

CalAmp Corp.
Form 10-K
April 24, 2014

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

FORM 10-K

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 0-12182

CALAMP CORP.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-3647070

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

**1401 N. Rice Avenue
Oxnard, California**

(Address of principal executive offices)

93030

(Zip Code)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (805) 987-9000

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

**TITLE OF EACH CLASS
None**

**NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE
None**

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

\$.01 par value Common Stock
(Title of Class)

Nasdaq Global Select Market
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No .

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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 No .

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K
 [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [X] Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller Reporting Company []
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of August 31, 2013 was approximately \$553,355,000. As of April 9, 2014, there were 35,934,742 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 29, 2014 are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Form 10-K. This Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

OUR COMPANY

We are a leading provider of wireless communications solutions for a broad array of applications to customers globally. Our business activities are organized into our Wireless DataCom and Satellite business segments.

WIRELESS DATACOM

Our Wireless DataCom segment offers solutions to address the markets for Mobile Resource Management (MRM) applications, the broader Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications space and other emerging markets that require connectivity anytime and anywhere. Our M2M and MRM solutions enable customers to optimize their operations by collecting, monitoring and efficiently reporting business-critical data and desired intelligence from high-value remote and mobile assets. Our extensive portfolio of intelligent communications devices, scalable cloud service enablement platforms, and targeted software applications streamline otherwise complex M2M or MRM deployments for our customers. We are focused on delivering products, software services and solutions globally for our Energy, Government, Transportation and Automotive vertical markets. In addition, we anticipate future opportunities for adoption of our MRM and M2M solutions in Heavy Equipment and various aftermarket telematics applications including Automotive Insurance, as well as other emerging applications and markets.

Our broad portfolio of wireless communications products includes asset tracking devices, targeted mobile messaging units, fixed and mobile wireless gateways and full-featured and multi-mode wireless routers. These wireless networking elements underpin a wide range of proprietary and third party MRM and M2M solutions worldwide and are well-suited for applications demanding reliable connectivity. Our portfolio of MRM and M2M devices has been widely deployed with approximately 3.5 million devices currently in service around the world. Our customers select our products based on performance, optimized feature sets, configurability, manageability, long-term support, reliability and, in particular, overall value. Our deep understanding of our customers' dynamic needs and their respective vertical markets and applications remain key differentiators for us.

In addition to our comprehensive device portfolio, we offer cloud-based telematics Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and targeted Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) applications that generate recurring subscription revenues for our Wireless DataCom segment. Our cloud-based service enablement and telematics platforms facilitate integration of our own applications, as well as those of third parties, through Application Protocol Interfaces (APIs) that give our customers and partners the ability to quickly bring full-featured MRM and M2M solutions to market. By leveraging comprehensive device management capabilities from our cloud-based offerings, every device on the network can be remotely managed, configured and upgraded throughout the entire deployment lifecycle. Already connected with numerous global carrier network management systems, our proven commercial cloud-based platforms were architected to easily integrate with, and to leverage, these carrier backend systems to enable access to services that are essential for creating and supporting comprehensive end-to-end solutions.

Our portfolio of connected devices is configured to report data on a user-defined basis seamlessly to new or legacy software applications. We have a proven, scalable and targeted SaaS business and core competency. Our SaaS delivery model for MRM applications enables rapid, cost-effective deployment of high value solutions for our customers and provides an opportunity to incrementally grow our recurring revenues. Over the last several years, we have steadily grown our base of SaaS subscribers both organically and through acquisitions. The fiscal 2014 acquisitions of Wireless Matrix and Radio Satellite Integrators further expand our SaaS offerings and are expected to grow our subscriber base and recurring revenues.

The solutions offered through our Wireless DataCom segment address a wide variety of applications across key vertical markets. These markets are typically characterized by large enterprises with significant remote and/or mobile assets that perform business-critical tasks and services and are difficult to manage in real time. In such situations our solutions can provide clear and demonstrable ROI. Our solutions benefit our customers in the following ways:

- Enabling comprehensive monitoring, control, tracking and management of valuable remote and mobile assets. Our solutions provide reliable two-way data communications and, in many cases, leverage high-precision GPS technology so customers can reliably locate and efficiently monitor and control the performance of their widely distributed business critical assets. Representative applications include asset tracking, stolen vehicle recovery, sub-prime vehicle financing, asset security, remote vehicle start and other various M2M communications to achieve enhanced visibility, productivity and efficiency.

- Increasing productivity and optimizing performance of mobile workers. Commercial organizations, city and county governments, and a wide range of other enterprise customers rely on our products and solutions to optimize delivery of services for their mobile workforces. These two-way applications not only enable key backend applications such as tracking, dispatch and route optimization, fleet diagnostics and maintenance, driver behavior monitoring and training and work-alone safety initiatives, but they also provide mobile workers with real-time access to critical business information, thereby enhancing efficiency and enabling new services.
- Providing monitoring, optimization and automation of remote equipment and their critical functions. A number of our customers rely on our solutions for wireless data communications to and from outlying locations, permitting real-time monitoring, activation and control of remote equipment. These industrial applications include remote measuring of freshwater and wastewater flows through pipelines, monitoring pipeline flow for oil and gas transport, automated reading of utility meters, and to monitor and control critical elements of energy distribution grids.
- Facilitating communication and coordination among emergency first-responders. Municipal, county and state governments, public safety agencies and emergency first-responders rely on our solutions for public safety mobile communications. We design and build multi-network wireless systems that permit first-responder fire, police and emergency medical services personnel to access data and communicate remotely with colleagues, dispatchers and back-office databases.
- Enabling emerging applications in a wirelessly connected world. We are engaged in a number of initiatives focused on deploying solutions that target novel applications for an array of customers in vertical markets including Usage-Based Automobile Insurance, Heavy Equipment, City and County Governments and the Transportation sector, among others. We expect that opportunities for emerging applications in these markets, as well as expansion of our international footprint, will drive growth in the future.

SATELLITE

Our Satellite segment develops, manufactures and sells direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) outdoor customer premise equipment and whole home video networking devices for digital and high definition satellite television services. Our satellite products are sold primarily to EchoStar, an affiliate of Dish Network, for incorporation into complete subscription satellite television systems.

For financial information about our operating segments and geographic areas, refer to Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this report, incorporated herein by reference.

MANUFACTURING

Electronic devices, components and made-to-order assemblies used in our products are generally obtained from a number of suppliers, although certain components are obtained from sole source suppliers. Some devices or components are standard items while others are manufactured to our specifications by its suppliers. The Company believes that most raw materials are available from alternative suppliers. However, any significant interruption in the delivery of such items, particularly those that are sole source materials or components, could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.

We outsource printed circuit board assembly, system subassembly and testing, as well as full turn-key production of some products to contract manufacturers in the Pacific Rim. We continue to increase this outsourcing effort to remain competitive on product costs. In addition, in fiscal 2014, we added a new contract manufacturer to our supply base. This enables us to dual source some product manufacturing.

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A substantial portion of our products, components, and subassemblies are procured from foreign suppliers and contract manufacturers located primarily in Hong Kong and mainland China, Taiwan, and other Pacific Rim countries. Any significant shift in U.S. trade policy toward these countries, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of or any political instability in these countries, could cause disruption of the Company's supply chain or otherwise disrupt the Company's operations, which could adversely impact the Company's business.

ISO 9001 INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION

We became registered to ISO 9001:1994 in 1995. We upgraded our registration to ISO 9001:2000 in 2003, and upgraded once again to ISO 9001:2008 in 2010. ISO 9001:2008 is the widely recognized international standard for quality management in product design, manufacturing, quality assurance and marketing. We believe that ISO certification is important to our operations because most of our key customers expect their suppliers to have and maintain ISO certification. Registration assessments are performed by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. ("UL") according to the ISO 9001:2008 International Standard. We continually perform internal audits to ensure compliance with this quality standard. In addition, UL performs an annual external Compliance Assessment, with the next assessment scheduled for July 2014. We have maintained our ISO certification through each Compliance Assessment. Every three years, UL performs a full system Recertification Assessment. The next Recertification Assessment is scheduled for July 2015.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Each of the markets in which we compete is characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, and new product features to meet market requirements. During the last three years, we have focused our research and development resources primarily on wireless communication systems for utilities, public safety and industrial monitoring and controls for mobile and fixed location IP data communication applications, GPS and cellular tracking products and services for MRM applications, and satellite DBS products. We have developed key technology platforms that can be leveraged across many of our businesses and applications. These include cloud-based telematics application enablement software platforms and the end-user software applications they support, cellular network-based asset tracking units, and 3G and 4G broadband router products for fixed and mobile applications. In addition, development resources have been allocated to broadening existing product lines, reducing product costs, and improving performance through product redesign efforts.

Research and development expenses in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$21,052,000, \$14,291,000, and \$11,328,000, respectively. During this three-year period, our research and development expenses have ranged between 8% and 9% of annual consolidated revenues.

SALES AND MARKETING

Our revenues are derived mainly from customers in the United States, which represented 81%, 82%, and 89% of consolidated revenues in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our Wireless DataCom segment sells its products and services through dedicated direct and indirect sales channels with employees distributed across the U.S. The Wireless DataCom segment's sales and marketing activities are supported internationally with sales personnel in Latin America, Israel and the United Kingdom.

Our Satellite segment sells its products primarily to EchoStar, an affiliate of Dish Network, for incorporation into complete subscription satellite television systems. The sales and marketing functions for the Satellite segment are located at our corporate headquarters in Oxnard, California.

EchoStar accounted for 20.7%, 22.1% and 28.3% of consolidated revenues in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. EchoStar serves the North American DBS market. We believe that the loss of EchoStar as a customer could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

COMPETITION

Our markets are highly competitive. In addition, if the markets for our products grow, we anticipate increased competition from new companies entering such markets, some of whom may have financial and technical resources substantially greater than ours. We believe that competition in our markets is based primarily on performance, reputation, reliability, responsiveness and price. Our continued success in these markets will depend in part upon our ability to continue to innovate, design quality products at competitive prices and provide superior service to our customers.

Wireless DataCom

We believe that the principal competitors for our wireless products and services include Motorola Solutions, GE, MeteorCom, GenX, Spireon, Novatel Wireless, Xirgo, Sierra Wireless, Silver Spring Networks, Danlaw, Geotab, Telogis, Trimble Navigation and Freewave.

Satellite

We believe that the principal competitors for our DBS products include Sharp, Wistron NeWeb Corporation, Microelectronics Technology, and Global Invacom. Because we are typically not the sole source supplier of our satellite products, we are exposed to ongoing price and margin pressures in this business.

