

COLUMBUS MCKINNON CORP  
Form 10-Q  
July 26, 2013

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D. C. 20549  
FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 0-27618

Columbus McKinnon Corporation  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

16-0547600  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

140 John James Audubon Parkway, Amherst, NY  
(Address of principal executive offices)

14228-1197  
(Zip code)

(716) 689-5400  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.

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Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

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

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of July 22, 2013 was: 19,654,697 shares.

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 June 30, 2013

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## Part I. Financial Information

## Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

COLUMBUS MCKINNON CORPORATION  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2013
	(unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,399	\$ 121,660
Trade accounts receivable	76,034	80,224
Inventories	101,451	94,189
Prepaid expenses and other	21,005	17,905
Total current assets	308,889	313,978
Property, plant, and equipment, net	67,091	65,698
Goodwill	110,961	105,354
Other intangibles, net	12,878	13,395
Marketable securities	24,166	23,951
Deferred taxes on income	38,711	37,205
Other assets	6,458	7,286
Total assets	\$ 569,154	\$ 566,867
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 30,133	\$ 34,329
Accrued liabilities	50,706	48,884
Current portion of long term debt	1,043	1,024
Total current liabilities	81,882	84,237
Senior debt, less current portion	2,376	2,641
Subordinated debt	148,480	148,412
Other non current liabilities	89,248	91,590
Total liabilities	321,986	326,880
Shareholders' equity:		
Voting common stock; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 19,621,654 and 19,507,939 shares issued and outstanding	196	195
Additional paid in capital	193,083	192,308
Retained earnings	111,211	104,191
ESOP debt guarantee	(449 )	(552 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(56,873 )	(56,155 )
Total shareholders' equity	247,168	239,987
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 569,154	\$ 566,867

See accompanying notes.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$138,891	\$153,013
Cost of products sold	95,400	109,189
Gross profit	43,491	43,824
Selling expenses	16,747	16,366
General and administrative expenses	12,849	14,177
Amortization of intangibles	459	499
	30,055	31,042
Income from operations	13,436	12,782
Interest and debt expense	3,371	3,499
Investment income	(216 )	(280 )
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	226	(336 )
Other expense and (income), net	89	(320 )
Income before income tax expense	9,966	10,219
Income tax expense	2,946	1,783
Net income	7,020	8,436
Retained earnings - beginning of year	104,191	25,895
Retained earnings - end of period	\$111,211	\$34,331
Average basic shares outstanding	19,520	19,347
Average diluted shares outstanding	19,779	19,507
Basic income per share:		
Net income	\$0.36	\$0.44
Diluted income per share:		
Net income	\$0.35	\$0.43

See accompanying notes.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$7,020	\$8,436
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(130 )	(5,110)
Change in derivatives qualifying as hedges, net of taxes of \$25 and \$0*	86	(97 )
Change in pension liability and postretirement obligation	(5 )	-
Adjustments for unrealized gain on investments:		
Unrealized holding (loss) gain arising during the period, net of taxes of \$234 and \$0*	(434 )	(286 )
Reclassification adjustment for (gain) loss included in net income, net of taxes of \$127 and \$0*	(235 )	83
Net change in unrealized gain on investments	(669 )	(203 )
Total other comprehensive loss	(718 )	(5,410)
Comprehensive income	\$6,302	\$3,026

\* The zero net deferred tax benefit related to the change in derivatives for our domestic subsidiaries qualifying as hedges, unrealized holding gains and losses, and reclassification adjustments during the period ended June 30, 2012 is related to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance that was recorded in that period.

See accompanying notes.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$7,020	\$8,436
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used for operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,992	3,110
Deferred income taxes and related valuation allowance	(786 )	13
Gain on sale of real estate, investments, and other	(347 )	(114 )
Stock-based compensation	717	664
Amortization of deferred financing costs and discount on subordinated debt	171	95
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of business acquisition:		
Trade accounts receivable	4,854	(2,090 )
Inventories	(6,961 )	(4,204 )
Prepaid expenses	(3,724 )	(2,336 )
Other assets	865	448
Trade accounts payable	(4,550 )	(2,964 )
Accrued and non-current liabilities	(2,159 )	(4,947 )
Net cash used for operating activities	(1,908 )	(3,889 )
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	952	1,196
Purchases of marketable securities	(1,613 )	(962 )
Capital expenditures	(3,614 )	(1,716 )
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(5,847 )	-
Net cash used for investing activities	(10,122 )	(1,482 )
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	412	-
Net payments under lines-of-credit	-	(13 )
Repayment of debt	(266 )	(211 )
Change in ESOP guarantee	104	107
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	250	(117 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	519	(1,819 )
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(11,261 )	(7,307 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	121,660	89,473
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$110,399	\$82,166
Supplementary cash flow data:		
Interest paid	\$367	\$484
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$2,131	\$1,663

See accompanying notes.





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COLUMBUS McKINNON CORPORATION  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED)  
 June 30, 2013

1. Description of Business

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position of Columbus McKinnon Corporation (the Company) at June 30, 2013, the results of its operations for the three month periods ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, and cash flows for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, have been included. Results for the period ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending March 31, 2014. The balance sheet at March 31, 2013 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Columbus McKinnon Corporation annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013.

The Company is a leading designer, marketer and manufacturer of material handling products and services which efficiently and safely move, lift, position and secure material. Key products include hoists, rigging tools, cranes, and actuators. The Company's material handling products are sold globally, principally to third party distributors through diverse distribution channels, and to a lesser extent directly to end-users. During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, approximately 59% of sales were to customers in the U.S.

2. Divestitures

During the fiscal 2013 quarter ending September 30, 2012, the Company sold certain assets of the Gaffey division of Crane Equipment and Service, Inc. The sale of the Gaffey assets did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements for year ended March 31, 2013 and therefore was not reclassified as a discontinued operation.

3. Acquisitions

On June 1, 2013, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding common shares of Hebeteknik Gesellschaft m.b.H ("Hebeteknik") located in Austria, a privately owned company with annual sales of approximately \$10,000,000. Hebeteknik has been a value-added partner of the Company in the lifting industry in the Austrian market for over 20 years. The results of Hebeteknik are included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. The acquisition of Hebeteknik is not considered significant to the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The acquisition was funded with existing cash. The purchase price has been preliminarily allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition. The excess consideration of \$5,378,000 was recorded as goodwill. The allocation of the purchase price is preliminary pending the finalization of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition will not be deductible for tax purposes. The preliminary assignment of purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is as follows (in thousands):

Working capital	\$249
Property, plant and equipment	220
Goodwill	5,378

Total \$5,847

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## 4. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 820 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” establishes the standards for reporting financial assets and liabilities and nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually). Under these standards, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

ASC Topic 820-10-35-37 establishes a hierarchy for inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Level 1 is defined as quoted prices in active markets that the Company has the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of the Company’s marketable securities is based on Level 1 inputs. Level 2 is defined as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based on the Company’s own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value. The Company primarily uses readily observable market data in conjunction with internally developed discounted cash flow valuation models when valuing its derivative portfolio and, consequently, the fair value of the Company’s derivatives is based on Level 2 inputs. The Company uses quoted prices in an inactive market when valuing its Subordinated Debt, represented by the 7 7/8% Notes and, consequently, the fair value is based on Level 2 inputs. The carrying values of the Company’s senior debt and notes payable to banks approximate fair value based on current market interest rates for debt instruments of similar credit standing and, consequently, their fair values are based on Level 2 inputs. As of June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Company’s assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value on recurring bases were as follows (in thousands):

Description	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	June 30, 2013	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets/(Liabilities) measured at fair value:				
Marketable securities	\$24,166	\$24,166	\$-	\$-
Derivative liabilities	(462 )	-	(462 )	-
Other equity investments	1,114	1,114	-	-
Assets/(Liabilities) disclosed at fair value:				
Subordinated debt	\$(159,000)	\$-	\$(159,000 )	\$-
Senior debt	(3,419 )	-	(3,419 )	-

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Description	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	March 31, 2013	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets/(Liabilities) measured at fair value:				
Marketable securities	\$23,951	\$23,951	\$-	\$-
Derivative liabilities	(512 )	-	(512 )	-
Other equity investments	1,508	1,508	-	-
Assets/(Liabilities) disclosed at fair value:				
Subordinated debt	\$(160,500)	\$-	\$(160,500 )	\$-
Senior debt	(3,665 )	-	(3,665 )	-

The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities are the same as their fair value with the exception of the subordinated debt whose carrying value is a liability of \$148,480,000 at June 30, 2013 and \$148,412,000 at March 31, 2013.

