligations under the 2012 Credit Facility are secured by the grant of security interests in substantially all of its assets.

On May 28, 2013 a letter of credit in the amount of $8,564,000 was issued in favor of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide financial assurance related to the Company s environmental payments in accordance with the terms of the Consent Decree reached with the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) and EPA related to its liability under the terms of the Consent Decree (see Note 13 for additional information). The letter of credit expires on May 28, 2014, and requires an annual commitment fee of 0.125% and standby commission of 1%, and does not reduce amounts available under the 2012 Credit Facility.

15

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding balance under the 2012 Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had an outstanding balance $1,000,000 under the 2012 Credit Facility. At March 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, the Company had total availability under the 2012 Credit Facility of $39,526,000 and $38,526,000, respectively.

The aggregate maturities on all long-term debt (including current portion) are:

	Capital Leases (in thousands)
2014	$ 36
2015	48
2016	48
2017	48
2018	43
Total	$ 223

11. Accrued Liabilities Other

Accrued liabilities other consist of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Taxes (other than income) and insurance	$ 669	$ 769
Commissions	619	645
Litigation and legal fees	155	121
Other professional fees	530	624
Environmental	8,028	4,589
Warranty	1,246	1,145
Deferred revenue	222	54
Acquisition earn-out, current	85	107
Other	2,583	2,205
Accrued liabilities other	$ 14,137	$ 10,259

Included in the environmental accrual are estimates for all known costs believed to be probable and reasonably estimable for sites that the Company currently operates or operated at one time (see Note 13 for additional information).

A liability is established for estimated future warranty and service claims that relate to current and prior period sales. The Company estimates warranty costs based on historical claim experience and other factors including evaluating specific product warranty issues.

16

Table of Contents

The following is a summary of activity in accrued warranty and service liabilities:

	March 31, 2014
	(in thousands)
Liability, beginning of year	$ 1,145
Expense for new warranties issued	244
Warranty claims paid	(143)
Liability, end of period	$ 1,246

12. Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities consist of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Environmental	$ 13,622	$ 17,200
Unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties	624	934
Long-term incentive plan	350	322
Acquisition earn-out, long-term		9
Other long-term liabilities	$ 14,596	$ 18,465

13. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is involved in certain legal and regulatory actions. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of such matters is unlikely to have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial condition or results of operations, except as described below.

Litigation: The Company has been and is the subject of administrative actions that arise from its ownership of SL Surface Technologies, Inc. (SurfTech), a wholly-owned subsidiary, the assets of which were sold in November 2003. SurfTech formerly operated chrome-plating facilities in Pennsauken Township, New Jersey (the Pennsauken Site) and Camden, New Jersey (the Camden Site).

In 2006 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) named the Company as a potential responsible party (a PRP) in connection with the remediation of the Puchack Well Field, which has been designated as a Superfund Site. The EPA is remediating the Puchack Well Field Superfund Site in two separate operable units. The first operable unit (OU-1) consists of an area of chromium groundwater contamination in three aquifers that exceeds the selected cleanup standard. The second operable unit (OU-2) pertains to sites that are allegedly the sources of contamination for the first operable unit.

17

Table of Contents

The Company has reached an agreement with both the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) and EPA effective April 30, 2013 related to its liability for both OU-1 and OU-2 and has entered into a Consent Decree which governs the agreement, the terms of which are described below. The Company has agreed to perform the remediation for OU-2. Also, the Company has agreed to pay a fixed sum for the EPA s past cost for OU-2 and a portion of the EPA s past cost for OU-1. The payments are to be made in five equal payments of $2,141,000, for a total $10,705,000, plus interest. The Company has also agreed to pay the EPA s costs for oversight of the OU-2 remediation. The United States District Court judge signed the Consent Decree effective April 30, 2013, thereby triggering the Company s obligation under the Consent Decree. On May 10, 2013, the Company made the first payment related to its obligation under the Consent Decree in the amount of $2,185,000, which included interest. The next four payments will be made on the anniversary of the first payment plus ten days in the same amount of $2,141,000, plus interest. In 2013, the Company had obtained financial assurances for remediation and fixed payments as required by the terms of the Consent Decree. The financial instruments did not affect the Company s availability under its Credit facility (see Note 10 Debt).

On December 3, 2012, the Company received a demand letter from the State of New Jersey. The demand is for $1,300,000 for past and future cleanup costs and $500,000 for natural resource damages (NRD) for a total of $1,800,000 (the New Jersey Claim). Although the Company and its counsel believe that it has meritorious defenses to any claim for reimbursement, on February 13, 2013 the Company offered to pay $250,000 to fully resolve the claim presented by the State of New Jersey for past costs, future costs and NRD at the Puchack Well Field Superfund site. The State of New Jersey has not responded to the Company s s counter-offer. Based on the current available information, the Company has estimated a total combined potential liability for OU-1 and OU-2 and the New Jersey Claim to be $17,477,000 related to its combined liability related to this site. The current estimated cost for the OU-2 remediation liability is based upon the EPA s plan for the remediation as provided in its Record of Decision for OU-2 and the results of pre-design work by the Company s environmental consultants. The project is currently in the remedial design phase with the remedial activities to commence in the fall 2014 for expected completion in 2015. The total liability for OU-1 and OU-2 is established by the terms and understandings of the Consent Decree.

Other

During 2012, the Company conducted an investigation to determine whether certain employees of SL Xianghe Power Electronics Corporation, SL Shanghai Power Electronics Corporation and SL Shanghai International Trading Corporation, three of the Company s indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries incorporated and operating exclusively in China, may have improperly provided gifts and entertainment to government officials (the China Investigation). The Company had retained outside counsel and forensic accountants to assist in the China Investigation. Based upon the China Investigation, the estimated amounts of such gifts and entertainment were not material to the Company s financial statements. Such estimates did not take into account the costs to the Company of the China Investigation itself, or any other additional costs.

Table of Contents

The China Investigation included determining whether there were any violations of laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The Company s outside counsel contacted the DOJ and the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) voluntarily to disclose that the Company conducted an internal investigation, and agreed to cooperate fully. On September 26, 2013, the DOJ notified the Company that it had closed its inquiry into this matter without filing criminal charges. The Company has not received an update from the SEC regarding the status of its inquiry. The Company cannot predict at this time whether any action may be taken by the SEC.

In the ordinary course of its business the Company is and may be subject to other loss contingencies pursuant to foreign and domestic federal, state and local governmental laws and regulations and may be party to certain legal actions, frequently involving complaints by terminated employees and disputes with customers, suppliers and others. In the opinion of management, any such other loss contingencies are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Environmental Matters: Loss contingencies include potential obligations to investigate and eliminate or mitigate the effects on the environment of the disposal or release of certain chemical substances at various sites, such as Superfund sites and other facilities, whether or not they are currently in operation. The Company is currently participating in environmental assessments and cleanups at a number of sites and in the future may be involved in additional environmental assessments and cleanups. Based upon investigations completed to date by the Company and its independent engineering-consulting firms, management has provided an estimated accrual for all known costs believed to be probable and costs that can be reasonably estimated in the amount of $21,650,000, of which $13,622,000 is included as other long-term liabilities, with the remainder recorded as other short-term accrued liabilities, as of March 31, 2014. However, it is the nature of environmental contingencies that other circumstances might arise, the costs of which are indeterminable at this time due to such factors as changing government regulations and stricter standards, the unknown magnitude of cleanup costs, and the unknown timing and extent of the remedial actions that may be required. These other circumstances could result in additional expenses or judgments, or offsets thereto. The adverse resolution of any one or more of these other circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the business, operating results, financial condition or cash flows of the Company. The Company s environmental costs primarily relate to discontinued operations and such costs have been recorded in discontinued operations, net of tax.

There are three sites on which the Company may incur material environmental costs in the future as a result of past activities of its former subsidiary, SurfTech. There are two Company owned sites related to its former subsidiary, SurfTech. These sites are located in Pennsauken, New Jersey (the Pennsauken Site) and in Camden, New Jersey (the Camden Site). There is also a third site, which is not owned by the Company, referred to as the Puchack Well Field Site. The Puchack Well Field Site and the Pennsauken Site are part of the Puchack Well Field Superfund Site.