BACKLOG

Our products are sold to customers that generally do not enter into long-term purchase agreements, and as a result our backlog at any given date is not generally significant in relation to our annual sales. In addition, because of customer order modifications, cancellations, or orders requiring wire transfers or letters of credit from international customers, our backlog at any point in time may not be indicative of sales for any future period.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Patents

At February 28, 2014, we had 24 U.S. patents and 8 foreign patents in our Wireless DataCom business. In addition to our awarded patents, we have 13 patent applications in process.

Trademarks

CalAmp and Dataradio are among the federally registered trademarks of the Company.

EMPLOYEES

At February 28, 2014, we had approximately 420 employees and approximately 70 contracted production workers. None of our employees or contract workers are represented by a labor union. The contracted production workers are engaged through independent temporary labor agencies.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The executive officers of the Company are as follows:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Michael Burdiek	54	President and Chief Executive Officer
Garo Sarkissian	47	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development
Richard Vitelle	60	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

MICHAEL BURDIEK joined the Company as Executive Vice President in June 2006 and was appointed President of the Company's Wireless DataCom segment in March 2007. Mr. Burdiek was appointed Chief Operating Officer in June 2008 and was promoted to President and COO in April 2010. In June 2011, he was promoted to CEO and was appointed to the Company's Board of Directors. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Burdiek was the President and CEO of Telenetics Corporation, a publicly held manufacturer of data communications products. From 2004 to 2005, he worked as an investment partner and advisor in the private equity sector. From 1987 to 2003, Mr. Burdiek held a variety of technical and general management positions with Comarco, Inc., a publicly held company, most recently as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Comarco's Wireless Test Systems unit. Mr. Burdiek began his career as a design engineer with Hughes Aircraft Company.

GARO SARKISSIAN joined the Company in 2005 and serves as Senior Vice President, Corporate Development. Prior to joining the Company, from 2003 to 2005 he served as Principal and Vice President of Business Development for Global Technology Investments (GTI), a private equity firm. Prior to GTI, from 1999 to 2003, Mr. Sarkissian held senior management and business development roles at California Eastern Laboratories, a private company developing and marketing radio frequency (RF), microwave and optical components. Mr. Sarkissian began his career as an RF engineer in 1988 and developed state-of-the-art RF power products over a span of 10 years for M/A Com and NEC.

RICHARD VITELLE joined the Company in 2001 and serves as Executive Vice President, CFO and Secretary/Treasurer. Prior to joining the Company, he served as Vice President of Finance and CFO of SMTEK International, Inc., a publicly held electronics manufacturing services provider, where he was employed for a total of 11 years. Earlier in his career Mr. Vitelle served as a senior manager with Price Waterhouse.

The Company's executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company's primary Internet address is www.calamp.com. The Company makes its Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") periodic reports (Forms 10-Q and Forms 10-K) and current reports (Forms 8-K) available free of charge through its website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed electronically with the SEC.

Materials that the Company files with the SEC may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding the Company that the Company files electronically with the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following list describes several risk factors which are applicable to our Company:

The Company is dependent on a significant customer, the loss of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future sales and its ability to grow.

EchoStar accounted for 20.7% of the Company's consolidated revenues for fiscal 2014. The loss of EchoStar as a customer, a deterioration in its overall business, or a decrease in its volume of sales, could result in decreased sales for us and could have a material adverse impact on our ability to grow our business. A substantial decrease or interruption in business from this key customer could result in write-offs or in the loss of future business and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

We do not currently have long-term contracts with customers and our customers may cease purchasing products at any time, which could significantly harm our revenues.

We generally do not have long-term contracts with our customers. As a result, our agreements with our customers do not currently provide us with any assurance of future sales. These customers can cease purchasing products from us at any time without penalty, they are free to purchase products from our competitors, they may expose us to competitive price pressure on each order and they are not required to make minimum purchases. Any of these actions taken by our customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Because the markets in which we compete are highly competitive and many of our competitors have greater resources than us, we cannot be certain that our products will continue to be accepted in the marketplace or capture increased market share.

The market for our products is intensely competitive and characterized by rapid technological change, evolving standards, short product life cycles, and price erosion. We expect competition to intensify as our competitors expand their product offerings and new competitors enter the market. Given the highly competitive environment in which we operate, we cannot be sure that any competitive advantages currently enjoyed by our products will be sufficient to establish and sustain our products in the market. Any increase in price or other competition could result in erosion of our market share, to the extent we have obtained market share, and could have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations. We cannot provide assurance that we will have the financial resources, technical expertise or marketing and support capabilities to compete successfully.

Information about the Company's competitors is included in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading "COMPETITION".

Our business is subject to many factors that could cause our quarterly or annual operating results to fluctuate and our stock price to be volatile.

Our quarterly and annual operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Some of the factors that could affect our quarterly or annual operating results include:

- the timing and amount of, or cancellation or rescheduling of, orders for our products;
- our ability to develop, introduce, ship and support new products and product enhancements and manage product transitions;
- announcements, new product introductions and reductions in the price of products offered by our competitors;
- our ability to achieve cost reductions;
- our ability to obtain sufficient supplies of sole or limited source components for our products;
- our ability to achieve and maintain production volumes and quality levels for our products;
- our ability to maintain the volume of products sold and the mix of distribution channels through which they are sold;
- the loss of any one of our major customers or a significant reduction in orders from those customers;
- increased competition, particularly from larger, better capitalized competitors;
- fluctuations in demand for our products and services; and
- telecommunications and wireless market conditions specifically and economic conditions generally.

Due in part to factors such as the timing of product release dates, purchase orders and product availability, significant volume shipments of products could occur close to the end of a fiscal quarter. Failure to ship products by the end of a quarter may adversely affect operating results. In the future, our customers may delay delivery schedules or cancel their orders without notice. Due to these and other factors, our quarterly revenue, expenses and results of operations could vary significantly in the future, and period-to-period comparisons should not be relied upon as indications of future performance.

Because some of our components, assemblies and electronics manufacturing services are purchased from sole source suppliers or require long lead times, our business is subject to unexpected interruptions, which could cause our operating results to suffer.

Some of our key components are complex to manufacture and have long lead times. Also, our DBS products are manufactured by a single subcontractor, and an alternative supply source may not be readily available. In the event of a reduction or interruption of supply, or degradation in quality, it could take up to six months to begin receiving adequate supplies from alternative suppliers, if any. As a result, product shipments could be delayed and revenues and profitability could suffer. Furthermore, if we receive a smaller allocation of component parts than is necessary to manufacture products in quantities sufficient to meet customer demand, customers could choose to purchase competing products and we could lose market share. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

If we do not meet product introduction deadlines, our business could be adversely affected.

In the past, we have experienced design and manufacturing difficulties that have delayed the development, introduction or marketing of new products and enhancements and which caused us to incur unexpected expenses. In addition, some of our existing customers have conditioned their future purchases of our products on the addition of new product features. In the past, we have experienced delays in introducing some new product features. Furthermore, in order to compete in some markets, we will have to develop different versions of existing products that operate at different frequencies and comply with diverse, new or varying governmental regulations in each market. Our inability to develop new products or product features on a timely basis, or the failure of new products or product features to achieve market acceptance, could adversely affect our business.

If demand for our products fluctuates rapidly and unpredictably, it may be difficult to manage the business efficiently, which may result in reduced gross margins and profitability.

Our cost structure is based in part on our expectations for future demand. Many costs, particularly those relating to capital equipment and manufacturing overhead, are relatively fixed. Rapid and unpredictable shifts in demand for our products may make it difficult to plan production capacity and business operations efficiently. If demand is significantly below expectations, we may be unable to rapidly reduce these fixed costs, which can diminish gross margins and cause losses. A sudden downturn may also leave us with excess inventory, which may be rendered obsolete if products evolve during the downturn and demand shifts to newer products. Our ability to reduce costs and expenses may be further constrained because we must continue to invest in research and development to maintain our competitive position and to maintain service and support for our existing customer base. Conversely, in the event of a sudden upturn, we may incur significant costs to rapidly expedite delivery of components, procure scarce components and outsource additional manufacturing processes. These costs could reduce our gross margins and overall profitability. Any of these results could adversely affect our business.

Because we currently sell, and we intend to grow the sales of, certain of our products in countries other than the United States, we are subject to different regulatory policies. We may not be able to develop products that comply with the standards of different countries, which could result in our inability to sell our products and, further, we may be subject to political, economic, and other conditions affecting such countries, which could result in reduced sales of our products and which could adversely affect our business.

If our sales are to grow in the longer term, we believe we must grow our international business. Many countries require communications equipment used in their country to comply with unique regulations, including safety regulations, radio frequency allocation schemes and standards. If we cannot develop products that work with different standards, we will be unable to sell our products in those locations. If compliance proves to be more expensive or time consuming than we anticipate, our business would be adversely affected. Some countries have not completed their radio frequency allocation process and therefore we do not know the standards with which we would be required to comply. Furthermore, standards and regulatory requirements are subject to change. If we fail to anticipate or comply with these new standards, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

Sales to customers outside the U.S. accounted for 19%, 18% and 11% of our total sales for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Assuming that we continue to sell our products to foreign customers, we will be subject to the political, economic and other conditions affecting countries or jurisdictions other than the U.S., including in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia. Any interruption or curtailment of trade between the countries in which we operate and our present trading partners, changes in exchange rates, significant shift in U.S. trade policy toward these countries, or significant downturn in the political, economic or financial condition of these countries, could cause demand for and sales of our products to decrease, or subject us to increased regulation including future import and export restrictions, any of which could adversely affect our business.

Additionally, a substantial portion of our products, components and subassemblies are currently procured from foreign suppliers located primarily in Hong Kong, mainland China, Taiwan, and other Pacific Rim countries. Any significant shift in U.S. trade policy toward these countries or a significant downturn in the political, economic or financial condition of these countries could cause disruption of our supply chain or otherwise disrupt operations, which could adversely affect our business.

Disruptions in global credit and financial markets could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

There is significant uncertainty about the stability of global credit and financial markets. Credit market dislocations, including as a result of the Eurozone concerns, could cause interest rates and the cost of borrowing to rise or reduce the availability of credit, which could negatively affect customer demand for our products if they responded to such credit market dislocations by suspending, delaying or reducing their capital expenditures. Moreover, since we generate more than 10% of our revenues outside the United States, fluctuations in foreign currencies can have an impact on our results of operations which are expressed in U.S. dollars. In addition, currency variations can adversely affect profit margins on sales of our products in countries outside of the United States and margins on sales of products that include components obtained from suppliers located outside of the United States.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, and our competitors may be able to offer similar products and services that would harm our competitive position.