Assets and liabilities that were measured on a non-recurring basis during the period ended June 30, 2013 include assets and liabilities acquired in connection with the acquisition of Hebeteknik described in Note 3. The estimated fair values allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed relied upon fair value measurements based primarily on Level 3 inputs. The valuation techniques used to allocate fair values to working capital items; property, plant, and equipment; and identifiable intangible assets included the cost approach, market approach, and other income approaches. The valuation techniques relied on a number of inputs which included the cost and condition of property, plant, and equipment and forecasted net sales and income.

## 5. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2013
At cost - FIFO basis:		
Raw materials	\$55,729	\$52,900
Work-in-process	15,832	10,813
Finished goods	49,537	50,722
	121,098	114,435
LIFO cost less than FIFO cost	(19,647 )	(20,246 )
Net inventories	\$101,451	\$94,189

An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method can be made only at the end of each year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time. Accordingly, interim LIFO calculations must necessarily be based on management's estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs. Because these are subject to many factors beyond management's control, estimated interim results are subject to change in the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation.



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## 6. Marketable Securities

All of the Company's marketable securities, which consist of equity securities and fixed income securities, have been classified as available-for-sale securities and are therefore recorded at their fair values with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the shareholders' equity section of the balance sheet unless unrealized losses are deemed to be other than temporary. In such instances, the unrealized losses are reported in the consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings within investment income. Estimated fair value is based on published trading values at the balance sheet dates. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest and dividend income are included in investment income in the consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings.

The marketable securities are carried as long-term assets since they are held for the settlement of the Company's general and products liability insurance claims filed through CM Insurance Company, Inc., a wholly owned captive insurance subsidiary. The marketable securities are not available for general working capital purposes.

In accordance with ASC Topic 320-10-35-30 "Investments – Debt & Equity Securities – Subsequent Measurement," the Company reviews its marketable securities for declines in market value that may be considered other-than-temporary. The Company generally considers market value declines to be other-than-temporary if there are declines for a period longer than six months and in excess of 20% of original cost, or when other evidence indicates impairment. We also consider the nature of the underlying investments and other market conditions in making this assessment. There were no other-than-temporary impairments for the three months ended June 30, 2013 or June 30, 2012.

The following is a summary of available-for-sale securities at June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Marketable securities	\$22,563	\$ 1,852	\$ 249	\$ 24,166

The aggregate fair value of investments and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

	Aggregate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Securities in a continuous loss position for less than 12 months	\$ 7,206	\$ 249
Securities in a continuous loss position for more than 12 months	-	-
	\$ 7,206	\$ 249

Net realized gains related to sales of marketable securities were \$36,000 and \$83,000, in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively.

The following is a summary of available-for-sale securities at March 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Marketable securities	\$21,635	\$ 2,335	\$ 19	\$ 23,951

## 7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least annually, in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350-20-35-1. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. The fair value of a reporting unit is determined using a discounted cash flow methodology. The Company's reporting units are determined based upon whether discrete financial information is available and reviewed regularly, whether those units constitute a business, and the extent of economic similarities between those reporting units for purposes of aggregation. The Company's reporting units identified under ASC Topic 350-20-35-33 are at the component level, or one level below the reporting segment level as defined under ASC Topic 280-10-50-10 "Segment Reporting – Disclosure." The Company has four reporting units. Only two of the four reporting units carry goodwill at June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013.

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When we evaluate the potential for goodwill impairment, we assess a range of qualitative factors including, but not limited to, macroeconomic conditions, industry conditions, the competitive environment, changes in the market for our products and services, regulatory and political developments, entity specific factors such as strategy and changes in key personnel and overall financial performance. If, after completing this assessment, it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we proceed to a two-step impairment test.

In accordance with ASC Topic 350-20-35-3, the measurement of impairment of goodwill consists of two steps. In the first step, the Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. As part of the impairment analysis, the Company determines the fair value of each of its reporting units with goodwill using the income approach. The income approach uses a discounted cash flow methodology to determine fair value. This methodology recognizes value based on the expected receipt of future economic benefits. Key assumptions in the income approach include a free cash flow projection, an estimated discount rate, a long-term growth rate and a terminal value. These assumptions are based upon the Company's historical experience, current market trends and future expectations.

We performed our qualitative assessment during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013 and determined it was not more likely than not that the fair value of each of our reporting units was less than its applicable carrying value. Accordingly, we did not perform the two-step goodwill impairment test for any of our reporting units.

Future impairment indicators, such as declines in forecasted cash flows, may cause additional significant impairment charges. Impairment charges could be based on such factors as the Company's stock price, forecasted cash flows, assumptions used, control premiums or other variables.

A summary of changes in goodwill during the three months ended June 30, 2013 is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at April 1, 2013	\$ 105,354
Acquisition of Hebeteknik (See Note 3)	5,378
Currency translation	229
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$ 110,961

Identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination are amortized over their useful lives unless their useful lives are indefinite, in which case those intangible assets are tested for impairment annually (or upon identification of impairment indicators) and not amortized until their lives are determined to be finite.

Identifiable intangible assets are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013			March 31, 2013		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Trademark	\$5,640	\$ (1,468)	) \$4,172	\$5,556	\$ (1,370)	) \$4,186
Customer relationships	14,296	(6,263)	) 8,033	14,166	(5,894)	) 8,272
Other	1,007	(334)	) 673	1,235	(298)	) 937
Total	\$20,943	\$ (8,065)	) \$12,878	\$20,957	\$ (7,562)	) \$13,395

Based on the current amount of identifiable intangible assets, the estimated amortization expense for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018 is expected to be approximately \$1,700,000.



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## 8. Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage selected foreign currency exposures. The Company does not use derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes. All derivative instruments must be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recorded as accumulated other comprehensive loss, or "AOCL", and is reclassified to earnings when the underlying transaction has an impact on earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is reported in foreign currency exchange loss (gain) in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. For derivatives not classified as cash flow hedges, all changes in market value are recorded as a foreign currency exchange loss (gain) in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings.

The Company has foreign currency forward agreements and a cross-currency swap in place to offset changes in the value of intercompany loans to certain foreign subsidiaries due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The notional amount of these derivatives is \$1,283,000 and all contracts mature by September 30, 2013. These contracts are not designated as hedges.

The Company has foreign currency forward agreements in place to hedge changes in the value of recorded foreign currency liabilities due to changes in foreign exchange rates at the settlement date. The notional amount of those derivatives is \$3,137,000 and all contracts mature within twelve months. These contracts are marked to market each balance sheet date and are not designated as hedges.