Table of Contents

With respect to the Camden Site, the Company has reported soil contamination and a groundwater contamination plume emanating from the site. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) approved, and the Company implemented in 2010, an interim remedial action pilot study to inject neutralizing chemicals into the unsaturated soil. Based on an assessment of post-injection data, our consultants believe the pilot study can be implemented as a full scale soil remedy to treat unsaturated contaminated soil. A Remedial Action Workplan for soils (RAWP) is being developed. The RAWP will select the injection remedy as the site wide remedy for unsaturated soils, along with demolition and proper disposal of the former concrete building slab and targeted excavation and disposal of impacted soil immediately underlying the slab. Additionally, the RAWP will address a small area of impacted soil off the property. The RAWP for soils will be submitted to the NJDEP in the second quarter of 2014, by the Licensed Site Remediation Professional (LSRP) for the site. The RAWP is scheduled to be implemented in the fourth quarter of 2014. Also, the Company s environmental consultants finalized an interim remedial action pilot study to treat on-site contaminated groundwater, consisting of injecting food-grade product, into the groundwater at the down gradient property boundary, to create a bio-barrier. The pilot study includes post-injection monitoring to assess the bio-barrier s ability to treat contaminated groundwater. Implementation of the groundwater pilot study is currently underway with post-injection effectiveness monitoring expected to continue through the third quarter of 2015.

As previously reported, the Company is currently participating in environmental assessments and cleanups at a number of sites. One of these sites is a commercial facility, located in Wayne, New Jersey. Contaminated soil and groundwater has undergone remediation with NJDEP oversight, but contaminants of concern (COCs) in groundwater and surface water, which extend off-site, still remain above applicable NJDEP remediation standards. A soil remedial action plan will be required in order to remove the new soil source contamination that continues to impact groundwater. Our consultants have reviewed data to determine what supplemental remedial action is necessary for soils, and whether to modify or expand the groundwater remedy that will likely consist of additional in-situ injections of food grade product into the groundwater. Estimates have been developed by the Company s consultants, which includes costs to enhance the existing vapor intrusion system, remedial injections, soil excavation and additional tests and remedial activities. Costs related to this site are recorded as part of discontinued operations, net of tax. The Remedial Investigation deadline for this site has been extended to May 7, 2016.

The Company has reported soil and groundwater contamination at the facility of SL-MTI located on its property in Montevideo, Minnesota. An analysis of the contamination has been completed and a remediation plan has been implemented at the site pursuant to the remedial action plan approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. A soil vapor extraction system has been operating at the site since October 2008. In 2013 the regulatory and screening levels for soil vapor and groundwater were lowered for some of the contaminants at the site. In response to this regulatory change, SL-MTI s consultants are conducting additional testing to delineate site impacts and update the site conceptual model. Costs related to this site are recorded as a component of continuing operations.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, environmental accruals of $21,650,000 and $21,789,000, respectively, have been recorded by the Company in accrued liabilities other and in other long-term liabilities, as appropriate (see Notes 11 and 12 for additional information).

Table of Contents

14. Segment Information

The Company currently operates under four business segments: SL Power Electronics Corp. (SLPE), the High Power Group, SL-MTI and RFL Electronics Inc. (RFL). TEAL Electronics Corp (TEAL) and MTE Corporation (MTE) are combined into one business segment, which is reported as the High Power Group. The Company aggregates operating business subsidiaries into a single segment for financial reporting purposes if aggregation is consistent with the objectives of ASC 280 Segment Reporting. Business units are also combined if they have similar characteristics in each of the following areas:

nature of products and services

nature of production process

type or class of customer

methods of distribution

SLPE designs, manufactures and markets high-reliability power conversion products in internal and external footprints. The Company s power supplies provide a reliable and safe power source for the customer s specific equipment needs. SLPE, which sells products under three brand names (SL Power Electronics, Condor and Ault), is a major supplier to the original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of medical, industrial/instrumentation, military and information technology equipment. The High Power Group sells products under two brand names (TEAL and MTE). TEAL designs and manufactures custom power conditioning and distribution units for OEMs of medical imaging, medical treatment, military aerospace, semiconductor, solar and advanced simulation systems. MTE designs and manufactures power quality products used to protect equipment from power surges, bring harmonics into compliance and improve the efficiency of variable speed motor drive systems. SL-MTI designs and manufactures high power density precision motors that are used in numerous applications, including military and commercial aerospace, oil and gas, and medical and industrial products. RFL designs and manufactures communication and power protection products/systems that are used to protect electric utility transmission lines and apparatus by isolating faulty transmission lines from a transmission grid. The Unallocated Corporate Expenses segment includes corporate related items, financing activities and other costs not allocated to reportable segments, which includes but is not limited to certain treasury, risk management, legal, litigation and public reporting charges and certain legacy costs. The accounting policies for the business units are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. For additional information, see Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Business segment operations are conducted through domestic subsidiaries. For all periods presented, sales between business segments were not material. Each of the segments has certain major customers, the loss of any of which would have a material adverse effect on such segment.

Table of Contents

The unaudited comparative results for the three month periods ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Net sales		
SLPE	$ 17,584	$ 17,594
High Power Group	20,310	17,093
SL-MTI	10,852	9,094
RFL	3,839	5,314
Net sales	$ 52,585	$ 49,095

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Income from operations		
SLPE	$ 939	$ 1,050
High Power Group	2,917	2,114
SL-MTI	2,095	1,313
RFL	(39)	936
Unallocated Corporate Expenses [1]	(1,503)	(1,427)
Income from operations	$ 4,409	$ 3,986

(1) Unallocated Corporate Expenses includes corporate related items, financing activities and other costs not allocated to reportable segments, which includes but is not limited to certain legal, litigation and public reporting charges and certain legacy costs.

Total assets as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Total assets		
SLPE	$ 33,387	$ 36,835
High Power Group	31,009	29,506
SL-MTI	15,541	14,601
RFL	12,831	13,503

Unallocated Corporate Assets	22,357	18,889
Total assets	$ 115,125	$ 113,334

Table of Contents

Goodwill and other intangible assets, net, as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net		
SLPE	$ 4,531	$ 4,528
High Power Group	9,894	9,976
SL-MTI	98	106
RFL	5,383	5,402
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	$ 19,906	$ 20,012

15. Retirement Plans and Deferred Compensation

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, the Company maintained a defined contribution pension plan covering all full-time, U.S. employees of SLPE, the High Power Group, including TEAL and MTE, SL-MTI, RFL, and the corporate office. The Company s contributions to this plan are based on a percentage of employee contributions and/or plan year gross wages, as defined. Costs incurred under these plans amounted to $229,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to $187,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

The Company has agreements with certain retired directors, officers and key employees providing for supplemental retirement benefits. The liability for supplemental retirement benefits is based on the most recent mortality tables available and discount rates ranging from 6% to 12%. The amount charged to expense in connection with these agreements amounted to $64,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to $42,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

16. Discontinued Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, total loss from discontinued operations before income taxes was $226,000 and $358,000 ($138,000 and $218,000, net of tax), respectively. The loss from discontinued operations during 2014 and 2013 relates to environmental remediation costs, consulting fees, and legal expenses associated with the past operations of the Company s five environmental sites (See Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies for further information concerning the environmental sites).

17. Fair Value Measurement and Financial Instruments

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair value under existing accounting pronouncements; accordingly, the standard does not require any new fair value measurements of reported balances.

Table of Contents

ASC 820 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity s own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which is typically based on an entity s own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity. In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company s assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Currently, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. The valuation of these instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including spot rates and market forward points. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts is based on interest differentials between the currencies being traded, spot rates and market forward points.

To comply with the provisions of ASC 820, the Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty s nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, the Company has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees, where applicable.

Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of March 31, 2014, the Company has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Table of Contents

In conjunction with its implementation of updates to the fair value measurements guidance, the Company made an accounting policy election to measure derivative financial instruments subject to master netting agreements on a net basis.