Other than in our Satellite products business, which currently does not depend upon patented technology, our ability to succeed in wireless data communications markets may depend, in large part, upon our intellectual property for some of our wireless technologies. We currently rely primarily on patents, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to establish and protect our intellectual property. However, these mechanisms provide us with only limited protection. We currently hold 32 patents. As part of our confidentiality procedures, we enter into non-disclosure agreements with all employees, including officers, managers and engineers. Despite these precautions, third parties could copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology without authorization, or develop similar technology independently. Furthermore, effective protection of intellectual property rights is unavailable or limited in some foreign countries. The protection of our intellectual property rights may not provide us with any legal remedy should our competitors independently develop similar technology, duplicate our products and services, or design around any intellectual property rights we hold.

We rely on access to third-party patents and intellectual property, and our future results could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to secure such access in the future.

Many of our hardware solutions and services are designed to include third-party intellectual property, and in the future we may need to seek or renew licenses relating to such intellectual property. Although we believe that, based on past experience and industry practice, such licenses generally can be obtained on reasonable terms, there is no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms or at all. Some licenses we obtain may be nonexclusive and, therefore, our competitors may have access to the same technology licensed to us. If we fail to obtain a required license or are unable to design around a patent where we do not hold a license, we may be unable to sell some of our hardware solutions and services, and there can be no assurance that we would be able to design and incorporate alternative technologies, without a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our competitors have or may obtain patents that could restrict our ability to offer our hardware solutions, software and services, or subject us to additional costs, which could impede our ability to offer our hardware solutions, software and services and otherwise adversely affect us. We may, from time to time, also be subject to litigation over intellectual property rights or other commercial issues.

Several of our competitors have obtained and can be expected to obtain patents that cover hardware solutions, software and services directly or indirectly related to those offered by us. There can be no assurance that we are aware of all existing patents held by our competitors or other third parties containing claims that may pose a risk of our infringement on such claims by our hardware solutions, software and services. In addition, patent applications in the United States may be confidential until a patent is issued and, accordingly, we cannot evaluate the extent to which our hardware solutions, software and services may infringe on future patent rights held by others.

Even with technology that we develop independently, a third party may claim that we are using inventions claimed by their patents and may initiate litigation to stop us from engaging in our normal operations and activities, such as engineering and development and the sale of any of our hardware solutions, software and services. Furthermore, because of technological changes in the M2M industry, current extensive patent coverage, and the rapid issuance of new patents, it is possible that certain components of our hardware solutions, software, services, and business methods may unknowingly infringe the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties. From time to time, we have been notified that we may be infringing such rights.

In the highly competitive and technology-dependent telecommunications field in particular, litigation over intellectual property rights is a significant business risk, and some third parties are pursuing a litigation strategy with the goal of monetizing otherwise unutilized intellectual property portfolios via licensing arrangements entered into under threat of continued litigation. Regardless of merit, responding to such litigation can consume significant time and expense. In certain cases, we may consider the desirability of entering into such licensing agreements or arrangements, although no assurance can be given that these licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. If we are found to be infringing any intellectual property rights, we may be required to pay substantial damages. If there is a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from marketing or selling certain hardware solutions, software and services or a successful claim of infringement against us requires us to pay royalties to a third party, our financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected, regardless of whether we can develop non-infringing technology. While in management's opinion we do not have a potential liability for damages or royalties from any known current legal proceedings or claims related to the infringement of patent or other intellectual property rights that would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results, the results of such potential claims cannot be predicted with certainty. In any potential matters related to infringement of patent or other intellectual property rights of others or should several of these matters be resolved against us in the same reporting period, our financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Any acquisitions we make could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition and results of operations.

As part of our business strategy, we review and intend to continue to review acquisition opportunities that we believe would be advantageous or complementary to the development of our business. In fiscal 2014, we completed our acquisition of Wireless Matrix and Radio Satellite Integrators. We may acquire additional businesses, assets, or technologies in the future. If we make any acquisitions, we could take any or all of the following actions, any one of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or share price:

- use a substantial portion of our available cash;
- incur substantial debt, which may not be available to us on favorable terms and may adversely affect our liquidity;
- issue equity or equity-based securities that would dilute existing stockholders' percentage ownership;
- assume contingent liabilities; and
- take substantial charges in connection with acquired assets.

Acquisitions also entail numerous other risks, including, without limitation: difficulties in assimilating acquired operations, products, technologies, and personnel; unanticipated costs; diversion of management's attention from existing operations; risks of entering markets in which we have limited or no prior experience; and potential loss of key employees from either our existing business or the acquired organization. Acquisitions may result in substantial accounting charges for restructuring and other expenses, amortization of purchased technology and intangible assets and stock-based compensation expense, any of which could materially adversely affect our operating results. We may not be able to realize the anticipated benefits of or successfully integrate with our existing business the businesses, products, technologies or personnel that we acquire, and our failure to do so could harm our business and operating results.

Any acquisitions we make and industry consolidation could adversely affect our existing business relationships with our suppliers and customers.

If we make any acquisitions, our existing business relationships with our suppliers and customers could be adversely affected. Moreover, our industry is being affected by the trend toward consolidation and the creation of strategic relationships. If we are unable to successfully adapt to this rapidly changing environment, we could suffer a reduction in the volume of business with our customers and suppliers, or we could lose customers or suppliers entirely, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

The finite amount of radio frequency spectrum may restrict the growth of the wireless communications industry and demand for our products.

Radio frequencies are required to provide wireless services. Industry growth has been and may continue to be affected by the availability of licenses required to use frequencies and related costs. The allocation of frequencies is regulated in the United States and other countries throughout the world and limited spectrum space is allocated to the various wireless services. The growth of the wireless communications industry may be affected if adequate frequencies are not allocated or, alternatively, if new technologies are not developed to better utilize the frequencies currently allocated for such use.

We depend to some extent upon wireless networks owned and controlled by others, unproven business models, and emerging wireless carrier models to deliver existing services and to grow.

If we do not have continued access to sufficient capacity on reliable networks, we may be unable to deliver services and our sales could decrease. Our ability to grow and achieve profitability partly depends on our ability to buy sufficient capacity on the networks of wireless carriers and on the reliability and security of their systems. Some of our wireless services are delivered using airtime purchased from third parties. We depend on these third parties to provide uninterrupted service free from errors or defects and would not be able to satisfy our customers' needs if such third parties failed to provide the required capacity or needed level of service. In addition, our expenses would increase and profitability could be materially adversely affected if wireless carriers were to significantly increase the prices of their services. Our existing agreements with the wireless carriers generally have one to three-year terms. Some of these wireless carriers are, or could become our competitors, and if they compete with us, they may refuse to provide us with airtime on their networks.

Our failure to predict carrier and end user customer preferences among the many evolving wireless industry standards could hurt our ability to introduce and sell new products.

In our industry, it is critical to our success that we accurately anticipate evolving wireless technology standards and that our products comply with these standards in relevant respects. We are currently focused on engineering and manufacturing products that comply with several different wireless standards. Any failure of our products to comply with any one of these or future applicable standards could prevent or delay their introduction and require costly and time-consuming engineering changes. Additionally, if an insufficient number of wireless operators or subscribers adopt the standards to which we engineer our products, then sales of our new products designed to those standards could be materially harmed.

Our business could be adversely impacted by the interruption, failure or corruption of our proprietary Internet-based systems that are used to configure and communicate with the wireless tracking and monitoring devices that we sell.

Our MRM business depends upon several Internet-based systems that are proprietary to our Company. These applications, which are hosted by an independent data center and are connected via access points to cellular networks, are used by our customers and by us to configure and communicate with wireless devices for purposes of determining location, speed or other conditions, and to deliver configuration code or executable commands to the devices. If these Internet-based systems failed or were otherwise compromised in some way, it could adversely affect the proper functioning of the wireless tracking and monitoring devices that we sell, and could result in damages being incurred by us as a result of the temporary or permanent inability of our customers to wirelessly communicate with these devices.

Evolving regulation and changes in applicable laws relating to the Internet may increase our expenditures related to compliance efforts or otherwise limit the solutions we can offer, which may harm our business and adversely affect our financial condition.

As Internet commerce continues to evolve, increased regulation by federal, state or foreign agencies becomes more likely. We are particularly sensitive to these risks because the Internet is a critical component of our SaaS and PaaS business model. In addition, taxation of services provided over the Internet or other charges imposed by government agencies or by private organizations for accessing the Internet may be imposed. Any regulation imposing greater fees for Internet use or restricting information exchange over the Internet could result in a decline in the use of the Internet and the viability of Internet-based services, which could harm our business.

Evolving regulation relating to data privacy may increase our expenditures related to compliance efforts or otherwise limit the solutions we can offer, which may harm our business and adversely affect our financial condition.

Our products and solutions enable us to collect, manage, and store a wide range of data related to fleet management such as vehicle location and fuel usage, speed and mileage and, in the case of our field service application, includes customer information, job data, schedule, and invoice, and other information. A valuable component of our solutions is our ability to analyze this data to present the user with actionable business intelligence. We obtain our data from a variety of sources, including our customers and third-party providers. The United States and various state governments have adopted or proposed limitations on the collection, distribution, and use of personal information. Several foreign jurisdictions, including the European Union and the United Kingdom, have adopted legislation (including directives or regulations) that increase or change the requirements governing data collection and storage in these jurisdictions. If our privacy or data security measures fail to comply, or are perceived to fail to comply, with current or future laws and regulations, we may be subject to litigation, regulatory investigations, or other liabilities. Moreover, if future laws and regulations limit our customers' ability to use and share this data, or our ability to store, process and share data with our customers over the Internet, demand for our solutions could decrease, our costs could increase, and our results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

We may be subject to breaches of our information technology systems, which could damage our reputation, vendor, and customer relationships, and our customers' access to our services.