The Company has foreign currency forward agreements that are designated as cash flow hedges to hedge a portion of forecasted inventory purchases and sales, including multi-year contracts related to capital project sales, denominated in a foreign currency. The notional amount of those derivatives is \$8,173,000 and all contracts mature within twelve months of June 30, 2013.

The Company is exposed to credit losses in the event of non performance by the counterparties on its financial instruments. All counterparties have investment grade credit ratings. The Company anticipates that these counterparties will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under the contracts. The Company has derivative contracts with three different counterparties as of June 30, 2013.

The following is the effect of derivative instruments on the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCL into Income (Effective Portion)
June 30, 2013	Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 91	Cost of products sold	\$ 5
2012	Foreign exchange contracts	(5)	Cost of products sold	92
June 30,	Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments		Location of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain Recognized

			in Income on Derivatives
2013	Foreign exchange contracts	Foreign currency exchange gain	\$ 130
2012	Foreign exchange contracts	Foreign currency exchange gain	(611)

As of June 30, 2013, the Company had no derivatives designated as net investments or fair value hedges in accordance with ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging."

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The following is information relative to the Company's derivative instruments in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

		Fair Value of	
		Asset	
		(Liability)	
		June	March
		30,	31,
		2013	2013
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location		
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	\$21	\$8
Foreign exchange contracts	Accrued Liabilities	\$(344)	\$(511)
		June	March
		30,	31,
		2013	2013
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location		
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Assets	\$-	\$95
Foreign exchange contracts	Accrued Liabilities	\$(139)	\$(104)

## 9. Debt

The Company entered into a fifth amended, restated and expanded revolving credit facility dated October 19, 2012 (New Revolving Credit Facility). The New Revolving Credit Facility provides availability up to a maximum of \$100,000,000 and has an initial term ending October 31, 2017.

Provided there is no default, the Company may request an increase in the availability of the New Revolving Credit Facility by an amount not exceeding \$75,000,000, subject to lender approval. The unused portion of the New Revolving Credit Facility totalled \$93,075,000 net of outstanding borrowings of \$0 and outstanding letters of credit of \$6,925,000 as of June 30, 2013. The outstanding letters of credit at June 30, 2013 consisted of \$2,485,000 in commercial letters of credit and \$4,440,000 of standby letters of credit. Interest on the revolver is payable at varying Eurodollar rates based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 100 basis points or at a Base Rate (equivalent to a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the higher of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus 1/2 of 1% and (b) the rate of interest in effect for such day as publicly announced from time to time by Bank of America as its "prime rate.") plus 0 basis points. The applicable margin is determined based on the pricing grid in the New Revolving Credit Facility which varies based on the Company's total leverage ratio at June 30, 2013. The New Revolving Credit Facility is secured by all U.S. inventory, receivables, equipment, real property, subsidiary stock (limited to 65% of non-U.S. subsidiaries) and intellectual property.

The corresponding credit agreement associated with the New Revolving Credit Facility places certain debt covenant restrictions on the Company, including certain financial requirements and restrictions on dividend payments, with which the Company was in compliance as of June 30, 2013. Key financial covenants include a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25x, a maximum total leverage ratio, net of cash, of 3.50x and maximum annual capital expenditures of \$30,000,000.

In connection with the execution of the New Revolving Credit Facility, it was determined that the borrowing capacity of each lender participating in this new agreement exceeded their borrowing capacities prior to the amendment. As a result, unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the agreement prior to its amendment remain deferred and are being amortized over the term of the New Revolving Credit Facility. Fees and other costs paid to execute the New Revolving Credit Facility totaling \$684,000 were recorded as additional deferred financing costs and are being

amortized over the term of the New Revolving Credit Facility.

At March 31, 2012, the Company had entered into an amended, restated and expanded revolving credit facility dated December 31, 2009. The Revolving Credit Facility provided availability up to a maximum of \$85,000,000 and had an initial term ending December 31, 2013. The Revolving Credit Facility was replaced by the New Revolving Credit Facility on October 19, 2012.

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On January 25, 2011, the Company issued \$150,000,000 principal amount of 7 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2019 in a private placement pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes). The offering price of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes was 98.545% of par after adjustment for original issue discount.

Provisions of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes include, without limitation, restrictions on indebtedness, asset sales, and dividends and other restricted payments. Until February 1, 2014, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the outstanding Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes at a redemption price of 107.875% with the proceeds of equity offerings, subject to certain restrictions. On or after February 1, 2015, the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes are redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 103.938%, reducing to 101.969% and 100% on February 1, 2016 and February 1, 2017, respectively and are due February 1, 2019. In the event of a Change of Control (as defined in the indenture for such notes), each holder of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes may require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof. The Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes are guaranteed by certain existing and future U.S. subsidiaries and are not subject to any sinking fund requirements.

On June 2, 2011 the Company exchanged \$150,000,000 of its outstanding Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes due 2019 for a like principal amount of its 7 7/8% Notes due 2019, registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (7 7/8% Notes). All of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2019 were exchanged in the transaction. The 7 7/8% Notes contain identical terms and provisions as the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes.

The Company's Notes payable to banks consist primarily of draws against unsecured non-U.S. lines of credit. The Company's other senior debt consists primarily of capital lease obligations.

Unsecured and uncommitted lines of credit are available to meet short-term working capital needs for certain of our subsidiaries operating outside of the U.S. The lines of credit are available on an offering basis, meaning that transactions under the line of credit will be on such terms and conditions, including interest rate, maturity, representations, covenants and events of default, as mutually agreed between our subsidiaries and the local bank at the time of each specific transaction. As of June 30, 2013, unsecured credit lines totaled approximately \$6,505,000, of which \$0 was drawn. In addition to the above facilities, one of our foreign subsidiaries has a credit line secured by a parent company guarantee. This credit line provides availability of up to \$978,000, of which \$0 was drawn as of June 30, 2013.

Refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013 for further information on its debt arrangements.

## 10. Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following table sets forth the components of net periodic pension cost for the Company's defined benefit pension plans (in thousands):

	Three months ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Service costs	\$624	\$605
Interest cost	2,409	2,477
Expected return on plan assets	(3,157)	(2,803)
Net amortization	1,577	1,502

Net periodic pension cost	\$1,453	\$1,781
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The Company currently plans to contribute approximately \$11,000,000 to its pension plans in fiscal 2014.

The following table sets forth the components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost for the Company's defined benefit postretirement plans (in thousands):

	Three months ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Interest cost	\$62	\$78
Amortization of plan net losses	21	36
Net periodic postretirement cost	\$83	\$114

For additional information on the Company's defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans, refer to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013.

## 11. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands):

	Three months ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Net income	\$7,020	\$8,436
Denominators:		
Weighted-average common stock outstanding – denominator for basic EPS	19,520	19,347
Effect of dilutive employee stock options and other share-based awards	259	160
Adjusted weighted-average common stock outstanding and assumed conversions – denominator for diluted EPS	19,779	19,507

Stock options and performance shares with respect to 98,000 and 300,000 common shares were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share for June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, because they were antidilutive.

On July 26, 2010, the shareholders of the Company approved the 2010 Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The Company grants share based compensation to eligible participants under the LTIP. The total number of shares of common stock with respect to which awards may be granted under the plan is 1,250,000 including shares not previously authorized for issuance under any of the Prior Stock Plans and any shares not issued or subject to outstanding awards under the Prior Stock Plans.