During the third quarter of 2013, the Company purchased publicly traded equity securities which are classified as available-for-sale securities. Fair values for these investments are based on closing stock prices from active markets for identical assets and therefore are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of available-for-sale securities is included in other current assets in the Company s Consolidated Balance Sheets (see Note 9 for additional information).

The following table presents the Company s assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at March 31, 2014
		(in thousands)		
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities	$ 3,655	$	$	$ 3,655
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	$	$ 211	$	$ 211

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2013
		(in thousands)		
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities	$ 4,101	$	$	$ 4,101
Derivative financial instruments		152		152
Total Assets	$ 4,101	$ 152	$	$ 4,253

The Company believes that the fair values of its current assets and current liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, receivables, net, short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities) and the fair value of its long-term debt, less current maturities, approximate their reported carrying amounts.

The Company does not have any fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) as of March 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2013, the Company used significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) in connection with the Company s annual goodwill impairment test. During 2013, goodwill with a carrying amount of $5,055,000 was written down to its implied fair value of zero. This resulted in a $5,055,000 goodwill impairment charge that was recorded in goodwill impairment expense in the High Power Group segment on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The fair value was computed using a combination of a discounted cash flow valuation methodology and comparative market multiples methodology.

Credit Risk Contingent Features

The Company has agreements with its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where if the Company defaults or is capable of being declared in default on any of its indebtedness, then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations.

18. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

ASC Topic 815, as amended and interpreted, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. As required by ASC Topic 815, the Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows related to forecasted foreign exchange-based risk are considered economic hedges of the Company s forecasted cash flows.

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company is a U.S. dollars (USD) functional currency entity that manufactures products in the USA, Mexico and China. The Company s sales are priced in USD and its costs and expenses are priced in USD, Mexican pesos (MXN) and Chinese Yuan (CNH). As a result, the Company has exposure to changes in exchange rates between the time when expenses in the non-functional currencies are initially incurred and the time when the expenses are ultimately paid. The Company s objective in using derivatives is to add stability and to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risks. To accomplish this objective, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in the exchange rates. Foreign currency forward contracts involve fixing the USD-MXN and USD-CNH exchange rates for delivery of a specified amount of foreign currency on a specified date.

During 2013 and 2014, the Company entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange rate movements in its forecasted expenses in China and Mexico. The foreign currency forwards are not speculative and are being used to manage the Company s exposure to foreign exchange rate movements. Foreign currency forward contracts involve fixing the USD-MXN and USD-CNH exchange rates for delivery of a specified amount of foreign currency on a specified date. The Company has elected not to apply hedge accounting to these derivatives and they are marked to market through earnings. Therefore, gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of these contracts are recognized at the end of each reporting period directly in earnings. The losses associated with the foreign currency forward contracts are included in other (loss), net on the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of March 31, 2014, the fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts was recorded as a $211,000 liability in other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts was recorded as a $152,000 asset in other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

26

Table of Contents

Non-designated Hedges of Foreign Exchange Risk

The notional amounts are used to measure the volume of foreign currency forward contracts and do not represent exposure to foreign currency losses. The following table summarizes the notional values of the Company s derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2014.

Product	Number of Instruments	Notional (in thousands)
Mexican Peso (MXN) Forward Contracts	20	MXN 83,081
Chinese Yuan (CNH) Forward Contracts	18	CNH 91,442

The following table details the location in the financial statements of the gain or loss recognized on foreign currency forward contracts that are marked to market for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013:

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 Amount of (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (in thousands)	Location of (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 Amount of (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (in thousands)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other (loss), net	$ (363)	Other (loss), net	$ (26)

19. Foreign Operations

As a result of a work stoppage at the Company s Xianghe manufacturing facilities from March 7, 2013 through March 20, 2013, revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 were adversely impacted by approximately $900,000. The Company realized those sales during the second quarter of 2013. Additionally, certain incremental costs were incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2013 related to the work stoppage, including employee, travel, consulting and legal costs of $734,000. No incremental costs were incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

20. Shareholders Equity

On November 16, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized a plan that allows for the repurchase up to an aggregate of 470,000 shares of the Company s outstanding common stock (the 2010 Repurchase Plan). Any repurchases pursuant to the 2010 Repurchase Plan would be made in the open market or in negotiated transactions. During the first three months of 2014, the Company purchased approximately 2,000 shares of Company stock at an average price of $24.52 a share. As a result, as of March 31, 2014, approximately 241,000 shares remained available for purchase under the 2010 Repurchase Plan.

27

Table of Contents

21. Related Party Transactions

On May 1, 2013, the Company entered into a Management Services Agreement (Management Services Agreement) with SP Corporate Services LLC (SP Corporate). SP Corporate is an affiliate of SPH Group Holdings LLC (SPHG). A member of the Company s Board of Directors, Warren G. Lichtenstein, is affiliated with SPHG. Also, the Company s Chairman of the Board, Glen M. Kassan is affiliated with SPHG. Pursuant to the Management Services Agreement, SP Corporate agreed to provide, at the direction of the Company s Chief Executive Officer, non-exclusive services to support the Company s growth strategy, business development, planning, execution assistance and related support services. The monthly fee for these services is $10,400 paid in advance. The Management Services Agreement has a term of one year and has been approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and a majority of the disinterested directors of the Company.

22. Restructuring Costs

Restructuring activity for the period ended March 31, 2014 was as follows:

	Accrual at Beginning of the Year	Charged to Earnings	Cash Payments	Accrual at March 31, 2014
		(in thousands)		
2014 Plan				
Severance and otheremployee-related charges	$	$ 463	$ 378	$ 85

No restructuring activity was recognized during 2013.

2014 Restructuring Plan

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company announced to its employees a restructuring plan (2014 Plan) to align its costs with current and projected sales activity. The costs reductions were primarily production, engineering, selling and administration employees at the High Power Group. As of March 31, 2014, there was a consolidated charge to earnings of $463,000, which was composed of severance and other employee related charges. The total number of employees affected by the restructuring plan was 11, all of which had been terminated as of March 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

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

The following section highlights significant factors impacting the consolidated operations and financial condition of the Company and its subsidiaries. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, this Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on current expectations and the current economic environment. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict, including, but not limited to, the Company s ability to implement its business plan, retain key management, anticipate industry and competitive conditions, realize operating efficiencies, secure necessary capital facilities and obtain favorable determinations in various legal and regulatory matters. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Some important assumptions and other critical factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are specified in the Company s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), including the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Overview

SL Industries, Inc., through its subsidiaries, designs, manufactures and markets power electronics, motion control, power protection, power quality, and specialized communication equipment that is used in a variety of medical, commercial and military aerospace, solar, computer, datacom, industrial, telecom, transportation, utility, rail and highway equipment applications. Its products are generally incorporated into larger systems to improve operating performance, safety, reliability and efficiency. The Company s products are largely sold to Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), the utility industry and, to a lesser extent, to commercial distributors. The Company is comprised of four domestic business segments, three of which have significant manufacturing operations in Mexico. SL Power Electronics Corp. (SLPE) has manufacturing, engineering and sales capability in China. Most of the Company s sales are made to customers who are based in the United States. The Company places an emphasis on highly engineered, well-built, high quality, dependable products and is dedicated to continued product enhancement and innovation.

Table of Contents

The Company s business strategy has been to enhance the growth and profitability of each of its businesses through the penetration of attractive new market niches, further improvement of operations through the implementation of lean manufacturing principles, expansion of lean principles into the transactional side of the business, and expansion of global capabilities. The Company intends to focus on improving efficiencies that better leverage the Company s resources. Lean initiatives, both on the factory floor and throughout the organization, are ongoing. The Company expects to pursue its goals during the next twelve months principally through organic growth. The Company also continues to pursue strategic alternatives to maximize shareholder value. Some of these alternatives have included, and could continue to include, selective acquisitions, divestitures and the sale of certain assets. The Company has provided, and may from time to time in the future provide, information to interested parties.

In the sections that follow, statements with respect to the quarter ended 2014 or three months ended 2014 refer to the three month period ended March 31, 2014. Statements with respect to the quarter ended 2013 or three months ended 2013 refer to the three month period ended March 31, 2013. Also, statements with respect to operating costs refer to engineering and product development costs, selling, general and administrative costs and depreciation and amortization (operating costs).