Our business operations require that we use and store sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information and personally identifiable information, in our secure data centers and on our networks. We face a number of threats to our data centers and networks of unauthorized access, security breaches and other system disruptions. It is critical to our business strategy that our infrastructure remains secure and is perceived by customers and partners to be secure. We require user names and passwords in order to access our information technology systems. We also use encryption and authentication technologies to secure the transmission and storage of data. Despite our security measures, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or other disruptive problems. Any such security breach may compromise information used or stored on our networks and may result in significant data losses or theft of our, our customers', or our business partners' intellectual property, proprietary business information or personally identifiable information. A cybersecurity breach could negatively affect our reputation by adversely affecting the market's perception of the security or reliability of our products or services. In addition, a cyber attack could result in other negative consequences, including remediation costs, disruption of internal operations, increased cybersecurity protection costs, lost revenues or litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Some CalAmp products are subject to mandatory regulatory approvals in the United States and other countries that are subject to change, which could make compliance costly and unpredictable.

Some CalAmp products are subject to certain mandatory regulatory approvals in the United States, Canada and other countries in which it operates. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates many aspects of communication devices, including radiation of electromagnetic energy, biological safety and rules for devices to be connected to the telephone network. In Canada, similar regulations are administered by Industry Canada. Although CalAmp has obtained the required FCC and Industry Canada approvals for all products it currently sells, there can be no assurance that such approvals can be obtained for future products on a timely basis, or at all. In addition, such regulatory requirements may change or the Company may not in the future be able to obtain all necessary approvals from countries other than Canada or the United States in which it currently sells its products or in which it may sell its products in the future.

We may be subject to product liability, warranty and recall claims that may increase the costs of doing business and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to a risk of product liability or warranty claims if our products or services actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected or the use of our products or services results, or are alleged to result, in bodily injury and/or property damage. While we maintain what we believe to be reasonable limits of insurance coverage to appropriately respond to such liability exposures, large product liability claims, if made, could exceed our insurance coverage limits and insurance may not continue to be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. There can be no assurance that we will not incur significant costs to defend these claims or that we will not experience any product liability losses in the future. In addition, if any of our designed products are, or are alleged to be, defective, we may be required to participate in recalls and exchanges of such products. Individual quarters were above or below the annual averages. The future cost associated with providing product warranties and/or bearing the cost of repair or replacement of our products could exceed our historical experience and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reduced consumer or corporate spending due to the global economic downturn that began in 2008 and other uncertainties in the macroeconomic environment have affected and could continue to adversely affect our revenues and cash flow.

We depend on demand from the consumer, original equipment manufacturer, industrial, automotive and other markets we serve for the end market applications of our products and services. Our revenues are based on certain levels of consumer and corporate spending. If the significant reductions in consumer or corporate spending as a result of uncertain conditions in the macroeconomic environment continue, our revenues, profitability and cash flow could be adversely affected.

Rises in interest rates could adversely affect our financial condition.

An increase in prevailing interest rates could have an immediate effect on the interest rates charged on our variable rate bank debt with Square 1 Bank, which rise and fall upon changes in interest rates on a periodic basis. Any increased interest expense associated with increases in interest rates affects our profitability and cash flow.

The Company's inability to identify the origin of conflict minerals in its products could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

Many of the Company's product lines include tantalum, tungsten, tin and other materials which are considered to be conflict minerals under the SEC's recently-adopted rules. Those rules require public reporting companies to provide disclosure regarding the use of conflict minerals sourced from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries in the manufacture of products. We are currently working with our vendors to determine the sourcing of all product components and will endeavor to avoid the utilization of conflict minerals sourced from the DRC and adjoining countries in our products. Until we complete our sourcing review with all of our vendors, we cannot provide complete assurances regarding the country of origin for the components used in our products. If we cannot guarantee that all products exclude conflict minerals sourced from the DRC, certain of our customers may discontinue, or materially reduce, purchases of the Company's products, which could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock and the Securities Market

Anti-takeover defenses in our charter and under Delaware law could prevent us from being acquired or limit the price that investors might be willing to pay for our common stock in an acquisition.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years from the time the person became an interested stockholder, unless specific conditions are met. In addition, we have in place various protections which would make it difficult for a company or investor to buy the Company without the approval of our Board of Directors, including authorized but undesignated preferred stock and provisions requiring advance notice of board nominations and other actions to be taken at stockholder meetings. All of the foregoing could hinder, delay or prevent a change in control and could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

The trading price of shares of our common stock may be affected by many factors and the price of shares of our common stock could decline.

As a publicly traded company, the trading price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past. The future trading price of our common stock may be volatile and could be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to such factors, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in revenues or operating results;
- failure to meet securities analysts' or investors' expectations of performance;
- changes in key management personnel;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors;

- developments in or disputes regarding patents and proprietary rights;
- proposed and completed acquisitions by us or our competitors;
- the mix of products and services sold;
- the timing, placement and fulfillment of significant orders;
- product and service pricing and discounts;
- acts of war or terrorism; and
- general economic conditions.

Our stock price has been highly volatile in the past and could be highly volatile in the future.

The market price of our stock can be highly volatile due to the risks and uncertainties described in this Annual Report, as well as other factors, including:

- substantial volatility in quarterly revenues and earnings due to our current dependence on a small number of major customers;
- comments by securities analysts; and
- our failure to meet market expectations.

Over the two-year period ended February 28, 2014, the price of CalAmp common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Stock Market ranged from a high of \$33.59 to a low of \$4.14. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that were unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. In the past, companies that have experienced volatility have sometimes subsequently become the subject of securities class action litigation. If litigation were instituted on this basis, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

Lack of expected dividends may make our stock less attractive as an investment.

We intend to retain all future earnings for use in the development of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Generally, stocks that pay regular dividends command higher market trading prices, and so our stock price may be lower as a result of our dividend policy.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal facilities, all leased, are as follows:

Location	Square Footage	Use
Oxnard, California	98,000	Corporate office, Satellite offices and principal manufacturing plant
Carlsbad, California	18,000	Wireless DataCom offices
Irvine, California	13,000	Wireless DataCom offices

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Torrance, California	5,000	Wireless DataCom offices
Herndon, Virginia	9,000	Wireless DataCom offices
Chaska, Minnesota	4,000	Wireless DataCom offices
Waseca, Minnesota	10,000	Wireless DataCom offices
Montreal, Quebec, Canada	5,000	Wireless DataCom offices
Auckland, New Zealand	4,000	Wireless DataCom offices

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently involved in any material pending legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

The Company's Common Stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol CAMP. The following table sets forth, for the last two years, the quarterly high and low sale prices for the Company's Common Stock as reported by NASDAQ:

	LOW	HIGH
Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2014		
1st Quarter	\$ 9.26	\$ 13.63
2nd Quarter	\$ 12.85	\$ 16.71
3rd Quarter	\$ 16.45	\$ 26.35
4th Quarter	\$ 23.43	\$ 33.59
Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2013		
1st Quarter	\$ 4.14	\$ 6.79
2nd Quarter	\$ 5.80	\$ 8.55
3rd Quarter	\$ 6.77	\$ 9.72
4th Quarter	\$ 7.65	\$ 11.50

At April 9, 2014, the Company had approximately 1,500 stockholders of record. The number of stockholders of record does not include the number of persons having beneficial ownership held in "street name" which are estimated to approximate 7,300. The Company has never paid a cash dividend and has no current plans to pay cash dividends on its Common Stock. The Company's bank credit agreement prohibits payment of dividends without the prior written consent of the bank.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Year Ended February 28,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands except per share amounts)				
OPERATING DATA					
Revenues	\$ 235,903	\$ 180,579	\$ 138,728	\$ 114,333	\$ 112,113
Cost of revenues	155,972	123,686	96,709	84,775	89,723
Gross profit	79,931	56,893	42,019	29,558	22,390
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	21,052	14,291	11,328	11,125	10,943
Selling	19,837	12,725	11,060	10,503	9,542
General and administrative	14,416	12,154	10,984	8,858	10,523
Intangible asset amortization	6,283	1,743	1,277	1,132	1,367
Total operating expenses	61,588	40,913	34,649	31,618	32,375
Operating income (loss)	18,343	15,980	7,370	(2,060)	(9,985)
Non-operating expense, net	(432)	(532)	(2,091)	(1,395)	(2,240)
Income (loss) before income taxes	17,911	15,448	5,279	(3,455)	(12,225)
Income tax benefit (provision)	(6,108)	29,178	(61)	172	1,374
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,803	\$ 44,626	\$ 5,218	\$ (3,283)	\$ (10,851)
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.54	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.43)
Diluted	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.49	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.43)

	February 28,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands except ratio)				
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Current assets	\$ 92,241	\$ 106,769	\$ 39,789	\$ 38,103	\$ 37,490
Current liabilities	\$ 42,118	\$ 28,949	\$ 23,601	\$ 32,869	\$ 33,095
Working capital	\$ 50,123	\$ 77,820	\$ 16,188	\$ 5,234	\$ 4,395
Current ratio	2.2	3.7	1.7	1.2	1.1
Total assets	\$ 179,265	\$ 150,771	\$ 51,481	\$ 55,485	\$ 56,953
Long-term debt	\$ 702	\$ 2,434	\$ 1,900	\$ 4,460	\$ 4,170
Stockholders' equity	\$ 133,147	\$ 117,549	\$ 24,977	\$ 17,602	\$ 19,199

Factors affecting the year-to-year comparability of the Selected Financial Data include business acquisitions, asset impairment charges, financing transactions and other significant events, as follows:

- In fiscal 2014, the Company acquired Wireless Matrix USA, Inc. and Radio Satellite Integrators, Inc. See Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information on these two acquisitions.
- In fiscal 2013, the Company recognized an income tax benefit of \$29.2 million, primarily as a result of eliminating substantially all of the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets at the end of fiscal 2013. Excluding the effects of this \$29.2 million income tax benefit, fiscal 2013 net income was \$15.5 million and earnings per share was \$0.54 basic and \$0.52 diluted.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward Looking Statements

Forward looking statements in this Form 10-K which include, without limitation, statements relating to the Company's plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions, projections and other information regarding future performance, are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "may", "will", "could", "plans", "intends", "seeks", "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "estimates", "judgment", "goal", and variations of these words and similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, product demand, competitive pressures and pricing declines in the Company's wireless and satellite markets, the timing of customer approvals of new product designs, intellectual property infringement claims, interruption or failure of our Internet-based systems used to wirelessly configure and communicate with the tracking and monitoring devices that we sell, and to achieve the operating results management anticipates, and other risks and uncertainties that are set forth under the caption in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from historical or anticipated results. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that its expectations will be attained. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Basis of Presentation

The Company uses a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to February 28, which for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 fell on March 1, 2014, March 2, 2013 and February 25, 2012, respectively. In these consolidated financial statements, the fiscal year end for all years is shown as February 28 for clarity of presentation. Fiscal 2014 and 2012 each consisted of 52 weeks, while fiscal year 2013 consisted of 53 weeks.