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During the first three months of fiscal 2014 and 2013, a total of 68,217 and 0 shares of stock were issued upon the exercising of stock options related to the Company's stock option plans. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, 58,539 shares of restricted stock units vested and were issued.

Refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in its Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013 for further information on its earnings per share and stock plans.

## 12. Loss Contingencies

Like many industrial manufacturers, the Company is involved in asbestos-related litigation. In continually evaluating costs relating to its estimated asbestos-related liability, the Company reviews, among other things, the incidence of past and recent claims, the historical case dismissal rate, the mix of the claimed illnesses and occupations of the plaintiffs, its recent and historical resolution of the cases, the number of cases pending against it, the status and results of broad-based settlement discussions, and the number of years such activity might continue. Based on this review, the Company has estimated its share of liability to defend and resolve probable asbestos-related personal injury claims. This estimate is highly uncertain due to the limitations of the available data and the difficulty of forecasting with any certainty the numerous variables that can affect the range of the liability. The Company will continue to study the variables in light of additional information in order to identify trends that may become evident and to assess their impact on the range of liability that is probable and estimable.

Based on actuarial information, the Company has estimated its asbestos-related aggregate liability including related legal costs to range between \$8,000,000 and \$13,000,000 using actuarial parameters of continued claims for a period of 18 to 30 years from June 30, 2013. The Company's estimation of its asbestos-related aggregate liability that is probable and estimable, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles approximates \$11,000,000, which has been reflected as a liability in the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2013. The recorded liability does not consider the impact of any potential favorable federal legislation. This liability will fluctuate based on the uncertainty in the number of future claims that will be filed and the cost to resolve those claims, which may be influenced by a number of factors, including the outcome of the ongoing broad-based settlement negotiations, defensive strategies, and the cost to resolve claims outside the broad-based settlement program. Of this amount, management expects to incur asbestos liability payments of approximately \$2,350,000 over the next 12 months. Because payment of the liability is likely to extend over many years, management believes that the potential additional costs for claims will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company or its liquidity, although the effect of any future liabilities recorded could be material to earnings in a future period.

The Company is also involved in other unresolved legal actions that arise in the normal course of business. The most prevalent of these unresolved actions involve disputes related to product design, manufacture and performance liability. The Company's estimation of its product-related aggregate liability that is probable and estimable, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles approximates \$6,100,000, which has been reflected as a liability in the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2013. In some cases, we cannot reasonably estimate a range of loss because there is insufficient information regarding the matter. Management believes that the potential additional costs for claims will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company or its liquidity, although the effect of any future liabilities recorded could be material to earnings in a future period.

## 13. Income Taxes

Income tax expense as a percentage of income from continuing operations before income tax expense was --30% and -17% in the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. Typically these percentages vary from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to varying effective tax rates at the Company's foreign subsidiaries, and the jurisdictional mix of taxable income for these subsidiaries. We estimate that the effective tax rate related to continuing operations will be approximately 27% to 32% for fiscal 2014 based on the forecasted jurisdictional mix of



taxable income.

For the period ended June 30, 2012, income taxes as a percentage of income before income taxes were not reflective of U.S. statutory rates. The Company had a valuation allowance of \$53,325,000 at March 31, 2012 due to the uncertainty of whether U.S. federal and certain foreign net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") and deferred tax assets might ultimately be realized. In fiscal year 2013, we utilized the remaining U.S. federal NOLs thereby, reducing the valuation allowance by \$5,107,000. As a result of our increased operating performance over the past several years, we reevaluated the certainty as to whether our remaining NOLs and other deferred tax assets may ultimately be realized. Management concluded that it is more likely than not that almost all of the remaining deferred tax assets will be realized; therefore, \$49,161,000 of the remaining valuation allowance was reversed as of March 31, 2013.

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## 14. Summary Financial Information

The following information (in thousands) sets forth the condensed consolidating summary financial information of the parent and guarantors, which guarantee the 7 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes, and the nonguarantors. The guarantors are 100% owned and the guarantees are full, unconditional, joint and several.

	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
As of June 30, 2013:					
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$70,420	\$-	\$39,979	\$-	\$110,399
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	33,126	4,456	38,452	-	76,034
Inventories	30,208	15,131	56,112	-	101,451
Prepaid expenses and other	11,933	1,781	7,291	-	21,005
Total current assets	145,687	21,368	141,834	-	308,889
Net property, plant, and equipment	40,748	11,198	15,145	-	67,091
Goodwill	40,696	31,025	39,240	-	110,961
Other intangibles, net	283	-	12,595	-	12,878
Intercompany	18,638	60,533	(79,171 )	-	-
Marketable securities	-	-	24,166	-	24,166
Deferred taxes on income	27,377	2,389	8,945	-	38,711
Investment in subsidiaries	203,753	-	-	(203,753 )	-
Other assets	5,896	525	37	-	6,458
Total assets	\$483,078	\$127,038	\$162,791	\$(203,753 )	\$569,154
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>					
Current liabilities:					
Trade accounts payable	\$14,521	\$5,469	\$10,143	\$-	\$30,133
Accrued liabilities	21,635	4,202	24,869	-	50,706
Current portion of long-term debt	-	321	722	-	1,043
Total current liabilities	36,156	9,992	35,734	-	81,882
Senior debt, less current portion	-	1,566	810	-	2,376
Subordinated debt	148,480	-	-	-	148,480
Other non-current liabilities	50,391	5,843	33,014	-	89,248
Total liabilities	235,027	17,401	69,558	-	321,986
Total shareholders' equity	248,051	109,637	93,233	(203,753 )	247,168
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$483,078	\$127,038	\$162,791	\$(203,753 )	\$569,154

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	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013:					
Net sales	\$60,000	\$ 34,822	\$ 58,443	\$ (14,374 )	\$ 138,891
Cost of products sold	41,246	27,341	41,187	(14,374 )	95,400
Gross profit	18,754	7,481	17,256	-	43,491
Selling expenses	5,740	1,409	9,598	-	16,747
General and administrative expenses	3,835	4,225	4,789	-	12,849
Amortization of intangibles	23	-	436	-	459
Income from operations	9,156	1,847	2,433	-	13,436
Interest and debt expense	3,244	46	81	-	3,371
Investment income	-	-	(216 )	-	(216 )
Foreign currency exchange loss	16	-	210	-	226
Other (income) and expense, net	(688 )	(764 )	1,541	-	89
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	6,584	2,565	817	-	9,966
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,267	883	(204 )	-	2,946
Equity in income from continuing operations of subsidiaries	2,703	-	-	(2,703 )	-
Net income	\$7,020	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,021	\$ (2,703 )	\$ 7,020

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013

	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income	\$7,020	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,021	\$ (2,703 )	\$ 7,020
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	1,319	(1,449 )	-	(130 )
Change in derivatives qualifying as hedges, net of tax	(49 )	-	135	-	86
Change in pension liability and postretirement obligation	-	-	(5 )	-	(5 )
Adjustments:					
Unrealized holding loss arising during the period, net of tax	-	-	(434 )	-	(434 )
Reclassification adjustment for gain included in net income, net of tax	-	-	(235 )	-	(235 )
Total adjustments	-	-	(669 )	-	(669 )
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(49 )	1,319	(1,988 )	-	(718 )
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$6,971	\$ 3,001	\$ (967 )	\$ (2,703 )	\$ 6,302