Business Trends

Demand for the Company s products and services increased during 2014 compared to 2013. Sales for the three months ended March 31, 2014, increased by $3,490,000 or 7%, and income from operations increased by $423,000, or 11%.

Sales increased during the three months ended March 31, 2014 due to an increase at the High Power Group and Montevideo Technology, Inc. (SL-MTI), which was partially offset by a decrease at RFL Electronics Inc. (RFL). SL Power Electronics Corp. (SLPE) remained relatively flat during 2014.

Income from operations increased during the three months ended March 31, 2014 due to increases at the High Power Group and SL-MTI, which were partially offset by decreases at RFL and SLPE. In addition, Unallocated Corporate Expenses increased in 2014 compared to 2013.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company s backlog increased to $70,771,000 from $65,402,000 for the same period in the prior year, for a change of 8% on a comparative basis. The increase in backlog in 2014 was attributable to the High Power Group and SL-MTI, who recorded 27% and 21% increases, respectively. The increase in backlog was partially offset by decreases at RFL and SLPE of 23% and 11%, respectively. The Company s net new orders for the three months ended March 31, 2014 increased by 4%, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014.

The Company s management is taking numerous actions to improve sales through the deployment of numerous growth tools aimed at identifying attractive market segments and penetrating those markets through aggressive new product introduction. The Company is also identifying and penetrating selected geographic opportunities. The Company is continuing to emphasize lean initiatives at all of its facilities in manufacturing as well as in the transactional and reporting processes.

Table of Contents

While these items are important in understanding and evaluating financial results and trends, other transactions or events, which are disclosed in this Management s Discussion and Analysis, may have a material impact on continuing operations. A complete understanding of these transactions is necessary in order to estimate the likelihood that these trends will continue.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (GAAP). GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of reported and contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the amounts of reported net sales and expenses during the reporting period.

The SEC has issued disclosure guidance for critical accounting policies. The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that are most important to the portrayal of the Company s financial condition and results, and that require application of management s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

The Company s significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Not all of these significant accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. However, the following policies are deemed to be critical within the SEC definition. The Company s senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and estimates and the related Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the purchase price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is recorded in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104 and in certain circumstances in accordance with the guidance provided by ASC 605-25 Revenue Recognition Multiple-Element Arrangements. The major portion of the Company s revenue is derived from equipment sales. The Company recognizes equipment revenue upon shipment or delivery, depending upon the terms of the order, and transfer of title. Generally, the revenue recognition criteria are met at the time the product is shipped. The Company does not currently have any multiple-element arrangements.

Provisions are established for product warranties, principally based on historical experience. At times the Company establishes reserves for specific warranty issues known by management. Customer service and installation revenue is recognized when completed. RFL has customer service revenue, which accounted for less than one percent of consolidated net revenue for the three months ended 2014 and 2013.

Table of Contents

SLPE has two sales programs with distributors, pursuant to which credits are issued to distributors: (1) a re-stocking program and (2) a competitive discount program. The distributor re-stocking program allows distributors to rotate up to a pre-determined percentage of their purchases over the previous six month period. SLPE provides for this allowance as a decrease to revenue based upon the amount of sales to each distributor and other historical factors. The competitive discount program allows a distributor to sell a product out of its inventory at a negotiated price in order to meet certain competitive situations. SLPE records this discount as a reduction to revenue based on the distributor s eligible inventory. The eligible distributor inventory is reviewed at least quarterly. No cash is paid under either distributor program. These programs affected consolidated gross revenue for each of the three month periods ended 2014 and 2013 by approximately 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively.

Certain judgments affect the application of the Company s revenue policy, as mentioned above. Revenue recognition is significant because net revenue is a key component of results of operations. In addition, revenue recognition determines the timing of certain expenses, such as commissions, royalties and certain incentive programs. Revenue results are difficult to predict. Any shortfall in revenue or delay in recognizing revenue could cause operating results to vary significantly from year to year and quarter to quarter.

Allowance For Doubtful Accounts

The Company s estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts related to trade receivables is based on two methods. The amounts calculated from each of these methods are combined to determine the total amount reserved. First, the Company evaluates specific accounts where it has information that the customer may have an inability to meet its financial obligations (e.g., bankruptcy or insolvency). In these cases, the Company uses its judgment, based on the best available facts and circumstances, and records a specific reserve for that customer against amounts due to reduce the receivable to the amount that is expected to be collected. These specific reserves are reevaluated and adjusted as additional information is received that impacts the amount reserved. Second, a general reserve is established for all customers based on several factors, including historical write-offs as a percentage of sales. If circumstances change (e.g., higher than expected defaults or an unexpected material adverse change in a major customer s ability to meet its financial obligation), the Company s estimates of the recoverability of amounts due could be reduced by a material amount. Receivables are charged off against the reserve when they are deemed uncollectible. The Company s allowance for doubtful accounts equaled 1.1% and 1.9% of gross trade receivables as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Inventories

The Company values inventory at the lower of cost or market, and continually reviews the book value of discontinued product lines to determine if these items are properly valued. The Company identifies these items and assesses the ability to dispose of them at a price greater than cost. If it is determined that cost is less than market value, then cost is used for inventory valuation. If market value is less than cost, then related inventory is adjusted to market value.

Table of Contents

If a write down to the current market value is necessary, the market value cannot be greater than the net realizable value, which is defined as selling price less costs to complete and dispose, and cannot be lower than the net realizable value less a normal profit margin. The Company also continually evaluates the composition of its inventory and identifies obsolete, slow-moving and excess inventories. Inventory items identified as obsolete, slow-moving or excess are evaluated to determine if reserves are required. If the Company were not able to achieve its expectations of the net realizable value of the inventory at current market value, it would have to adjust its reserves accordingly. The Company attempts to accurately estimate future product demand to properly adjust inventory levels. However, significant unanticipated changes in demand could have a significant impact on the value of inventory and of operating results.

Investments

The Company determines the appropriate classification of its investments in equity securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determinations at each balance sheet date. Marketable securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in earnings. Marketable equity securities not classified as trading are classified as available for sale, and are carried at fair market value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, included in the determination of comprehensive income and reported in shareholders equity. The fair value of all securities held by the Company is determined by quoted market prices.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

FASB ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815), provides the disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedging activities with the intent to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how the entity accounts for derivative instruments and related hedged items, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Further, qualitative disclosures are required that explain the Company s objectives and strategies for using derivatives, as well as quantitative disclosures about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative instruments.

The Company is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. Certain of the Company s foreign operations expose the Company to fluctuations of foreign interest rates and exchange rates. These fluctuations may impact the value of the Company s revenues, expenses, cash receipts and payments in terms of the Company s functional currency. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to protect the value or fix the amount of certain cash flows in terms of the functional currency of the business unit with that exposure.

As required by ASC 815, the Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. The Company enters into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain of its risk, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting. Currently, the Company does not apply hedge accounting to any of its foreign currency derivatives.

33

Table of Contents

Accounting For Income Taxes

Significant management judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. Net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were $12,217,000 and $13,043,000, respectively, net of valuation allowances of $2,101,000 and $2,003,000 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The 2014 and 2013 valuation allowances were primarily related to discontinued operations. The carrying value of the Company s net deferred tax assets assumes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions. Valuation allowances are attributable to uncertainties related to the Company s ability to utilize certain deferred tax assets prior to expiration. These deferred tax assets primarily consist of the state tax expense on certain expenses and loss carryforwards. The valuation allowance is based on estimates of taxable income, expenses and credits by the jurisdictions in which the Company operates and the period over which deferred tax assets will be recoverable. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or these estimates are adjusted in future periods, the Company may need to establish an additional valuation allowance that could materially impact its consolidated financial position and results of operations. Each quarter, management evaluates the ability to realize the deferred tax assets and assesses the need for additional valuation allowances.