Overview

The Company is a leading provider of wireless communications solutions for a broad array of applications to customers globally. The Company's business activities are organized into our Wireless DataCom and Satellite business segments.

WIRELESS DATACOM

The Company's Wireless DataCom segment offers solutions to address the markets for Machine-to-Machine, or M2M, communications, Mobile Resource Management, or MRM, applications and other emerging applications that require anytime and everywhere connectivity. The Company's M2M and MRM solutions enable customers to optimize their operations by collecting, monitoring and efficiently reporting business-critical data and desired intelligence from high-value remote assets. The Company's extensive portfolio of intelligent communications devices, scalable cloud services platforms, and targeted software applications streamline otherwise complex M2M or MRM deployments for its customers. The Company is focused on delivering solutions globally in our core vertical markets in Energy, Government and Transportation. In addition, the Company anticipates significant future opportunities for adoption of its M2M and MRM solutions in Construction, Mining and Usage-Based Automobile Insurance vertical markets, as well as other emerging applications in additional markets.

SATELLITE

The Company's satellite products are sold primarily to Echostar, an affiliate of Dish Network, for incorporation into complete subscription satellite television systems.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting periods. Areas where significant judgments are made include, but are not limited to, the allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation, product warranties, the deferred tax asset valuation allowance, and the valuation of long-lived assets. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company establishes an allowance for estimated bad debts based upon a review and evaluation of specific customer accounts identified as known and expected collection problems, based on historical experience, or due to insolvency or other collection issues. As further described in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company's customer base has some degree of concentration, with one customer accounting for approximately 20.7% of the Company's fiscal 2014 consolidated revenues. Changes in either a key customer's financial position, or the economy as a whole, could cause actual write-offs to be materially different from the recorded allowance amount.

Inventories

The Company evaluates the carrying value of inventory on a quarterly basis to determine if the carrying value is recoverable at estimated selling prices. To the extent that estimated selling prices do not exceed the associated carrying values, inventory carrying amounts are written down. In addition, the Company generally treats inventory on hand or committed with suppliers, that is not expected to be sold within the next 12 months, as excess and thus appropriate write-downs of the inventory carrying amounts are established through a charge to cost of revenues. Estimated usage in the next 12 months is based on firm demand represented by orders in backlog at the end of the quarter and management's estimate of sales beyond existing backlog, giving consideration to customers' forecasted demand, ordering patterns and product life cycles. Significant reductions in product pricing, or changes in technology and/or demand may necessitate additional write-downs of inventory carrying value in the future.

Warranty

The Company initially provides for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. While it engages in extensive product quality programs and processes, the Company's warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates and material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Should actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from management's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

Deferred Income Tax and Uncertain Tax Positions

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. A deferred income tax asset is recognized if realization of such asset is more likely than not, based upon the weight of available evidence that includes historical operating performance and the Company's forecast of future operating performance. The Company evaluates the realizability of its deferred income tax assets and a valuation allowance is provided, as necessary. During this evaluation, the Company reviews its forecasts of income in conjunction with the positive and negative evidence surrounding the realizability of its deferred income tax assets to determine if a valuation allowance is needed. Pursuant to the evaluation conducted for fiscal 2013, the Company eliminated substantially all of the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets at the end of fiscal 2013, resulting in an income tax benefit of \$29.2 million for the year.

In 2007, the Company adopted an accounting pronouncement related to Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 740, Income Taxes (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48)) which established a framework for determining the appropriate level of tax reserves to maintain for uncertain tax positions. ASC Topic 740 uses a two-step approach in which a tax benefit is recognized if a position is more likely than not to be sustained. The amount of the benefit is then measured as the highest tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely to be realized upon settlement. At February 28, 2014, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions of \$1.0 million.

Impairment Assessments of Goodwill, Purchased Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets

At February 28, 2014, the Company had \$15.4 million in goodwill, \$29.1 million in other intangible assets and \$4.8 million in net property and equipment and improvements on its consolidated balance sheet. The Company believes the valuation of its long-lived assets is a "critical accounting estimate" because if circumstances arose that led to a decrease in the valuation of such assets, it could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations.

The Company makes judgments about the recoverability of goodwill, other intangible assets and other long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment in the remaining value of the assets recorded on the balance sheet may exist. The Company performs its goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of each year. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges related to goodwill during 2014 and 2013. If an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value, goodwill would be evaluated for impairment between annual tests.

In order to estimate the fair value of long-lived assets, the Company typically makes various assumptions about the future prospects for the business that the asset relates to, considers market factors specific to that business and estimates future cash flows to be generated by that business. These assumptions and estimates are necessarily subjective and based on management's best estimates based on the information available at the time such estimates are made. Based on these assumptions and estimates, the Company determines whether it needs to record an impairment charge to reduce the value of the asset stated on the balance sheet to reflect its estimated fair value determined by a discounted cash flow analysis. Assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in the Company's business strategy and its internal forecasts. Although management believes the assumptions and estimates that have been made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact the Company's reported financial results. More conservative assumptions of the anticipated future benefits from these businesses could result in impairment charges in the statement of operations, and lower asset values on the balance sheet. Conversely, less conservative assumptions could result in smaller or no impairment charges.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The Company measures stock-based compensation expense at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and recognizes the expense over the employee's requisite service (vesting) period using the straight-line method. The measurement of stock-based compensation expense is based on several criteria including, but not limited to, the valuation model used and associated input factors, such as expected term of the award, stock price volatility, risk free interest rate and forfeiture rate. Certain of these inputs are subjective to some degree and are determined based in part on management's judgment. The Company recognizes the compensation expense on a straight-line basis for its graded-vesting awards. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. However, the cumulative compensation expense recognized at any point in time must at least equal the portion of the grant-date fair value of the award that is vested at that date. As used in this context, the term "forfeitures" is distinct from "cancellations" or "expirations", and refers only to the unvested portion of the surrendered equity awards.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection of the sales price is reasonably assured. In cases where terms of sale include subjective customer acceptance criteria, revenue is deferred until the acceptance criteria are met. Critical judgments made by management related to revenue recognition include the determination of whether or not customer acceptance criteria are perfunctory or inconsequential. The determination of whether or not the customer acceptance terms are perfunctory or inconsequential impacts the amount and timing of revenue recognized. Critical judgments also include estimates of warranty reserves, which are established based on historical experience and knowledge of the product.

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The Company provides Software as a Service (SaaS) subscriptions for its fleet management and vehicle finance applications in which customers are provided with the ability to wirelessly communicate with monitoring devices installed in vehicles via a software application hosted by the Company. The Company defers the recognition of revenue for the monitoring device products that are sold with application subscriptions because the application services are essential to the functionality of the products, and accordingly, the associated product costs are recorded as deferred costs in the balance sheet. The deferred product revenue and deferred product cost amounts are amortized to application subscriptions revenue and cost of revenue on a straight-line basis over the minimum contractual service periods of one year to three years. Revenues from renewals of data communication services after the initial one year term are recognized as application subscriptions revenue when the services are provided. When customers prepay application subscription renewals, such amounts are recorded as deferred revenues and are recognized over the renewal term.

Results of Operations, Fiscal Years 2012 Through 2014

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage of revenues represented by items included in the Company's consolidated statements of income:

	Year Ended February 28,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	66.1	68.5	69.7
Gross profit	33.9	31.5	30.3
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	8.9	7.9	8.2
Selling	8.4	7.0	8.0
General and administrative	6.1	6.7	7.9
Intangible asset amortization	2.7	1.0	0.9
Operating income	7.8	8.9	5.3
Non-operating expense, net	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.5)
Income before income taxes	7.6	8.6	3.8
Income tax benefit (provision)	(2.6)	16.2	-
Net income	5.0%	24.8%	3.8%

The Company's revenue, gross profit and operating income by business segment for the last three years are as follows:

Segment	REVENUE BY SEGMENT					
	2014		Year ended February 28, 2013		2012	
	\$000s	% of Total	\$000s	% of Total	\$000s	% of Total
Wireless DataCom	\$ 187,012	79.3%	\$ 139,503	77.3%	\$ 99,121	71.4%
Satellite	48,891	20.7%	41,076	22.7%	39,607	28.6%
Total	\$ 235,903	100.0%	\$ 180,579	100.0%	\$ 138,728	100.0%

GROSS PROFIT BY SEGMENT

Segment	Year ended February 28,					
	2014		2013		2012	
	\$000s	% of Total	\$000s	% of Total	\$000s	% of Total
Wireless DataCom	\$ 70,114	87.7%	\$ 50,005	87.9%	\$ 38,632	91.9%
Satellite	9,817	12.3%	6,888	12.1%	3,387	8.1%
Total	\$ 79,931	100.0%	\$ 56,893	100.0%	\$ 42,019	100.0%

OPERATING INCOME BY SEGMENT

Segment	Year ended February 28,					
	2014		2013		2012	
	\$000s	% of Total Revenue	\$000s	% of Total Revenue	\$000s	% of Total Revenue
Wireless DataCom	\$ 16,324	6.9%	\$ 16,844	9.3%	\$ 11,564	8.3%
Satellite	5,642	2.4%	3,111	1.7%	(292)	(0.2%)
Corporate expenses	(3,623)	(1.5%)	(3,975)	(2.2%)	(3,902)	(2.8%)
Total	\$ 18,343	7.8%	\$ 15,980	8.8%	\$ 7,370	5.3%

Fiscal Year 2014 compared to Fiscal Year 2013**Revenue**

Wireless DataCom revenue increased by \$47.5 million, or 34%, to \$187.0 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$139.5 million last year. These increases were due primarily to the revenue contribution of the newly acquired Wireless Matrix business and strong demand for the Company's MRM products on the part of fleet management and asset tracking customers. The Company's Wireless Networks business, which comprises the remainder of the Wireless DataCom segment, benefitted from strength in the Energy vertical.

Satellite revenue increased by \$7.8 million, or 19%, to \$48.9 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$41.1 million last year. These increases were due primarily to the introduction of new home networking products that were launched in fiscal 2013.

Gross Profit and Gross Margins

Wireless DataCom gross profit increased 40% to \$70.1 million in fiscal 2014 from \$50.0 million last year. Wireless DataCom gross margin increased to 37.5% in fiscal 2014 from 35.8% last year. These improvements were primarily due to higher margins for the application subscriptions revenue of Wireless Matrix, which was acquired at the beginning of fiscal 2014, compared to the rest of the Wireless DataCom revenues.