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	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013:					
Operating activities:					
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities	\$(1,844 )	\$ 131	\$ (195 )	\$ -	\$ (1,908 )
Investing activities:					
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	-	952	-	952
Purchases of marketable securities	-	-	(1,613 )	-	(1,613 )
Capital expenditures	(2,485 )	(57 )	(1,072 )	-	(3,614 )
Purchase of business	-	-	(5,847 )	-	(5,847 )
Intercompany loan	(5,179 )	-	5,179	-	-
Net cash used for investing activities	(7,664 )	(57 )	(2,401 )	-	(10,122 )
Financing activities:					
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	412	-	-	-	412
Repayment of debt	-	(74 )	(192 )	-	(266 )
Change in ESOP debt guarantee	104	-	-	-	104
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	516	(74 )	(192 )	-	250
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	-	-	519	-	519
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,992 )	-	(2,269 )	-	(11,261 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	79,412	-	42,248	-	121,660
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$70,420	\$ -	\$ 39,979	\$ -	\$ 110,399

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	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2013:					
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$79,412	\$-	\$42,248	\$-	\$121,660
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	37,967	4,068	38,189	-	80,224
Inventories	28,117	14,230	51,842	-	94,189
Prepaid expenses and other	10,850	1,371	5,684	-	17,905
Total current assets	156,346	19,669	137,963	-	313,978
Net property, plant, and equipment	39,552	11,612	14,534	-	65,698
Goodwill	40,696	31,025	33,633	-	105,354
Other intangibles, net	253	-	13,142	-	13,395
Intercompany	5,805	63,368	(69,173 )	-	-
Marketable securities	-	-	23,951	-	23,951
Deferred taxes on income	27,215	2,389	7,601	-	37,205
Investment in subsidiaries	203,753	-	-	(203,753 )	-
Other assets	6,690	525	71	-	7,286
Total assets	\$480,310	\$128,588	\$161,722	\$(203,753 )	\$566,867
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>					
Current liabilities:					
Trade accounts payable	\$17,433	\$7,018	\$9,878	\$-	\$34,329
Accrued liabilities	21,710	3,952	23,222	-	48,884
Current portion of long-term debt	-	311	713	-	1,024
Total current liabilities	39,143	11,281	33,813	-	84,237
Senior debt, less current portion	-	1,650	991	-	2,641
Subordinated debt	148,412	-	-	-	148,412
Other non-current liabilities	52,768	5,875	32,947	-	91,590
Total liabilities	240,323	18,806	67,751	-	326,880
Total shareholders' equity	239,987	109,782	93,971	(203,753 )	239,987
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$480,310	\$128,588	\$161,722	\$(203,753 )	\$566,867

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	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012:					
Net sales	\$59,170	\$43,575	\$63,994	\$(13,726)	\$153,013
Cost of products sold	43,404	36,593	42,918	(13,726)	109,189
Gross profit	15,766	6,982	21,076	-	43,824
Selling expenses	5,907	1,633	8,826	-	16,366
General and administrative expenses	4,730	4,396	5,051	-	14,177
Amortization of intangibles	23	-	476	-	499
Income from operations	5,106	953	6,723	-	12,782
Interest and debt expense	3,352	52	95	-	3,499
Investment income	-	-	(280)	) -	(280)
Foreign currency exchange gain	(34)	) -	(302)	) -	(336)
Other (income) and expense, net	(18)	) 11	(313)	) -	(320)
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	1,806	890	7,523	-	10,219
Income tax (benefit) expense	(856)	) 80	2,559	-	1,783
Equity in income from continuing operations of subsidiaries	5,774	-	-	(5,774)	) -
Net income	\$8,436	\$810	\$4,964	\$(5,774)	) \$8,436

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For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income	\$8,436	\$ 810	\$ 4,964	\$ (5,774 )	\$ 8,436
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	(5,110 )	-	(5,110 )
Change in derivatives qualifying as hedges, net of tax	12	-	(109 )	-	(97 )
Adjustments:					
Unrealized holding loss arising during the period, net of tax	-	-	(286 )	-	(286 )
Reclassification adjustment for loss included in net income, net of tax	-	-	83	-	83
Total adjustments	-	-	(203 )	-	(203 )
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	12	-	(5,422 )	-	(5,410 )
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$8,448	\$ 810	\$ (458 )	\$ (5,774 )	\$ 3,026

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	Parent	Guarantors	Non Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012:					
Operating activities:					
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities	\$(811 )	\$ 78	\$ (3,156 )	\$ -	\$ (3,889 )
Investing activities:					
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	-	1,196	-	1,196
Purchases of marketable securities	-	-	(962 )	-	(962 )
Capital expenditures	(1,267 )	(78 )	(371 )	-	(1,716 )
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,267 )	(78 )	(137 )	-	(1,482 )
Financing activities:					
Payments under line-of-credit agreements	-	-	(13 )	-	(13 )
Repayment of debt	-	-	(211 )	-	(211 )
Change in ESOP debt guarantee	107	-	-	-	107
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	107	-	(224 )	-	(117 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	-	-	(1,819 )	-	(1,819 )
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,971 )	-	(5,336 )	-	(7,307 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	55,958	5	33,510	-	89,473
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$53,987	\$ 5	\$ 28,174	\$ -	\$ 82,166



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## 15. Changes in Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in AOCL by component for the period ended June 30, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2013				
	Unrealized Investment Gain	Retirement Obligations	Foreign Currency	Change in Derivatives Qualifying as Hedges	Total
Beginning Balance Net of Tax	\$2,808	\$ (60,715 )	\$ 2,205	\$ (453 )	\$(56,155)
Other Comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(434 )	1,593	(130 )	91	1,120
Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss	(235 )	(1,598 )	-	(5 )	(1,838 )
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(669 )	(5 )	(130 )	86	(718 )
Ending Balance	\$2,139	\$ (60,720 )	\$ 2,075	\$ (367 )	\$(56,873)

Details of amounts reclassified out of AOCL for the period ended March 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

Details of AOCL Components	Amount reclassified from AOCL	Affected line item on condensed consolidated statement of operations and retained earnings
Unrealized loss on investments	\$ (362 )	Investment income
	(362 )	Total before tax
	127	Tax benefit
	\$ (235 )	Net of tax
Net amortization of prior service cost	\$ (2,251 )	(1)
	(2,251 )	Total before tax
	653	Tax benefit
	\$ (1,598 )	Net of tax
Change in derivatives qualifying as hedges	\$ (7 )	Cost of products sold
	(7 )	Total before tax
	2	Tax benefit
	\$ (5 )	Net of tax

(1) These AOCL components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. (See Note 10 — Net Periodic Benefit Cost for additional details.)

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16. Effects of New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-07, "Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205): Liquidation Basis of Accounting." The objective of ASU 2013-07 is to clarify when an entity should apply the liquidation basis of accounting. The update provides principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and requirements for financial statements prepared using the liquidation basis of accounting. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements, absent any indications that liquidation is imminent.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, "Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity." This ASU addresses the accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. This ASU is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, "Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date." This ASU addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of certain obligations resulting from joint and several arrangements including debt arrangements, other contractual obligations, and settled litigation and judicial rulings. The ASU is effective for public entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The ASU requires entities to provide information about significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component and their corresponding effect on net income. The ASU is effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted this ASU in fiscal 2014. Refer to Footnote 15 for further details.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities". The ASU clarifies that ordinary trade receivables and certain other receivables are not in the scope of ASU No. 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." Specifically, Update 2011-11 applies only to derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse purchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with specific criteria contained in FASB Accounting Standards Codification or subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Management does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

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

Executive Overview

We are a leading worldwide designer, manufacturer and marketer of material handling products, systems and services which efficiently and safely move, lift, position and secure material. Key products include hoists, actuators, cranes and rigging tools. The Company is focused on serving commercial and industrial applications that require the safety and quality provided by the Company's superior design and engineering know-how.