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 740-10-55 to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remain open. The amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was $834,000, respectively. This amount represents unrecognized tax benefits, which, if ultimately recognized, will reduce the Company s effective tax rate. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company reported accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits of $112,000 and $100,000, respectively. For additional disclosures related to accounting for income taxes, see Note 11 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Legal Contingencies

The Company is currently involved in certain legal proceedings. As discussed in Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the Company has accrued an estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims. This estimate has been developed based on the current stage of negotiations and data from the Company s environmental engineering consultants. Management does not believe these proceedings will have a further material adverse effect on the Company s consolidated financial position, except as discussed in Note 13. As with litigation, generally the outcome is inherently uncertain. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in these assumptions, or the effectiveness of these strategies, related to these proceedings.

Table of Contents

Goodwill

The Company has allocated its adjusted goodwill balance to its reporting units. The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually at fiscal year-end and in interim periods if certain events occur indicating that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired, such as a significant adverse change in business climate, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator or the decision to sell a business, that would make it more likely than not that an impairment may have occurred. The goodwill impairment test is a two-step process. The first step of the impairment analysis compares the fair value to the net book value. In determining fair value, the accounting guidance allows for the use of several valuation methodologies, although it indicates that quoted market prices are the best evidence of fair value. The Company uses a combination of expected present values of future cash flows and comparative market multiples. It has also performed a review of market capitalization with estimated control premiums at December 31, 2013. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its net book value, the Company would perform a second step in its analysis, which compares the implied fair value of goodwill to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company recognizes an impairment loss equal to that excess amount. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. Significant judgments required to estimate the fair value of reporting units include estimating future cash flows, determining appropriate discount and growth rates, operating margins and working capital requirements, selecting comparable companies within each reporting unit and market and determining control premiums. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value for each reporting unit.

The assumptions about future cash flows and growth rates are based on the budget and long-term business plans of each reporting unit. Such assumptions take into account numerous factors including but not limited to historical experience, anticipated economic conditions, new product introductions, product cost and cost structure of each reporting unit. The growth rates assumptions were generally consistent with those utilized in prior year forecasted periods, except in certain circumstances where operational strategies support otherwise.

There were no impairment charges for the three months ended 2014 and 2013. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, goodwill totaled $17,669,000 and $17,666,000 (representing 15% and 16% of total assets), respectively.

There can be no assurance that the economic conditions currently affecting the world economy or other events may not have a negative material impact on the long-term business prospects of any of the Company s reporting units. In such case, the Company may need to record an impairment loss, as stated above. The next annual impairment test will be conducted as of December 31, 2014, unless management identifies a triggering event in the interim.

Management has not identified any triggering events, as defined by ASC 350 Intangibles Goodwill and Other, during 2014. Accordingly, no interim impairment test has been performed.

Table of Contents

Impairment Of Long-Lived And Intangible Assets

The Company s long-lived and intangible assets primarily consist of fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible assets. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets held and used, other than goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, and assets to be disposed of whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverability of the asset by estimated cash flows and at times by independent appraisals. It compares estimated cash flows expected to be generated from the related assets, or the appraised value of the asset, to the carrying amounts to determine whether impairment has occurred. If the estimate of cash flows expected to be generated changes in the future, the Company may be required to record impairment charges that were not previously recorded for these assets. If the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. Asset impairment evaluations are by nature highly subjective.

Environmental Expenditures

The Company is subject to United States, Mexican, Chinese and United Kingdom environmental laws and regulations concerning emissions to the air, discharges to surface and subsurface waters, and generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste materials. The Company is also subject to other federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including those that require it to remediate or mitigate the effects of the disposal or release of certain chemical substances at various sites, mostly at sites where the Company has ceased operations. It is impossible to predict precisely what effect these laws and regulations will have in the future.

Expenditures that relate to current operations are charged to expense or capitalized, as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by formerly owned operations are expensed and recorded as part of discontinued operations, net of tax. Expenditures include costs of remediation, consulting, legal fees to defend against claims for environmental liability and certain costs to assist the Company with compliance matters and administrative tasks. Liabilities are recorded when remedial efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. The liability for remediation expenditures includes, as appropriate, elements of costs such as site investigations, consultants fees, feasibility studies, outside contractor expenses and monitoring expenses. Estimates are not discounted and they are not reduced by potential claims for recovery from insurance carriers. The Company does not currently have any outstanding claims against insurance carriers related to remediation expenditures. The liability is periodically reviewed and adjusted to reflect current remediation progress, prospective estimates of required activity and other relevant factors, including changes in technology or regulations. For additional information related to environmental matters, see Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Note 13 to this Quarterly Report.

Table of Contents

The above listing is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of the Company s accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP with no need for management s judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management s judgment in selecting any available alternatives would not produce a materially different result. For a discussion of accounting policies and other disclosures required by GAAP, see the Company s audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Part IV of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Part 1 to this Quarterly Report.

Liquidity And Capital Resources

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	$ Variance	% Variance
		(in thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,692	$ 7,163	$ 2,529	35%
Bank debt	$	$ 1,000	$ (1,000)	(100%)
Capital leases	$ 223	$ 235	$ (12)	(5%)
Working capital	$ 36,579	$ 37,051	$ (472)	(1%)
Shareholders equity	$ 61,548	$ 59,175	$ 2,373	4%

The Company s liquidity needs have related to, and are expected to continue to relate to, capital investments, product development costs, acquisitions, working capital requirements, and certain environmental and legal remediation costs. The Company has met its liquidity needs primarily through cash generated from operations and, to a lesser extent, through bank borrowings. The Company believes that cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations and funding available under the 2012 Credit Facility will be adequate to service debt and meet working capital needs, capital investment requirements, and product development requirements for the next twelve months.

At March 31, 2014, the Company reported $9,692,000 of cash, compared to $7,163,000 of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013. Cash and cash equivalents increased in 2014 primarily due to $4,248,000 of cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations, which was partially offset by $1,058,000 of cash used in financing activities, $362,000 of cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations, and $286,000 of cash used in investing activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations during the three month period ended March 31, 2014 was $4,248,000 as compared to net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations of $973,000 during the three month period ended March 31, 2013. The primary sources of cash from operating activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2014 were income from continuing operations of $2,665,000, an increase in accounts payable of $2,122,000, a decrease in deferred income tax assets of $826,000, and a decrease in other assets of $817,000. In addition, depreciation and amortization expense of $614,000 was added to income from continuing operations. All of the Company s operating segments, except RFL, recorded increases in accounts payable. The decrease in deferred income tax assets was primarily due to the payment of 2013 bonuses during March 2014, as well as the adoption of FASB Accounting Standard 2013-11 which requires the Company to offset its uncertain tax positions against certain deferred tax assets in the same jurisdiction. During the first quarter, the Company reclassified a portion of its uncertain tax positions against its related deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents

The decrease in other assets was primarily due to the collection of prepaid value-added tax in China during 2014. These sources of cash from operating activities were partially offset by a $1,833,000 decrease in other accrued liabilities and a $1,438,000 increase in accounts receivable. The decrease in other accrued liabilities was primarily due to the payment of 2013 bonuses during March 2014. The largest increases in accounts receivable occurred at The High Power Group and SL-MTI. The increase at the High Power Group was primarily due to an increase in sales during the first quarter of 2014 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2013. The increase at the SL-MTI was primarily due to an increase in sales during the first quarter of 2014 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2013, coupled with strong collections during December 2013.

Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations during the three month period ended March 31, 2013 was $973,000. The primary source of cash from operating activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2013 was income from continuing operations of $2,984,000. In addition, depreciation and amortization expense of $600,000 and non-cash stock compensation expense of $122,000 were added to income from continuing operations. These sources of cash from operating activities were partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable of $960,000, an increase in inventory of $927,000, an increase in accounts receivable of $552,000 and an increase in other assets of $464,000. The largest decrease in accounts payable occurred at SLPE, which was partially offset by large increases at SL-MTI and MTE, which is part of the High Power Group segment. The decrease at SLPE was primarily due to the extending of 2012 payments until the first quarter of 2013. The increases at SL-MTI and MTE were primarily due to increased inventory purchases to meet anticipated customer demand in 2013. The largest increases in inventory occurred at SLPE and TEAL, which is part of the High Power Group segment, which were partially offset by large decreases at SL-MTI and MTE. The increase at SLPE was primarily due to delays in customer shipments until the second quarter of 2013 as the result of a work stoppage at the Company s Xianghe, China manufacturing facilities from March 7, 2013 through March 20, 2013. The increase at TEAL was primarily due to delays in customer shipments until the second quarter of 2013. The decreases in inventory at SL-MTI and MTE were primarily due to an increase in sales during the first quarter of 2013 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2012. The largest increases in accounts receivable occurred at MTE and SL-MTI, which were partially offset by large decreases at SLPE and TEAL. The increases at MTE and SL-MTI were primarily due to an increase in sales during the first quarter of 2013 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2012 while the decreases at SLPE and TEAL were primarily due to a decrease in sales during the first quarter of 2013 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2012. The increase in other assets was primarily due to the renewal of certain insurance policies during the first quarter of 2013.

Cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations was $362,000 during the first quarter of 2014 as compared to $348,000 during the first quarter of 2013. Cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations during 2014 and 2013 were primarily related to environmental remediation costs, consulting fees, and legal expenses associated with the past operations of the Company s five environmental sites.

Table of Contents

Net cash used in investing activities during the three month period ended March 31, 2014 was $286,000 as compared to net cash used in investing activities of $434,000 during the three month period ended March 31, 2013. Cash used in investing activities during 2014 was for the purchases of property, plant and equipment of $501,000 and for the purchase of other assets of $26,000, which were partially offset by $241,000 of proceeds from the sale of common stock classified as available-for-sale securities. Purchases of property, plant and equipment were primarily used to upgrade production capabilities and technology. Purchases of other assets were primarily related to the purchase of software. Cash used in investing activities during 2013 was for the purchases of property, plant and equipment of $419,000 and for the purchase of other assets of $15,000. Purchases of property, plant and equipment were primarily used to upgrade production capabilities and technology. Purchases of other assets were primarily related to the purchase of software.

Net cash used in financing activities during the three month period ended March 31, 2014 was $1,058,000 as compared to net cash used in financing activities of $13,000 during the three month period ended March 31, 2013. Cash used in financing activities during 2014 was primarily related to $1,000,000 of payments under the 2012 Credit Facility and the purchase of Company stock pursuant to the Company s 2010 Repurchase Plan in the amount of $46,000. Cash used in financing activities during 2013 was related to payments of deferred financing costs associated with costs to amend the 2012 Credit Facility.

As of March 31, 2014, the Company s total debt equaled $223,000, which was related to capital leases. As of December 31, 2013, the Company s total debt equaled $1,235,000, which was comprised of $1,000,000 under the 2012 Credit Facility and $235,000 related to capital leases. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had total availability under the 2012 Credit Facility of $39,526,000 and $38,526,000, respectively. The Company s percentage of total debt to total shareholders equity was 0.4% and 2.1% as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

The Company s current ratio was 1.98 to 1 at March 31, 2014 and 2.10 to 1 at December 31, 2013. Current assets increased by $2,893,000 from December 31, 2013, while current liabilities increased by $3,365,000 during the same period.

Capital expenditures were $501,000 in 2014, which represented an increase of $82,000 from the capital expenditure levels of 2013. The Company anticipates spending approximately $4,235,000 on property, plant and equipment, used primarily to upgrade production capabilities and technology, during the remainder of 2014. The 2014 capital additions are expected to be funded primarily through cash from operating activities.

With the exception of the RFL segment and the segment reported as Unallocated Corporate Expenses (which consists primarily of corporate office expenses, financing activities, certain treasury, risk management, legal, litigation, public reporting costs, legacy costs and costs not specifically allocated to the reportable business segments), all of the Company s operating segments recorded income from operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

Contractual Obligations

The following is a summary of the Company s contractual obligations at March 31, 2014 for the periods indicated:

	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
	(in thousands)				
Capital Leases [1]	$ 42	$ 111	$ 106	$	$ 259
Operating leases	1,184	2,291	1,198	672	5,345
Payments to EPA[2]	2,210	4,369	2,158		8,737
	$ 3,436	$ 6,771	$ 3,462	$ 672	$ 14,341

(1) Includes interest payments through maturity of $36,000.

(2) In accordance with the Consent Decree, the Company has agreed to pay a fixed sum for the EPA s past cost for OU-2 and a portion of the EPA s past cost for OU-1. The payments are to be made in five equal payments of $2,141,000, for a total $10,705,000, plus interest. On May 10, 2013, the Company made the first payment related to its obligation under the Consent Decree in the amount of $2,185,000, which included interest. The next four payments will be made on the anniversary of the first payment plus ten days in the same amount of $2,141,000, plus interest (See Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies for the terms and conditions of the Consent Decree).

The table above excludes the Company s gross liability for uncertain tax positions of $834,000 including accrued interest and penalties, which totaled $112,000 as of March 31, 2014, since the Company cannot predict with reasonable reliability the timing or certainty of cash settlements to the respective taxing authorities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

It is not the Company s usual business practice to enter into off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantees on loans and financial commitments, indemnification arrangements and retained interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity for securitization purposes. Consequently, the Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements which have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources, except for operating lease commitments disclosed in the table above and inventory purchase commitments.

In an attempt to limit the volatility of copper costs, the Company has in the past, and may in the future, enter into purchase agreements for copper. As of March 31, 2014, inventory purchase commitments for copper totaled $2,084,000. As of March 31, 2014, no purchase commitments for copper were greater than twelve months.

Table of Contents

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring activity for the period ended March 31, 2014 was as follows:

	Accrual at Beginning of the Year	Charged to Earnings	Cash Payments	Accrual at March 31, 2014
		(in thousands)		
2014 Plan				
Severance and other employee-related charges	$	$ 463	$ 378	$ 85

No restructuring activity was recognized during 2013.

2014 Restructuring Plan

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company announced to its employees a restructuring plan (2014 Plan) to align its costs with current and projected sales activity. The costs reductions were primarily production, engineering, selling and administration employees at the High Power Group. As of March 31, 2014, there was a consolidated charge to earnings of $463,000, which was composed of severance and other employee related charges. The total number of employees affected by the restructuring plan was 11, all of which had been terminated as of March 31, 2014. The remaining unpaid termination benefits associated with the plan are anticipated to be paid by the end of the third quarter of 2014.

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with three months ended March 31, 2013

The tables below show the comparisons of net sales and income from operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 (2014) and the quarter ended March 31, 2013 (2013):

	Net Sales			
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	$ Variance From Same Quarter Last Year	% Variance From Same Quarter Last Year
		(in thousands)		
SLPE	$ 17,584	$ 17,594	$ (10)	N/M
High Power Group	20,310	17,093	3,217	19%
SL-MTI	10,852	9,094	1,758	19
RFL	3,839	5,314	(1,475)	(28)
Net Sales	$ 52,585	$ 49,095	$ 3,490	7%

41

Table of Contents

	Income from Operations			
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	$ Variance From Same Quarter Last Year	% Variance From Same Quarter Last Year
	(in thousands)			
SLPE	$ 939	$ 1,050	$ (111)	(11%)
High Power Group	2,917	2,114	803	38
SL-MTI	2,095	1,313	782	60
RFL	(39)	936	(975)	(104)
Unallocated Corporate Expenses	(1,503)	(1,427)	(76)	(5)
Income from Operations	$ 4,409	$ 3,986	$ 423	11%

N/M Not material

During 2014, consolidated net sales increased by $3,490,000 or 7%, compared to net sales during the first quarter of 2013. When compared to 2013, net sales of SLPE decreased by $10,000, or less than 1%; net sales of the High Power Group increased by $3,217,000, or 19%; net sales of SL-MTI increased by $1,758,000, or 19%; and net sales at RFL decreased by $1,475,000, or 28%.

In 2014, the Company s income from operations increased by $423,000, or 11%, when compared to 2013. Income from operations was 8% of net sales in 2014 and 2013. All of the Company s operating entities, except RFL, recorded income from operations in 2014. All of the Company s operating entities recorded income from operations in 2013. In addition, Unallocated Corporate Expenses increased by $76,000, or 5%, in 2014 compared to 2013.