Satellite gross profit increased by \$2.9 million to \$9.8 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$6.9 million last year. Satellite's gross margin increased to 20.1% in fiscal 2014 from 16.8% last year. These improvements are attributable to changes in product mix and product cost reductions.

See also Note 14 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional operating data by business segment.

Operating Expenses

Consolidated research and development (R&D) expense increased to \$21.1 million in fiscal 2014 from \$14.3 million last year due primarily to the Wireless Matrix acquisition, which accounted for \$5.0 million of the increase. Expansion of the Company's MRM business accounted for \$2.0 million of the increase.

Consolidated selling expenses increased by \$7.1 million to \$19.8 million in fiscal 2014 from \$12.7 million in fiscal 2013. The Wireless Matrix acquisition accounted for \$5.2 million of the increase. The MRM and Wireless Networks other businesses accounted for the remaining increases due to higher payroll expense as a result of additional sales and marketing personnel.

Consolidated general and administrative expenses ("G&A") increased by \$2.2 million to \$14.4 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$12.2 million in fiscal 2013. The Wireless Matrix acquisition accounted for \$1.5 million of the increase. The remaining increase is attributable primarily to higher information technology expense.

Amortization of intangibles increased to \$6.3 million in fiscal 2014 from \$1.7 million last year. This increase is attributable to the Navman product line acquisition in May 2012, the Wireless Matrix acquisition in March 2013 and the Radio Satellite Integrators acquisition in December 2013.

Non-operating Expense, Net

Non-operating expense, net decreased by \$100,000 to \$432,000 in fiscal 2014 compared to \$532,000 in fiscal 2013 due primarily to decreased interest expense of \$80,000 on the lower balance of the Navman note outstanding this year compared to last year.

Income Tax Provision

The effective income tax rate was 34.1% in fiscal 2014. The Company's effective tax rate is lower than the combined U.S. statutory federal and state income tax rate of approximately 41% due primarily to research and development tax credits and because no foreign taxes were provided for certain foreign earnings that are sheltered by foreign net operating loss carryforwards for which no tax benefit was previously recognized. See comments below regarding the income tax benefit for fiscal 2013.

Fiscal Year 2013 compared to Fiscal Year 2012

Revenue

Wireless DataCom revenue increased by \$40.4 million, or 41%, to \$139.5 million in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. These improvements were due primarily to increased demand for the Company's MRM products.

Satellite revenue increased by \$1.5 million, or 4%, to \$41.1 million in fiscal 2013 from \$39.6 million in fiscal 2012 primarily due to the introduction of new products in the latter part of fiscal 2012.

Gross Profit and Gross Margins

Wireless DataCom gross profit increased by \$11.4 million to \$50.0 million in fiscal 2013 compared to \$38.6 million in fiscal 2012 due mainly to increased MRM hardware revenue, and gross margin decreased to 35.8% in fiscal 2013 from 39.0% in fiscal 2012 due primarily to the fact that fiscal 2012 included revenue of \$3.0 million from a patent sale for which there was no associated cost of revenue. Excluding the effects of the fiscal 2012 patent sale, the Wireless DataCom gross margin in fiscal 2013 was down 1.3 points year-over-year due primarily to a higher percentage of MRM product sales.

The Satellite segment had gross profit of \$6.9 million in fiscal 2013, compared with gross profit of \$3.4 million in fiscal 2012. Satellite gross margin was 16.8% for fiscal 2013, compared to 8.6% in fiscal 2012. These increases are due to higher revenue, change in product mix, and the conversion to a variable cost operating model in which substantially all of the satellite products are now manufactured by off-shore subcontractors.

See also Note 14 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional operating data by business segment.

Operating Expenses

Consolidated R&D expense increased by \$3.0 million to \$14.3 million in fiscal 2013 from \$11.3 million in fiscal 2012. This increase is due primarily to increased salaries expense from additional R&D personnel in the MRM business and higher consulting and outside services.

Consolidated selling expenses increased by \$1.6 million to \$12.7 million in fiscal 2013 from \$11.1 million in fiscal 2012. This increase is due primarily to higher payroll expense as a result of additional sales personnel and higher sales commission expense.

Consolidated G&A increased by \$1.2 million to \$12.2 million in fiscal 2013 from \$11.0 million in fiscal 2012 due to higher stock-based compensation, consulting and outside service expenses. Stock-based compensation expense increased by \$389,000 in fiscal 2013 due primarily to the remeasurement and acceleration of expense recognition of the equity awards held by the Company's former CEO.

Amortization of intangibles increased from \$1,277,000 in fiscal 2012 to \$1,743,000 in fiscal 2013. This increase is attributable to amortization expense related to the intangibles acquired pursuant to the Navman product line acquisition in May 2012, partially offset by the effect of some intangible assets that became fully amortized in fiscal 2012.

Non-operating Expense, Net

Non-operating expense decreased from \$2.1 million in fiscal 2012 to \$0.5 million in fiscal 2013. This decrease is attributable to lower interest expense in fiscal 2013 due to lower debt balances and borrowing rates, and the fact that fiscal 2012's non-operating expense included \$0.8 million of cumulative foreign currency translation account losses related to the Company's investment in its French subsidiary that were written off as a result of the decision to shut down this subsidiary and a \$0.5 million write-off of unamortized debt discount and issue costs on subordinated notes payable that were repaid during fiscal 2012.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit)

During fiscal 2013 the Company reversed a portion of its deferred tax asset valuation allowance corresponding to the amount of NOLs utilized to offset taxable income. In addition, pursuant to the fiscal 2013 evaluation of the future utilizability of deferred tax assets, the Company reversed substantially all of the remaining valuation allowance at the end of fiscal 2013, resulting in an income tax benefit of \$29.2 million for the year. No income tax provision was recorded during fiscal 2012, other than minimum state and federal income taxes, because of the existence of net operating loss carryforwards that offset pretax income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On March 1, 2013, the Company and Square 1 Bank entered into the Eighth Amendment (the "Eighth Amendment") to the Loan and Security Agreement dated as of December 22, 2009 (as amended by the Eighth Amendment, the "Amended Loan Agreement"). The Eighth Amendment increased the maximum credit limit of the facility from \$12 million to \$15 million, lowered the interest rate on outstanding borrowings from prime plus 1.0% to prime, and extended the facility maturity date from August 15, 2014 to March 1, 2017. Interest is payable on the last day of each calendar month. The Eighth Amendment provided for a new \$5 million term loan (the "New Term Loan") that was fully funded on March 4, 2013. Concurrent with funding the New Term Loan, the pre-existing term loan with an outstanding principal balance of \$1.8 million was retired. Principal of the New Term Loan was repayable at the rate of \$83,333 per month beginning April 2013. The Company repaid the term loan in full in October 2013. The revolver portion of the Amended Loan Agreement has a borrowing limit equal to the lesser of (a) \$15 million minus the term loan principal outstanding at any point in time, or (b) 85% of eligible accounts receivable. There were no borrowings outstanding on the revolver at February 28, 2014.

The Amended Loan Agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a minimum level of earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and other noncash charges ("EBITDA") and a minimum debt coverage ratio, both measured monthly beginning March 2013 on a rolling 12-month basis. At February 28, 2014, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants under the credit facility.

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are its cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and the revolving line of credit with Square 1 Bank. During fiscal 2014, cash of \$22.8 million was provided by operations, cash of \$64.2 million was used in investing activities, consisting of net cash used of \$53.0 million for two business acquisitions, purchases of marketable securities of \$9.0 million and capital expenditures of \$2.1 million, and cash of \$2.5 million was used in financing activities, consisting of net repayment of bank term loan of \$1.8 million, principal payments of the acquisition-related note and contingent consideration to Navman of \$1.6 million and taxes paid related to the net share settlement of vested equity awards of \$3.0 million, partially offset by proceeds of \$3.9 million from exercise of stock options.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of the Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-K.

Contractual Obligations

Following is a summary of the Company's contractual cash obligations as of February 28, 2014 and excludes amounts already recorded on the consolidated balance sheets except for long-term debt (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Future Estimated Cash Payments Due by Period					Total
	1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	5 years More than		
Note payable to Navman	\$ 1,275	\$ 882	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,157	
Operating leases	1,687	3,877	3,084	819	9,467	
Purchase obligations	44,204	-	-	-	44,204	
Total contractual obligations	\$ 47,166	\$ 4,759	\$ 3,084	\$ 819	\$ 55,828	

Purchase obligations consist primarily of inventory purchase commitments.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has international operations, giving rise to exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. A cumulative foreign currency translation loss of \$65,000 related to the Company's Canadian subsidiary is included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the stockholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheet at February 28, 2014. The aggregate foreign transaction exchange rate losses included in determining income before income taxes were \$62,000, \$43,000 and \$45,000 in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has variable-rate bank debt. A fluctuation of one percent in the interest rate on the \$15 million credit facility with Square 1 Bank would have an annual impact of approximately \$150,000 on the Company's consolidated statement of operations assuming that the full amount of the facility was borrowed. There were no borrowings outstanding on this facility at February 28, 2014.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CalAmp Corp. and subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) as of February 28, 2014 and 2013 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 28, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of February 28, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 28, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 1992, and our report dated April 24, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ SingerLewak LLP

Los Angeles, California
April 24, 2014

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
CalAmp Corp. and Subsidiaries

We have audited CalAmp Corp. and subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 1992. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 1992.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and our report dated April 24, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ SingerLewak LLP

Los Angeles, California
April 24, 2014

CALAMP CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par value)

	February 28, 2014	February 28, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,233	\$ 63,101
Short-term marketable securities	8,500	-
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$761 and \$461 at February 28, 2014 and 2013, respectively	36,904	19,111
Inventories	14,968	13,516
Deferred income tax assets	7,619	6,400
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,017	4,641
Total current assets	92,241	106,769
Long-term marketable securities	518	-
Property, equipment and improvements, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	4,771	2,778
Deferred income tax assets, less current portion	35,131	34,616
Goodwill	15,422	1,112
Other intangible assets, net	29,131	4,603
Other assets	2,051	893
	\$ 179,265	\$ 150,771
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,156	\$ 2,261
Accounts payable	20,508	11,871
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	6,594	5,298
Deferred revenue	8,251	6,410
Other current liabilities	5,609	3,109
Total current liabilities	42,118	28,949
Long-term debt	702	2,434
Other non-current liabilities	3,298	1,839
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 3,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 80,000 shares authorized; 35,859 and 35,041 shares issued and outstanding at February 28, 2014 and 2013, respectively	359	350
Additional paid-in capital	206,154	202,368
Accumulated deficit	(73,301)	(85,104)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(65)	(65)
Total stockholders' equity	133,147	117,549
	\$ 179,265	\$ 150,771