Founded in 1875, we have grown to our current size and leadership position through organic growth and acquisitions. We developed our leading market position over our 138-year history by emphasizing technological innovation, manufacturing excellence and superior after-sale service. In addition, acquisitions significantly broadened our product lines and services and expanded our geographic reach, end-user markets and customer base. Ongoing initiatives include improving our productivity and increasing penetration of the Asian, Latin American and European marketplaces. In accordance with our strategy, we have been investing in our sales and marketing activities, new product development and "Lean" efforts across the Company. Shareholder value will be enhanced through continued emphasis on improvement of the fundamentals including market expansion, a high degree of customer satisfaction, new product development, manufacturing efficiency, cost containment, and efficient capital investment.

Over the course of our history, we have managed through many business cycles and our solid cash flow profile has helped us grow and expand globally. We stand with a capital structure which includes sufficient cash reserves, significant revolver availability with an expiration of October 31, 2017, fixed-rate long-term debt which expires in 2019 and a solid cash flow business profile.

Additionally, our revenue base is geographically diverse with approximately 41% derived from customers outside the U.S. for the quarter ended June 30, 2013. We believe this will help balance the impact of changes that will occur in local economies as well as benefit the Company from growth in emerging markets. As in the past, we monitor both U.S. and Eurozone Industrial Capacity Utilization statistics as indicators of anticipated demand for our products. Since their June 2009 trough, these statistics have improved over the last several years, though we have recently seen a decline in the Eurozone. In addition, we continue to monitor the potential impact of other global and U.S. trends including industrial production, energy costs, steel price fluctuations, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and activity of end-user markets around the globe.

From a strategic perspective, we are investing in global markets and new products as we focus on our greatest opportunities for growth. We maintain a strong North American market share with significant leading market positions in hoists, lifting and sling chain, forged attachments and actuators. We seek to maintain and enhance our market share by focusing our sales and marketing activities toward select North American and global market sectors including energy, general industrial, entertainment, and mining.

Regardless of the economic climate and point in the economic cycle, we constantly explore ways to increase our operating margins as well as further improve our productivity and competitiveness. We have specific initiatives related to improved customer satisfaction, reduced defects, shortened lead times, improved inventory turns and on-time deliveries, reduced warranty costs, and improved working capital utilization. The initiatives are being driven by the continued implementation of our "Lean" efforts which are fundamentally changing our manufacturing and business processes to be more responsive to customer demand and improving on-time delivery and productivity. In addition to "Lean," we are working to achieve these strategic initiatives through product simplification, the creation of centers of excellence, and improved supply chain management.

We continuously monitor market prices of steel. We purchase approximately \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 of steel annually in a variety of forms including rod, wire, bar, structural and others. Generally, as we experience fluctuations in our costs, we reflect them as price increases or surcharges to our customers with the goal of being margin neutral.

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We are also looking for opportunities for growth via strategic acquisitions or joint ventures. The focus of our acquisition strategy centers on product line expansion in alignment with our existing core product offering and opportunities for non-U.S. market penetration.

We operate in a highly competitive and global business environment. We face a variety of opportunities in those markets and geographies, including trends toward increased utilization of the global labor force and the expansion of market opportunities in Asia and other emerging markets. While we continue to execute our long-term growth strategy, we are supported by our solid capital structure, including our cash position and flexible cost base. We are also aggressively pursuing cost reduction opportunities to enhance future margins.

## Results of Operations

### Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012

Net sales in the fiscal 2014 quarter ended June 30, 2013 were \$138,891,000, down \$14,122,000 or 9.2% from the fiscal 2013 quarter ended June 30, 2012 net sales of \$153,013,000. Net sales were positively impacted \$3,382,000 by price increases and \$2,429,000 by one additional shipping day. Net sales were negatively impacted \$15,905,000 due to a decrease in sales volume and \$3,820,000 due to net acquisition and divestiture activity. Foreign currency translation negatively impacted sales by \$208,000 for the quarter.

Gross profit in the fiscal 2014 quarter ended June 30, 2013 was \$43,491,000, a decrease of \$333,000 or 0.8% from the fiscal 2013 quarter ended June 30, 2012 gross profit of \$43,824,000. Gross profit margin increased to 31.3% in the fiscal 2014 quarter from 28.6% in the fiscal 2013 quarter. The increase in gross profit margin was due to \$3,382,000 in price increases, \$1,236,000 in increased productivity, \$495,000 from lower product liability expense, and \$293,000 from net acquisition and divestiture activity offset by \$5,028,000 in decreased volume and material inflation of \$533,000. The translation of foreign currencies had a \$178,000 negative impact on gross profit in the quarter.

Selling expenses were \$16,747,000 and \$16,366,000 in the fiscal 2014 and 2013 first quarters, respectively. As a percentage of consolidated net sales, selling expenses were 12.1% and 10.7% in the fiscal 2014 and 2013 quarters, respectively. The increase in selling expense is related to strategic investments made in emerging markets. Foreign currency translation had a \$124,000 favorable impact on selling expenses.

General and administrative expenses were \$12,849,000 and \$14,177,000 in the fiscal 2014 and 2013 first quarters, respectively. The decrease in fiscal 2014 general and administrative expenses was primarily the result of cost saving measures implemented globally. Foreign currency translation did not materially impact general and administrative expense. As a percentage of consolidated net sales, general and administrative expenses were 9.3% for both fiscal 2014 and 2013 first quarters.

There were no significant changes in amortization of intangibles of \$459,000 and \$499,000 in the fiscal 2014 and 2013 first quarters, respectively with the decrease in 2012 related primarily to the foreign currency impact.

Interest and debt expense was \$3,371,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and was consistent with \$3,499,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2012.

Income tax expense as a percentage of income from continuing operations before income tax expense was 30% and 17% for the first quarters ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These percentages vary from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to varying effective tax rates at the Company's foreign subsidiaries, and the jurisdictional mix of taxable income for these subsidiaries. For the period ended June 30, 2012, income taxes as a percentage of income before income taxes was not reflective of U.S. statutory rates due to the deferred tax valuation allowance that was recorded. We estimate that the effective tax rate related to continuing operations will be approximately 27% to 32%

for fiscal 2014 based on the forecasted jurisdictional mix of taxable income.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$110,399,000 at June 30, 2013, a decrease of \$11,261,000 from the March 31, 2013 balance of \$121,660,000.

Cash flow provided by operating activities

Net cash used by operating activities was \$1,908,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared with net cash used by operating activities of \$3,889,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The net cash used by operating activities for the three months ended June 30, 2013 consisted of a decrease in trade accounts receivable of \$4,854,000, offset by an increase in inventories and prepaid expenses of \$6,961,000 and \$3,724,000 respectively and a decrease in trade accounts payable and accrued and non-current liabilities of \$4,550,000 and \$2,159,000 respectively. Approximately \$4,800,000 of the increase in inventory was due to several large engineered projects that are in process. The increase in prepaid expenses was due to the timing of insurance renewals. The reduction in accrued and non-current liabilities was due to payment of the annual incentive compensation as well as a net decrease in customer deposits and sales rebates earned in fiscal year 2013 and paid in fiscal 2014.