Income from continuing operations in 2014 was $2,665,000, or $0.64 per diluted share, compared to income from continuing operations in 2013 of $2,984,000, or $0.71 per diluted share. While the Company s income from operations increased by $423,000, or 11% when compared to 2013, the effective tax rate increased to 35% compared to 24% in 2013. This is primarily due to federal research and development credits recorded in 2013 that are not currently available in 2014. On a comparative basis, the Company s effective tax rate was negatively impacted by approximately 7% in 2014. Income from continuing operations was approximately 5% of net sales in 2014, compared to income from continuing operations of 6% of net sales in 2013.

Table of Contents

The Company s business segments and the components of operating expenses are discussed in the following sections.

SLPE

SLPE recorded net sales of $17,584,000 or 33% of consolidated net sales in 2014, compared to $17,594,000, or 36% of consolidated net sales in 2013. At SLPE, sales of the medical equipment product line decreased by $663,000, or 5%, which was partially offset by an increase in sales of the industrial product line of $363,000, or 17%, an increase in sales of other products of $176,000, or 50%, and an increase in sales of the data communication product line of $114,000, or 5%. The decrease in sales of the medical equipment product line was primarily due to a general decline in domestic demand, which was evidenced by decreased sales volumes to several domestic distributors. The decrease in sales of the medical equipment product line was partially offset by a general increase in demand by international customers, especially an increase in sales to a large customer in China. The increase in sales in the industrial product line was primarily due to increased sales to a large international customer. The increase in sales in the data communications product line was primarily due to increased domestic distributor sales, particularly increased sales to a large domestic distributor. Returns and distributor credits also negatively affected net sales, which represented approximately 1% of SLPE gross sales in 2014 and 2013. Domestic sales decreased by 6% and international sales increased by 17% during 2014.

SLPE reported income from operations of $939,000 in 2014, compared to $1,050,000 in 2013. Income from operations decreased in 2014 primarily due to an increase in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales, which was partially offset by a decrease in operating costs. Cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales increased approximately 2% during 2014. Operating costs decreased by approximately $317,000, or 8%, during 2014 due to a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses of $336,000, or 12%, and a decrease in depreciation and amortization expense of $6,000, or 3%, which were partially offset by an increase in engineering and product development costs of $25,000, or 2%.

High Power Group

The High Power Group reported net sales of $20,310,000, or 39% of consolidated net sales in 2014, compared to $17,093,000, or 35% of consolidated net sales in 2013. The increase in net sales during 2014 was due to an increase in net sales at TEAL of $1,670,000, or 25%, and an increase at MTE of $1,547,000, or 15%.

TEAL s sales increase was primarily attributable to an increase in sales to the military and aerospace markets of $1,078,000, or 288%, an increase in sales to the semi-conductor market of $519,000, or 446%, and an increase in sales to customers in the solar market of $291,000, or 114%. The increase in sales was partially offset by a decrease in sales to the medical imaging equipment market of $210,000, or 3%. Sales to military and aerospace customers increased during 2014 primarily due to increased volumes to two large domestic customers. The increase in the semi-conductor market was primarily driven by sales of a new product to a large international customer. Solar market sales increased during 2014 primarily due to sales to a large domestic customer. The decrease in sales to the medical imaging equipment market was primarily due to a general decline in demand in this market as evidenced by a decrease in sales to two large domestic customers. The decrease in the medical imaging equipment market was also due to the push out of orders into the second quarter of 2014 due to a business interruption at one of our large domestic customers. The decrease in sales in the medical imaging equipment market was partially offset by an increase in sales to a large international customer. Domestic sales decreased by 6%, and international sales increased by 275% during 2014.

Table of Contents

MTE s sales increase during 2014 was primarily attributable to an increase in domestic filter sales to a large new customer in the electronic equipment industry, which was partially offset by a decrease in domestic filter sales to a large customer in the oil and gas industry. Domestic sales increased by 19% while international sales increased by 3%.

The High Power Group reported income from operations of $2,917,000 in 2014, which represented an increase of 38% from 2013. The increase in income from operations during 2014 was due to an increase at MTE of $843,000, which was partially offset by a decrease at TEAL of $40,000. The increase in the High Power Group s income from operations was due to an increase in sales of 19%, which was partially offset by an increase in operating costs of 9% recorded on higher sales. Operating costs increased by $328,000 due to $463,000 of restructuring charges incurred during 2014, and an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of $63,000, which were partially offset by a decrease in engineering and product development costs of $199,000. Cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales was relatively flat during 2014.

SL-MTI

SL-MTI recorded net sales of $10,852,000, or 21% of consolidated net sales in 2014, compared to $9,094,000, or 18% of consolidated net sales in 2013. SL-MTI experienced increased net sales in all industry product lines. Sales to customers in the commercial aerospace industry increased $737,000, or 21%, sales of industrial products increased $553,000, or 82%, sales to the defense industry increased $341,000, or 7%, and sales to customers in the medical industry increased $127,000, or 56%. Domestic sales increased 18% primarily due to an increase in military sales to a large domestic customer, an increase in sales volumes to two large commercial aerospace customers, and an increase in the industrial product line. The increase in the industrial product line was primarily due to a large customer project in 2014. The increase in the industrial product line was also due to increased downhole exploration sales in the domestic oil and gas market. International sales increased by 25% during 2014 primarily due to sales volumes to a new large commercial aerospace customer in the Netherlands, increased sales to a large medical customer in the United Kingdom, and increased sales volumes to a military customer in Turkey.

SL-MTI reported income from operations of $2,095,000 in 2014, which represented an increase of 60% from 2013. Income from operations increased in 2014 primarily due to a 19% increase in net sales and a 2% improvement in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales, which were partially offset by an increase in operating costs of $50,000, or 3%. Operating costs increased due to an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of $75,000 and an increase in depreciation and amortization expense of $3,000, which were partially offset by a decrease in engineering and product development costs of $28,000.

Table of Contents

RFL

RFL recorded net sales of $3,839,000, or 7% of consolidated net sales in 2014, compared to $5,314,000, or 11% of consolidated net sales in 2013. Sales of protection products decreased by $845,000, or 31%, sales of RFL s communication products decreased by $589,000, or 25%, and customer service sales decreased by $41,000, or 22%. The decrease in protection products was primarily due to decreased legacy product sales related to several domestic customer projects in 2013 without projects of comparable size in 2014. The decrease in the communications product line during 2014 was primarily due to a decrease in IMUX 2000 related projects. Customer service sales, which are a relatively minor component of RFL s sales, decreased primarily due to reduced spare parts sales. Domestic sales decreased by $1,408,000, or 31%, while international sales decreased by $67,000, or 8%.

RFL reported a loss from operations of $39,000 in 2014, compared to income from operations of $936,000 in 2013. Income from operations decreased in 2014 due to a 28% decrease in sales and a 6% increase in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales, which were partially offset by a 2% decrease in operating costs. Operating costs decreased by $47,000, or 2%, due to a $61,000 decrease in selling, general, and administrative expenses and a $3,000 decrease in engineering and product development expenses, which were partially offset by a $17,000 increase in depreciation and amortization expenses.

Cost of Products Sold

Cost of products sold was approximately 67% of net sales in 2014, compared to 66% for the quarter ended 2013. Cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales increased 1% while net sales increased 7% during 2014.

SLPE and RFL each recorded an increase in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales, while SL-MTI recorded an improvement in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales. Cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales at the High Power Group was relatively flat during 2014. SLPE s cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales increased by approximately 2% during 2014 primarily due to an increase in the inventory reserve, a decrease in overhead absorption in China, an urban construction tax incurred in China, an increase in machine repairs, and an increase in the warranty reserve during 2014. The increase in SLPE s cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales was partially offset by $665,000 of additional costs incurred in 2013 due to a work stoppage in China during March 2013. Cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales increased by 6% at RFL primarily due to unabsorbed factory overhead related to the 28% reduction in sales levels. MTI recorded a 2% improvement in its cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales during 2014 primarily due to increased sales volumes, which improved overhead absorption, improved product mix, and decreased materials spending in Mexico. During 2014, cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales was relatively flat at the High Power Group primarily due to a decrease of 5% at MTE, which was partially offset by an increase of 6% at TEAL. The decrease in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales at MTE was primarily due to increased sales volumes, which improved overhead absorption, and an improved product mix. The increase in cost of products sold as a percentage of net sales at TEAL was primarily due to an increase in the inventory reserve and an unfavorable product mix. All operating entities are at various stages of emphasizing lean initiatives throughout the factory floor to reduce costs of products sold.