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAMP CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended February 28,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues:			
Products	\$ 195,549	\$ 163,022	\$ 126,640
Application subscriptions and other services	40,354	17,557	12,088
Total revenues	235,903	180,579	138,728
Cost of revenues:			
Products	139,205	113,780	90,546
Application subscriptions and other services	16,767	9,906	6,163
Total cost of revenues	155,972	123,686	96,709
Gross profit	79,931	56,893	42,019
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	21,052	14,291	11,328
Selling	19,837	12,725	11,060
General and administrative	14,416	12,154	10,984
Intangible asset amortization	6,283	1,743	1,277
Total operating expenses	61,588	40,913	34,649
Operating income	18,343	15,980	7,370
Non-operating expense:			
Interest expense, net	(365)	(487)	(1,261)
Foreign currency translation account write-off	-	-	(801)
Other expense	(67)	(45)	(29)
Total non-operating expense	(432)	(532)	(2,091)
Income before income taxes	17,911	15,448	5,279
Income tax benefit (provision)	(6,108)	29,178	(61)
Net income	\$ 11,803	\$ 44,626	\$ 5,218
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.54	\$ 0.19
Diluted	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.49	\$ 0.18
Shares used in computing basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Basic	34,969	28,886	27,658
Diluted	36,023	29,982	28,458

CALAMP CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Year Ended February 28,		
	2014	2013	2012

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Net income	\$	11,803	\$	44,626	\$	5,218
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:						
Reclassification adjustment for foreign currency loss included in net income		-		-		801
Comprehensive income	\$	11,803	\$	44,626	\$	6,019

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAMP CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Other Comprehensive Loss	Stockholders' Equity
Balances at February 28, 2011	28,147	\$ 281	\$ 153,135	\$ (134,948)	\$ (866)	\$ 17,602
Net income				5,218		5,218
Write-off of currency translation account					801	801
Stock-based compensation expense			2,375			2,375
Issuance of shares for restricted stock awards	354	4	(4)			-
Shares issued on net share settlement of equity awards	205	2	(1,037)			(1,035)
Exercise of stock options	16	-	27			27
Other			(11)			(11)
Balances at February 28, 2012	28,722	287	154,485	(129,730)	(65)	24,977
Net income				44,626		44,626
Stock-based compensation expense			2,910			2,910
Sale of common stock	5,175	52	44,732			44,784
Issuance of shares for restricted stock awards	160	2	(2)			-
Shares issued on net share settlement of equity awards and warrants	198	2	(2,562)			(2,560)
Exercise of stock options and warrants	786	7	2,805			2,812
Balances at February 28, 2013	35,041	350	202,368	(85,104)	(65)	117,549
Net income				11,803		11,803
Stock-based compensation expense			2,924			2,924
Issuance of shares for restricted stock awards	90	1	(1)			-
Shares issued on net share settlement of equity awards	180	2	(3,059)			(3,057)
Exercise of stock options	548	6	3,922			3,928
Balances at February 28, 2014	35,859	\$ 359	\$ 206,154	\$ (73,301)	\$ (65)	\$ 133,147

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAMP CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended February 28,		
	2014	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 11,803	\$ 44,626	\$ 5,218
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	8,105	2,764	2,447
Stock-based compensation expense	2,924	2,910	2,375
Amortization of debt issue costs and discount	339	397	747
Write off of currency translation account of foreign subsidiary	-	-	801
Deferred tax assets, net	5,935	(29,231)	-
Other	-	14	19
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(11,401)	(4,728)	2,431
Inventories	(1,301)	(3,459)	(167)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(594)	(887)	991
Accounts payable	7,522	2,348	(4,580)
Accrued liabilities	(1,449)	1,738	1,641
Deferred revenue	933	105	509
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22,816	16,597	12,432
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of marketable securities	(9,018)	-	-
Capital expenditures	(2,133)	(1,852)	(1,076)
Acquisitions net of cash acquired	(52,954)	(1,000)	-
Collections on note receivable	-	462	566
Other	(71)	(8)	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(64,176)	(2,398)	(510)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from public sale of common stock	-	44,784	-
Repayments of bank line of credit	-	-	(7,489)
Net proceeds (repayments) of bank term loan	(1,800)	(1,200)	3,000
Payment of acquisition-related note and contingent consideration	(1,579)	(535)	-
Repayment of subordinated promissory notes	-	-	(5,000)
Payment of debt issue costs	-	-	(65)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(3,057)	(2,560)	(1,035)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	3,928	2,812	27
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(2,508)	43,301	(10,562)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(43,868)	57,500	1,360
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	63,101	5,601	4,241
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 19,233	\$ 63,101	\$ 5,601

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAMP CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business

CalAmp Corp. ("CalAmp" or the "Company") is a leading provider of wireless communications solutions for a broad array of applications to customers globally. The Company's business activities are organized into its Wireless DataCom and Satellite business segments.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company (a Delaware corporation) and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly-owned. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Areas where significant judgments are made include, but are not necessarily limited to, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation, product warranties, deferred income tax asset valuation allowances, valuation of purchased intangible assets and other long-lived assets, stock-based compensation, and revenue recognition.

Fiscal Year

The Company uses a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to February 28, which for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 fell on March 1, 2014, March 2, 2013 and February 25, 2012, respectively. In these consolidated financial statements, the fiscal year end for all years is shown as February 28 for clarity of presentation. Fiscal 2014 and 2012 each consisted of 52 weeks, while fiscal year 2013 consisted of 53 weeks.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection of the sales price is reasonably assured. Generally, these criteria are met at the time product is shipped, except for shipments made on the basis of "FOB Destination" terms, in which case title transfers to the customer and the revenue is recorded by the Company when the shipment reaches the customer. Customers generally do not have rights of return except for defective products returned during the warranty period. In the limited number of instances where customers have a right of return period, revenue is not recognized until the expiration of such period. The Company records estimated commitments related to customer incentive programs as reductions of revenues.

The Company provides Software as a Service (SaaS) subscriptions for its fleet management and vehicle finance applications in which customers are provided with the ability to wirelessly communicate with monitoring devices installed in vehicles via a software application hosted by the Company. The Company defers the recognition of revenue for the monitoring device products that are sold with application subscriptions because the application services are essential to the functionality of the products, and accordingly, the associated product costs are recorded as deferred costs in the balance sheet. The deferred product revenue and deferred product cost amounts are amortized to application subscriptions revenue and cost of revenue on a straight-line basis over the minimum contractual service periods of one year to three years. Revenues from renewals of data communication services after the initial one year term are recognized as application subscriptions revenue when the services are provided. When customers prepay application subscription renewals, such amounts are recorded as deferred revenues and are recognized over the renewal term.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with remaining maturities at date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Concentrations of Risk

Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with several financial institutions. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally, these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and therefore bear minimal credit risk.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, marketable securities and trade receivables.

Because the Company sells into markets dominated by a few large service providers, a significant portion of consolidated revenues and consolidated accounts receivable relate to one customer of the Company's Satellite segment. This customer accounted for 20.7%, 22.1% and 28.3% of consolidated revenues in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and 14.6% and 18.4% of consolidated net accounts receivable at February 28, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

A substantial portion of the Company's inventory is purchased from one supplier that functions as an independent foreign procurement agent and contract manufacturer. This supplier accounted for 65% and 54% of the Company's total inventory purchases in fiscal 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of February 28, 2014, this supplier accounted for 59% of the Company's total accounts payable.

Some of the Company's components, assemblies and electronic manufacturing services are purchased from sole source suppliers.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company establishes an allowance for estimated bad debts based upon a review and evaluation of specific customer accounts identified as having known or expected collection problems based on historical experience or due to insolvency, disputes or other collection issues.

Inventories

Inventories include costs of materials, labor and manufacturing overhead. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined principally by the use of the first-in, first-out method.

Property, equipment and improvements

Property, equipment and improvements are stated at the lower of cost or fair value determined through periodic impairment analyses. The Company follows the policy of capitalizing expenditures that increase asset lives, and expensing ordinary maintenance and repairs as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization are based upon the estimated useful lives of the related assets, with such amounts computed using the straight-line method. Plant equipment and office equipment are depreciated over useful lives ranging from two to five years, while tooling is depreciated over 18 months. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the improvements.

The Company capitalizes certain costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining internal-use software. These costs are included in Property, Equipment and Improvements in the consolidated balance sheets and are primarily amortized over a three-year period.

Operating Leases

Rent expense under operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the rent expense and the rent payment is recorded as an increase or decrease in the deferred rent liability.

The Company accounts for tenant allowances in lease agreements as a deferred rent credit, which is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term as a reduction of rent expense.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to the net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is not amortized. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company performs its goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of each year. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges related to goodwill during fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

The cost of definite-lived identified intangible assets is amortized over the assets' estimated useful lives ranging from one to seven years on a straight-line basis as no other discernible pattern of usage is more readily determinable.

Accounting for Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews property and equipment and other long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the asset's carrying amount to the undiscounted future net cash flows an asset is expected to generate. If a long-lived asset or group of assets is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds the discounted future cash flows that are projected to be generated by the asset or asset group.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly manner in an arms-length transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

In accordance with the fair value accounting requirements, companies may choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company has elected the fair value option for its investment in marketable securities on contract-by-contract basis at the time each contract is initially recognized in the financial statements or upon an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for the items.

Warranty

The Company generally warrants its products against defects over periods ranging from 3 to 24 months. An accrual for estimated future costs relating to products returned under warranty is recorded as an expense when products are shipped. At the end of each fiscal quarter, the Company adjusts its liability for warranty claims based on its actual warranty claims experience as a percentage of revenues for the preceding one to two years and also considers the impact of the known operational issues that may have a greater impact than historical trends. The warranty reserve is included in Other Current Liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 11 for a table of annual increases in and reductions of the warranty reserve for the last three years.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. The Company evaluates the realizability of its deferred income tax assets and a valuation allowance is provided, as necessary. In assessing this valuation allowance, the Company reviews historical and future expected operating results and other factors, including its recent cumulative earnings experience, expectations of future taxable income by taxing jurisdiction and the carryforward periods available for tax reporting purposes, to determine whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets are realizable. Pursuant to the evaluation conducted for fiscal 2013, the Company eliminated substantially all of the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets at the end of fiscal 2013, resulting in an income tax benefit of \$29.2 million for that year.

Foreign Currency Translation and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Account

The Company's Canadian subsidiary changed its functional currency from the Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar effective at the end of fiscal 2010. The cumulative foreign currency translation loss of \$65,000 that is included in accumulated other comprehensive loss will remain unchanged for such time that the Canadian subsidiary continues to be part of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company's New Zealand branch uses the U.S. dollar as its functional currency.

The aggregate foreign transaction exchange rate losses included in determining income before income taxes were \$62,000, \$43,000 and \$45,000 in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures stock-based compensation expense at the grant date, based on the fair value of the equity award, and recognizes the expense over the employee's requisite service (vesting) period using the straight-line method. The measurement of stock-based compensation expense is based on several criteria including, but not limited to, the type of equity award, the valuation model used and associated input factors, such as expected term of the award, stock price volatility, risk free interest rate and forfeiture rate. Certain of these inputs are subjective to some degree and are determined based in part on management's judgment. The Company recognizes the compensation expense on a straight-line basis for its graded-vesting awards. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. However, the cumulative compensation expense recognized in any period must at least equal the portion of the grant-date fair value associated with equity awards that are vested as of such period-end date. As used in this context, the term "forfeitures" is distinct from "cancellations" or "expirations", and refers only to the unvested portion of the surrendered equity awards.

Business Combinations

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 805, Business Combinations, in the accounting for its acquisitions, which requires recognition of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values, separately from goodwill. Goodwill as of the acquisition date is measured as the excess of consideration transferred and the net of the acquisition date fair values of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date as well as contingent consideration, where applicable, its estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, that may be up to 12 months from the acquisition date, the Company records adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, the impact of any subsequent adjustments is included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Costs to exit or restructure certain activities of an acquired company or the Company's internal operations are accounted for as a one-time termination and exit cost pursuant to ASC 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations, and are accounted for separately from the business combination. A liability for costs associated with an exit or disposal activity is recognized and measured at its fair value in the Company's consolidated statement of operations in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Uncertain income tax positions and tax-related valuation allowances that are acquired in connection with a business combination are initially estimated as of the acquisition date. The Company reevaluates these items quarterly based upon facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, with any adjustments to the preliminary estimates being recorded to goodwill provided that such adjustments occur within the 12 month measurement period. Subsequent to the end of the measurement period or the Company's final determination of the value of the tax allowance or contingency, whichever comes first, changes to these uncertain tax positions and tax-related valuation allowances will affect the

provision for income taxes in the consolidated statement of operations, and could have a material impact on results of operations and financial position.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the financial statements of prior years have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal 2014 presentation, with no effect on net earnings.

NOTE 2 ACQUISITIONS**Wireless Matrix acquisition**

On March 4, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of all outstanding capital stock of Wireless Matrix USA, Inc. (Wireless Matrix). Under the terms of the agreement, the Company acquired Wireless Matrix for a cash payment of \$52.9 million. The assets acquired by the Company included cash of approximately \$6.1 million. The Company funded the purchase price from the net proceeds of an equity offering in February 2013 of \$44.8 million, the \$3.2 million net proceeds from a bank term loan, and cash on hand.

Following is the purchase price allocation for Wireless Matrix (in thousands):

Purchase price		\$ 52,986
Less cash acquired		(6,149)
Net cash paid		46,837
Fair value of net assets acquired:		
Current assets other than cash	\$ 6,353	
Deferred tax assets, net	9,437	
Property and equipment	1,683	
Customer lists	14,440	
Developed/core technology	11,180	
Other non-current assets	144	
Current liabilities	(5,218)	
Total fair value of net assets acquired		38,019
Goodwill		\$ 8,818

The Company paid a premium (i.e., goodwill) over the fair value of the net tangible and identified intangible assets acquired. The Company expects to leverage Wireless Matrix's mobile workforce management and asset tracking applications to build upon its current product offerings for its customers in the Energy, Government and Transportation markets. It also believes an opportunity exists to expand its turnkey offerings to global enterprise customers in new vertical markets such as Heavy Equipment and Insurance Telematics, among others. The Company believes that this acquisition will accelerate its development roadmap, enable it to offer higher margin turnkey solutions for new and existing customers, and further increase its relevance with mobile network operators and key channel partners in the global M2M marketplace. The goodwill arising from the Wireless Matrix acquisition is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Following is unaudited supplemental pro forma information for fiscal 2013 presented as if the acquisition had occurred on March 1, 2012 (in thousands):

Consolidated revenues	\$ 208,219
Consolidated net income	\$ 37,467

The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of what the Company's actual results of operations would have been had Wireless Matrix been included in the Company's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2013. In addition, the pro forma financial information does not attempt to project the future results of operations of the combined company.

The pro forma adjustments for the year ended February 28, 2013 consisted of adding Wireless Matrix's results of operations for the 12-month periods ended January 31, 2013 to the Company's reported financial results for such year. The pro forma net income above includes additional amortization expense of \$4,751,000 related to the fair value of identifiable intangible assets arising from the purchase price allocation. In addition, the number of shares used in computing pro forma earnings per share includes 5,175,000 common stock shares issued in February 2013 to fund the acquisition of Wireless Matrix, as if such shares were outstanding during the entire year ended February 28, 2013.

Radio Satellite Integrators acquisition

On December 18, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of all outstanding capital stock of Radio Satellite Integrators, Inc. (RSI) for a cash payment at closing of \$6.5 million and future earn-out payments based on post-acquisition sales and gross profit performance in the aggregate estimated fair value amount of \$2.1 million that is payable quarterly over two years. RSI is a privately-held provider of fleet management solutions primarily to city and county government agencies for applications involving public works, waste management, transit and public safety.

The Company has not yet obtained all information required to complete the purchase price allocation related to this acquisition. Following is the preliminary purchase price allocation for RSI (in thousands):

Purchase price		\$ 8,563
Less cash acquired		(382)
Net purchase price		8,181
Fair value of net assets acquired:		
Current assets other than cash	\$ 996	
Customer lists	3,150	
Developed/core technology	1,970	
Other non-current assets	10	
Current liabilities	(1,669)	
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(1,768)	
Total fair value of net assets acquired		2,689
Goodwill		\$ 5,492

This goodwill is primarily attributable to the benefit of having an assembled workforce to address the Company's governmental markets and the value that the Company expects to receive from RSI's customer relationships beyond the current contractual terms of these service agreements. The goodwill arising from this acquisition is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Navman Supply Agreement and acquisition

On May 7, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year supply agreement (the Supply Agreement) to provide at least \$25 million of fleet tracking products to Navman Wireless, a privately held company (Navman). In addition, the Company concurrently entered into a product line acquisition agreement with Navman (the Asset Purchase Agreement) and established a research and development center in Auckland, New Zealand with an initial staff of 14 employees who transferred from Navman's workforce.

The purchase price for the products and technologies acquired from Navman pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement was \$4,902,000, comprised of \$1,000,000 paid in cash at closing, a non-interest bearing note payable with a present value of \$3,080,000 at the time of issuance, and the fair value of estimated contingent royalties consideration of \$822,000 for sales by CalAmp during the first three years of certain products acquired from Navman under the Asset Purchase Agreement. The note payable has a face value of \$4,000,000, and is payable in the form of a 15% rebate on certain products sold by the Company to Navman under the Supply Agreement.

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Following is the purchase price allocation for the Navman Asset Purchase Agreement (in thousands):

Purchase price		\$ 4,902
Fair value of net assets acquired:		
Property and equipment	\$ 200	
Supply contract	2,220	
Developed/core technology	500	
Customer lists	710	
Covenants not to compete	170	
Assumed liabilities	(10)	
Total fair value of net assets acquired		3,790
Goodwill		\$ 1,112

This goodwill is primarily attributable to the benefit of having an assembled workforce in New Zealand and the value that the Company expects to receive from the Supply Agreement beyond its five year term. The goodwill arising from this acquisition is deductible for income tax purposes.

NOTE 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The following table summarizes the Company's cash and marketable securities as of February 28, 2014 using the hierarchy described in Note 1 under the heading "Fair Value Measurements" (in thousands):

	Adjusted Cost	Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Classification of Fair Value		
				Cash and Cash Equivalents	Short-Term Marketable Securities	Long-Term Marketable Securities
Cash	\$ 11,367	\$ -	\$ 11,367	\$ 11,367	\$ -	\$ -
Level 1:						
U.S. agency securities	326	-	326	326	-	-
Level 2:						
U.S. Treasury securities	2,500	-	2,500	2,500	-	-
Commercial paper	14,057	1	14,058	5,040	8,500	518
Total	\$ 28,250	\$ 1	\$ 28,251	\$ 19,233	\$ 8,500	\$ 518

The long-term marketable securities mature in less than two years.

NOTE 4 INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	February 28,	
	2014	2013
Raw materials	\$ 12,410	\$ 10,201
Work in process	380	335
Finished goods	2,178	2,980
	\$ 14,968	\$ 13,516

NOTE 5 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

Property, equipment and improvements consist of the following (in thousands):

	February 28,	
	2014	2013
Leasehold improvements	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,830
Plant equipment and tooling	12,893	12,436
Office equipment, computers and furniture	7,754	4,576
	22,587	18,842
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(17,816)	(16,064)
	\$ 4,771	\$ 2,778

NOTE 6 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in goodwill are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	February 28,	
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,112	\$ -
Navman product line acquisition	-	1,112
Wireless Matrix acquisition	8,818	-
Radio Satellite Integrators acquisition	5,492	-
Balance at end of year	\$ 15,422	\$ 1,112

All goodwill is associated with the Company's Wireless DataCom segment.

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Other intangible assets are comprised as follows (in thousands):

	February 28, 2014			February 28, 2013			
	Amortization Period	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Supply contract	5 years	\$ 2,220	\$ 803	\$ 1,417	\$ 2,220	\$ 359	\$ 1,861
Developed/core technology	2-7 years	16,151	4,886	11,265	3,001	2,572	429
Tradename	7 years	2,130	913	1,217	2,130	609	1,521
Customer lists	5-7 years	19,438	4,394	15,044	1,848	1,218	630
Covenants not to compete	5 years	262	153	109	262	119	143
Patents	5 years	121	42	79			