Net cash used by operating activities was \$3,889,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended June 30, 2012 consisted of \$8,436,000 in net income, which was largely due to higher gross profit offset by higher selling, general, and administrative expenses, reduced by an increase in trade accounts receivable, inventories and prepaid expenses of \$2,090,000, \$4,204,000 and \$2,336,000 respectively and a decrease in trade accounts payable and accrued and non-current liabilities of \$2,964,000 and \$4,947,000, respectively. The increase in inventory levels and accounts receivable was due to continued growth in sales volume on a year over year basis. The reduction in accrued and non-current liabilities was due to payment of the annual incentive compensation as well as sales rebates earned in fiscal year 2012 and paid in fiscal 2013. The increase in prepaid expenses was due to the timing of insurance renewals.

Cash flow provided by investing activities

Net cash used by investing activities was \$10,122,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared with net cash used by investing activities of \$1,482,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The net cash used by investing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2013 consisted of \$3,614,000 in capital expenditures (of which \$731,000 relates to implementation of our global ERP system), \$5,847,000 cash used for the purchase of Hebetech by our Austrian subsidiary and \$661,000 in net cash used for the purchase of marketable equity securities.

Net cash used by investing activities was \$1,482,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The net cash used by investing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2012 primarily consisted of \$1,716,000 in capital expenditures (of which \$306,000 relates to implementation of our global ERP system).

Cash flow provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$250,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared with net cash used by financing activities of \$117,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012.

We believe that our cash on hand, cash flows, and borrowing capacity under our Revolving Credit Facility will be sufficient to fund our ongoing operations and budgeted capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months. This belief is dependent upon successful execution of our current business plan and effective working capital utilization. No material restrictions exist in accessing cash held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Additionally we expect to meet our U.S. funding needs without repatriating non-U.S. cash and incurring the incremental U.S. taxes. As of June 30, 2013,

\$39,711,000 of cash and cash equivalents were held by foreign subsidiaries.

The Company entered into a fifth amended, restated and expanded revolving credit facility on October 19, 2012 (New Revolving Credit Facility). The New Revolving Credit Facility provides availability up to a maximum of \$100,000,000 and expires October 31, 2017.

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The unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility totalled \$93,075,000, net of outstanding borrowings of \$0 and outstanding letters of credit of \$6,925,000, as of June 30, 2013. The outstanding letters of credit at June 30, 2013 consisted of \$2,485,000 in commercial letters of credit and \$4,440,000 of standby letters of credit.

Provided there is no default, the Company may request an increase in the availability of the New Revolving Credit Facility by an amount not exceeding \$75,000,000, subject to lender approval. Interest on the revolver is payable at varying Eurodollar rates based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 100 basis points or at a Base Rate (equivalent to a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the higher of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus 1/2 of 1% and (b) the rate of interest in effect for such day as publicly announced from time to time by Bank of America as its "prime rate.") plus 0 basis points. The applicable margin is determined based on the pricing grid in the New Revolving Credit Facility which varies based on the Company's total leverage ratio at June 30, 2013. The New Revolving Credit Facility is secured by all U.S. inventory, receivables, equipment, real property, subsidiary stock (limited to 65% of non-U.S. subsidiaries) and intellectual property.

The corresponding credit agreement associated with the New Revolving Credit Facility places certain debt covenant restrictions on the Company, including certain financial requirements and restrictions on dividend payments, with which we are in compliance as of June 30, 2013. Key financial covenants include a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25x, a maximum total leverage ratio, net of cash, of 3.50x and maximum annual capital expenditures of \$30,000,000.

In connection with the execution of the New Revolving Credit Facility, it was determined that the borrowing capacity of each lender participating in this new agreement exceeded their borrowing capacities prior to the amendment. As a result, unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the agreement prior to its amendment remain deferred and are being amortized over the term of the New Revolving Credit Facility. Fees and other costs paid to execute the New Revolving Credit Facility totaling \$684,000 were recorded as additional deferred financing costs and are being amortized over the term of the New Revolving Credit Facility.

As of March 31, 2012, we had an amended, restated and expanded revolving credit facility dated December 31, 2009 (Revolving Credit Facility). The Revolving Credit Facility provided availability up to a maximum of \$85,000,000. The Revolving Credit Facility was replaced by the New Revolving Credit Facility on October 19, 2012.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011, the Company refinanced its 8 7/8% Notes through the issuance of \$150,000,000 principal amount of 7 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2019 in a private placement pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes"). The proceeds from the sale of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes were used to repurchase or redeem all of the outstanding 8 7/8% Notes amounting to \$124,855,000 and to fund working capital and other corporate activities. The offering price of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes was 98.545% after adjustment for the original issue discount. Provisions of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes include, without limitation, restrictions on indebtedness, asset sales, and dividends and other restrictive payments. Until February 1, 2014, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the outstanding Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes at a redemption price of 107.875% with the proceeds of equity offerings, subject to certain restrictions. On or after February 1, 2015, the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes are redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 103.938%, reducing to 100% on February 1, 2017. In the event of a Change of Control (as defined in the indenture for such notes), each holder of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes may require us to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof. The Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes are guaranteed by certain existing and future U.S. subsidiaries and are not subject to any sinking fund requirements.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2012, the Company exchanged its \$150,000,000 outstanding Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes for a like principal amount of 7 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2019 registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("7 7/8% Notes"). All of the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes were exchanged in the transaction.

The 7 7/8% Notes contain identical terms and provisions as the Unregistered 7 7/8% Notes.

Our capital lease obligations related to property and equipment leases amounted to \$3,419,000 at June 30, 2013. Capital lease obligations are included in senior debt in the consolidated balance sheets.

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Unsecured and uncommitted lines of credit are available to meet short-term working capital needs for certain of our subsidiaries operating outside of the U.S. The lines of credit are available on an offering basis, meaning that transactions under the line of credit will be on such terms and conditions, including interest rate, maturity, representations, covenants and events of default, as mutually agreed between our subsidiaries and the local bank at the time of each specific transaction. As of June 30, 2013, significant unsecured credit lines totaled approximately \$6,505,000, of which \$0 was drawn. In addition to the above facilities, one of our foreign subsidiaries has a credit line secured by a parent company guarantee. This credit line provides availability of up to \$978,000, of which \$0 was drawn as of June 30, 2013.

## Capital Expenditures

In addition to keeping our current equipment and plants properly maintained, we are committed to replacing, enhancing and upgrading our property, plant and equipment to support new product development, improve productivity and customer responsiveness, reduce production costs, increase flexibility to respond effectively to market fluctuations and changes, meet environmental requirements, enhance safety and promote ergonomically correct work stations. Consolidated capital expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 were \$3,614,000 and \$1,716,000, respectively. We expect capital spending for fiscal 2014 to be approximately \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 compared with \$14,879,000 in fiscal 2013. Approximately \$6,800,000 in capital expenditures is due to the expansion of our capital operations.

## Inflation and Other Market Conditions

Our costs are affected by inflation in the U.S. economy and, to a lesser extent, in non-U.S. economies including those of Europe, Canada, Mexico, South America, and Asia Pacific. We have been impacted by fluctuations in steel costs, which vary by type of steel and we continue to monitor them and address our pricing policies accordingly. In addition, U.S. employee benefits costs such as health insurance and pension, as well as energy costs have exceeded general inflation levels. Otherwise, we do not believe that general inflation has had a material effect on results of operations over the periods presented primarily due to overall low inflation levels over such periods and our ability to generally pass on rising costs through price increases or surcharges. In the future, we may be further affected by inflation that we may not be able to offset with price increases or surcharges. Additionally, we are impacted by fluctuations in currency exchange rates which are primarily translational, but transactional fluctuations could also impact our financial results.

## Goodwill Impairment Testing

We test goodwill for impairment at least annually and more frequently whenever events occur or circumstances change that indicate there may be impairment. These events or circumstances could include a significant long-term adverse change in the business climate, poor indicators of operating performance, or a sale or disposition of a significant portion of a reporting unit.

We test goodwill at the reporting unit level, which is one level below our operating segment. We identify our reporting units by assessing whether the components of our operating segment constitute businesses for which discrete financial information is available and segment management regularly reviews the operating results of those components. We also aggregate components that have similar economic characteristics into single reporting units (for example, similar products and / or services, similar long-term financial results, product processes, classes of customers, etc.). We have four reporting units, only two of which have goodwill. Our Duff Norton reporting unit and Rest of Products reporting unit had goodwill totalling \$9,789,000 and \$101,172,000 at June 30, 2013, respectively.

Included within the goodwill for the Rest of Products reporting unit is \$5,378,000 recorded during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 as part of the acquisition of Hebeteknik. Please refer to Note 3 for additional details on this acquisition.

When we evaluate the potential for goodwill impairment, we assess a range of qualitative factors including, but not limited to, macroeconomic conditions, industry conditions, the competitive environment, changes in the market for our products and services, regulatory and political developments, entity specific factors such as strategy and changes in key personnel and overall financial performance. If, after completing this assessment, it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we proceed to a two-step impairment test.

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In order to perform the two-step impairment test, we use the discounted cash flow method to estimate the fair value of each of our reporting units. The discounted cash flow method incorporates various assumptions, the most significant being projected revenue growth rates, operating profit margins and cash flows, the terminal growth rate and the discount rate. Management projects revenue growth rates, operating margins and cash flows based on each reporting unit's current business, expected developments and operational strategies over a five-year period. In estimating the terminal growth rate, we consider our historical and projected results, as well as the economic environment in which our reporting units operate. The discount rates utilized for each reporting unit reflect management's assumptions of marketplace participants' cost of capital and risk assumptions, both specific to the reporting unit and overall in the economy.

We currently do not believe that it is more likely than not that the fair value of each of our reporting units is less than that its applicable carrying value. Additionally, we currently do not believe that we have any significant impairment indicators or that any of our reporting units with goodwill are at risk of failing Step One of the goodwill impairment test. However if the projected long-term revenue growth rates, profit margins, or terminal rates are significantly lower, and/or the estimated weighted-average cost of capital is considerably higher, future testing may indicate impairment of one or more of the Company's reporting units and, as a result, the related goodwill may be impaired.

## Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance

For the period ended June 30, 2012, income taxes as a percentage of income before income taxes were not reflective of U.S. statutory rates. The Company had a valuation allowance of \$53,325,000 at March 31, 2012 due to the uncertainty of whether U.S. federal and certain foreign net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") and deferred tax assets might ultimately be realized. In fiscal year 2013, we utilized the remaining U.S. federal NOLs thereby, reducing the valuation allowance by \$5,107,000. As a result of our increased operating performance over the past several years, we reevaluated the certainty as to whether our remaining NOLs and other deferred tax assets may ultimately be realized. Management concluded that it is more likely than not that almost all of the remaining deferred tax assets will be realized; therefore, \$49,161,000 of the remaining valuation allowance was reversed as of March 31, 2013.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a non-cash charge of \$42,983,000 included within its provision for income taxes. The balance of the valuation allowance at March 31, 2012 was \$53,325,000. This charge relates to the Company's determination that a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets generated in the U.S. was necessary. The deferred tax assets relate principally to liabilities related to employee benefit plans, insurance reserves, U.S. tax credits, and U.S. NOLs. The U.S. NOLs have been generated primarily as a result of restructuring costs in fiscal years 2010 and 2011. Accounting rules require a reduction of the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the available and objectively verifiable evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. The existence of cumulative losses for a certain threshold period is a significant form of negative evidence used in the assessment. During the third quarter ended December 31, 2010, the Company determined that it would be in a three-year cumulative pretax loss position in the U.S. at March 31, 2011 primarily due to restructuring-related charges incurred in the U.S., despite our expectations of future profitability. If the cumulative loss threshold is met, the accounting rules indicate that forecasts of future profitability are generally not sufficient positive evidence to overcome the presumption that a valuation allowance is necessary.

The Internal Revenue Code imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize NOLs if it experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percentage points over a three year period. If we were to experience an ownership change, utilization of our NOLs would be subject to an annual limitation determined by multiplying the market value of our outstanding shares of stock at the time of the ownership change by the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years within the allowed NOL carryforward period. The amount of the limitation may, under certain circumstances, be increased or

decreased by built-in gains or losses held by us at the time of the change that are recognized in the five-year period after the change.

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Seasonality and Quarterly Results

Quarterly results may be materially affected by the timing of large customer orders, periods of high vacation and holiday concentrations, gains or losses on early retirement of bonds, gains or losses in our portfolio of marketable securities, restructuring charges, favorable or unfavorable foreign currency translation, divestitures and acquisitions. Therefore, the operating results for any particular fiscal quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any subsequent fiscal quarter or for the full fiscal year.

Effects of New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-07, "Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205): Liquidation Basis of Accounting." The objective of ASU 2013-07 is to clarify when an entity should apply the liquidation basis of accounting. The update provides principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and requirements for financial statements prepared using the liquidation basis of accounting. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements, absent any indications that liquidation is imminent.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, "Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity." This ASU addresses the accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. This ASU is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, "Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date." This ASU addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of certain obligations resulting from joint and several arrangements including debt arrangements, other contractual obligations, and settled litigation and judicial rulings. The ASU is effective for public entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The ASU requires entities to provide information about significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component and their corresponding effect on net income. The ASU is effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted this ASU in fiscal 2014. Refer to Footnote 15 for further details.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities". The ASU clarifies that ordinary trade receivables and certain other receivables are not in the scope of ASU No. 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." Specifically, Update 2011-11 applies only to derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse purchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with specific criteria contained in FASB Accounting Standards Codification or subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Management does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.





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Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

This report may include “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by such statements, including general economic and business conditions, conditions affecting the industries served by us and our subsidiaries, conditions affecting our customers and suppliers, competitor responses to our products and services, the overall market acceptance of such products and services, facility consolidations and other restructurings, our asbestos-related liability, the integration of acquisitions and other factors disclosed in our periodic reports filed with the Commission. Consequently such forward-looking statements should be regarded as our current plans, estimates and beliefs. We do not undertake and specifically decline any obligation to publicly release the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect any future events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in the market risks since the end of Fiscal 2013.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2013, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2013, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is made known to them on a timely basis, and that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

One of the Company's foreign locations implemented the enterprise resource planning system SAP during the three months ended June 30, 2013. We expect to convert certain additional plant locations to SAP during fiscal 2015. We expect that the completion of these system implementations will enhance our internal controls as follows:

- a) The new enterprise resource planning system was designed to generate reports and other information used to account for transactions and reduce the number of manual processes employed by the Company;
- b) The new enterprise resource planning system is technologically advanced and is expected to increase the amount of application controls used to process data; and
- c) The Company will design new processes and implement new procedures in connection with the implementations.

There have been no other changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recent quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings – none.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors as previously disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds – none.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities – none.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures – Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information – none.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 101\* The following financial statements from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, formatted in XBRL, as follows:

- (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013;
- (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Retained Earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012;
- (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012;
- (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012; and
- (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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



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SIGNATURES

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

COLUMBUS McKINNON  
CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

Date: July 26, 2013 /S/ GREGORY P. RUSTOWICZ  
Gregory P. Rustowicz  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)