Table of Contents

Engineering and Product Development Expenses

Engineering and product development expenses were approximately 6% of net sales in 2014, compared to 7% in 2013. Engineering and product development expenses decreased by $205,000, or 6% during the first quarter of 2014 primarily due to an decrease of $199,000 at the High Power Group, a decrease of $28,000 at SL-MTI and a decrease of $3,000 at RFL, which were partially offset by an increase of $25,000 at SLPE. The decrease in engineering and product development costs at the High Power Group was primarily due to decreased consulting fees for new product development and decreased employee compensation costs at TEAL due to a reduction in staffing levels associated with the implementation of a current year restructuring plan. The decrease at TEAL was partially offset by an increase in engineering staff and employee compensation costs at MTE. The decrease in engineering and product development costs at SL-MTI was primarily due to an increase in customer funding received for prototype projects during 2014. Engineering and product development costs at RFL were relatively flat during 2014. The increase in engineering and product development costs at SLPE was primarily due to an increase in consulting fees related to new product development.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were approximately 16% of net sales for 2014, compared to 18% in 2013. During 2014, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by $183,000, or 2%, while sales increased by 7%. Selling, general and administrative expenses at SLPE decreased by $336,000 in 2014 primarily due to a decrease in employee compensation costs and a decrease in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The decrease at SLPE was also due to $69,000 of additional costs incurred in 2013 due to a work stoppage in China during March 2013. Selling, general and administrative expenses at SL-MTI increased by $75,000 primarily due to an increase in employee compensation costs and increased insurance expenses during 2014. The High Power Group recorded an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of $63,000 due to an increase at MTE, which was partially offset by a decrease at TEAL. The increase at MTE was primarily due to increased compensation costs due to a higher employee headcount and increased consulting fees. The decrease at TEAL was primarily due to decreased compensation costs due to a reduction in staffing levels associated with the implementation of a current year restructuring plan. Selling, general and administrative expenses at RFL decreased by $61,000 primarily due to lower compensation costs, lower commissions on decreased sales volumes, and decreased advertising costs. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses at RFL was partially offset by an increase in consulting fees. Unallocated Corporate Expenses increased by $76,000 primarily due to the Delaware state franchise tax incurred in 2014 resulting from the Company s reincorporation in Delaware in June 2013 and increased stock compensation costs, which were partially offset by a decrease in legal fees.

Depreciation And Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2014 were $614,000, an increase of $14,000, or 2%, compared to depreciation and amortization expenses in 2013.

Table of Contents

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring costs were $463,000 in 2014 and consisted of severance costs and other employee related charges. During the first quarter of 2014, the Company announced to its employees a restructuring plan to align its costs with current and projected sales activity. The costs reductions were primarily production, engineering, selling and administration employees at the High Power Group. No restructuring costs were incurred during 2013.

Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs

In connection with entering into the 2012 Credit Facility and related amendments, the Company incurred deferred financing costs which are amortized over the term of the 2012 Credit Facility. During 2014 and 2013, the amortization of deferred financing costs equaled $21,000 and $19,000, respectively.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was $35,000 in 2014 and 2013. The Company had no outstanding balance related to borrowings under the Company s 2012 Credit Facility of as of March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013.

Other (Loss), net

Other (loss), net in 2014 was a net loss of $250,000 compared to net loss of $26,000 in 2013. Other (loss), net in 2014 included a $363,000 loss on foreign currency forward contracts, which was partially offset by a $106,000 gain recognized from the sale of available-for-sale securities and $7,000 of dividend income received from investments in available-for-sale securities. Other (loss), net in 2013 included a $26,000 loss on foreign currency forward contracts.

During 2013 and 2014, the Company entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange rate movements in its forecasted expenses in China and Mexico. The loss recognized in 2014 and the loss recognized in 2013 represents the change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts that are marked to market at quarter end.

Taxes (Continuing Operations)

The effective tax rate from continuing operations during 2014 was approximately 35% as compared to 24% during 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the expiration of the federal research and development tax credits in 2014 as compared to the first quarter of 2013. In the first quarter of 2013, the Company recorded a research and development tax benefit of $333,000, which was primarily related to the retroactive reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credits from the enactment of the American Tax Relief Act of 2012.

Discontinued Operations

During 2014, the Company recorded a loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, of $138,000, compared to a loss of $218,000, net of tax, in 2013. The loss from discontinued operations during 2014 and 2013 relates to environmental remediation costs, consulting fees, and legal expenses associated with the past operations of the Company s five environmental sites (see Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies for further information concerning the environmental sites).

Net Income

Net income was $2,527,000, or $0.61 per diluted share, for 2014 compared to $2,766,000, or $0.66 per diluted share, for 2013. The weighted average number of shares used in the diluted earnings per share computation was 4,161,000 and 4,172,000 for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company s disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15e and 15d-15e promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

Conclusion of Evaluation

Based upon that evaluation, the Company s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating the Company s disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any control, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company s internal control over financial reporting during the first quarter of 2014 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Also, see Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, for additional disclosure related to the Company s legal proceedings.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On November 16, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized a plan that allows for the repurchase up to an aggregate of 470,000 shares of the Company s outstanding common stock (the 2010 Repurchase Plan). Any repurchases pursuant to the 2010 Repurchase Plan would be made in the open market or in negotiated transactions. During the first three months of 2014, the Company purchased approximately 2,000 shares of Company stock at an average price of $24.52 a share. As a result, as of March 31, 2014, approximately 241,000 shares remained available for purchase under the 2010 Repurchase Plan.

The following table presents information related to the repurchases of common stock that the Company made during the three months ended March 31, 2014:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased [1]	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased under Publicly Announced Plans or Programs
January 2014				243,000
February 2014	2,000	$ 24.52	2,000	241,000
March 2014				241,000
Total	**2,000**	**$ 24.52**	**2,000**	**241,000**

(1) The number of shares purchased pursuant to the 2010 Repurchase Plan.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On May 1, 2014, the Company renewed the Management Services Agreement (Management Services Agreement) with SP Corporate Services LLC (SP Corporate). SP Corporate is an affiliate of SPH Group Holdings LLC (SPHG). A member of the Company s Board of Directors, Warren G. Lichtenstein, is affiliated with SPHG. Also, the Company s Chairman of the Board, Glen M. Kassan is affiliated with SPHG. Pursuant to the Management Services Agreement,

SP Corporate agreed to provide, at the direction of the Company s Chief Executive Officer, non-exclusive services to support the Company s growth strategy, business development, planning, execution assistance and related support services. The monthly fee for these services is $10,400 paid in advance. The Management Services Agreement has a term of one year and has been approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and a majority of the disinterested directors of the Company.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

10.1 Restricted Stock Unit Grant Letter and Agreement between the Company and each of William Fejes, Jr. and Louis J. Belardi, dated March 27, 2014 (incorporated by reference to form of Grant Letter and Agreement filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company s Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 29, 2011). +

10.2 Stock Option Agreement, dated March 27, 2014, between SL Industries, Inc. and William Fejes, Jr. * +

10.3 Stock Option Agreement, dated March 27, 2014, between SL Industries, Inc. and Louis J. Belardi. * +

31.1 Certification by Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *

31.2 Certification by Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *

32.1 Certification by Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *

101.INS XBRL Instance Document. *

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. *

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. *

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document. *

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document. *

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. *

* Filed herewith.
\+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Date: May 2, 2014

SL INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ William T. Fejes
William T. Fejes
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Louis J. Belardi
Louis J. Belardi
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary